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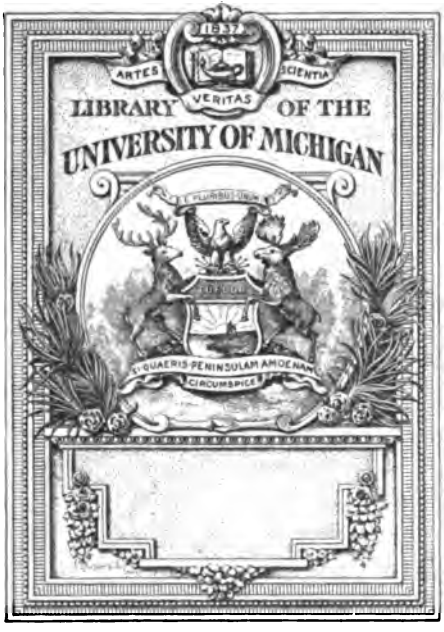
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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCVI.

VOLUME LXVI.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head*, *Red Lion Paſſage*, *Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID
And ſold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's*
Church Yard, *Ludgate-Street*. 1796.

To SYLVANUS URBAN,

On his Publication of his Volume (being the LXVIth) for the Year 1796.

JOY! *Syl.*—another year is paſt,
And thine is ſtill the Public Taſte!
A compliment none can deny,
A compliment, without a lye!
So—like thyſelf—a rarity.

And (Truth of Truths!) it is moſt clear,
Thy Fame ſo triumphs ev'ry where,
All Oppoſition to thy ſway
Is as the Night is to the Day.

Veſtium ſat eſt.

MR. URBAN, *Dec. 31.*

THE following ſtrictures relate to your volume for 1796:

P. 738, col. 1. Does not "Meyney" here evidently mean "retinue, domeſtic ſervants;" as Dr. Johnſon under "MEINY, *s.* 1." explains a paſſage in Shakeſpeare. See alſo Dr. Zachary Grey's Notes upon Shakeſpeare, ii, 108.

P. 740. Your correſpondent S. D. may be aſſured, that the aſſertion in p. 580, col. 2, relative to the "Original Poem, by Lord Hervey," printed in p. 529, is true; as in a copy of the firſt edition of Dodſley's Poems, now before me, the caſtrated leaf is preſerved.

P. 763, col. 2. A reference might have been made to your volume for 1793, p. 712, and to that for 1794, p. 1023, col. 1, as containing notices of the learned author of the Chronological Tables under review.

P. 838, col. 2. Surely the controverſy about the propriety or impropriety of omitting *Mr.* in writing to Clergymen may be adjuſted by allowing the excluſion of it, as "the more correct and formal mode," when they are addreſſed from the preſs; as alſo in all legal inſtruments; and by admitting it, according to the jus et norma *loquendi*, in our common epiſtolary correſpondence, where moſt aſſuredly it is too preciſe and affectedly ceremonious to diſcard it.

P. 842. The firſt note belongs to Dr. Bridle, whoſe epitaph is ſubjoined to that of his brother in the preceding page, col. 2.

P. 924, col. 1. "The ſpirited converſation," here alluded to, is printed in your volume for 1791, p. 500. 502.

P. 963, col. 1, l. 15. Beſides the thankſgiving ſermon, here mentioned, Dr. Thomas Fothergill publiſhed one on Jan. 30, 1753, and one on Act Sunday, 1762. He was alſo the Editor of an octavo volume of Sermons, in 1761, by his brother Dr. George Fothergill; whoſe death is regiſtered in p. 490, col. 1, of your volume for 1760.

P. 1118, l. 24, read "vol. LX."

SCRUTATOR.

The LONDON GENERAL BILL *of* CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS *from* December 8, 1795, *to* December 13, 1796.

Chriſten'd { Males 9648 / Females 9178 } 18826. Buried { Males 9882 / Females 9406 } 19288. Decreaſed in Burials this Year 1891.

Died under 2 Years	6772	20 and 30 -	1211	60 and 70 -	1115
Between 2 and 5	2840	30 and 40 -	1537	70 and 80 -	892
5 and 10	900	40 and 50 -	1657	80 and 90 -	357
10 and 20	621	50 and 60 -	1328	90 and 100 -	55

100 - -	1						
101 - -							
102 - -	1						
104 - -	1						

DISEASES.							
Abortive & Stillborn	761	Falling Sickneſs	1	Palſy	73	Broken Limbs	2
Abſceſs	24	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	1547	Piles	1	Burnt	16
Aged	997			Pleuriſy	14	Dropped down dead	5
Ague	6			Quinſy	4	Drowned	121
Amputation	1	Fiſtula	3	Raſh	1	Eaten by Lice	1
Apoplexy	113	Flux	8	Rheumatiſm	4	Exceſſive Drinking	11
Aſthma and Phthiſic	316	French Pox	22	Rickets	3	Executed *	12
Bedridden	9	Gout	109	Scurvy	3	Found dead	8
Bleeding	15	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	32	Small Pox	3548	Fractured	1
Burſten and Rupture	10			Sore Throat	21	Frighted	1
Cancer	65	Grief	6	Sores and Ulcers	9	Killed by Falls and other Accidents	56
Chicken Pox	1	Head-Ach	4	Spaſm	1		
Childbed	202	Headmouldſhot, Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	70	Spitting Blood	1	Killed by a Cow	1
Colds	11			St. Anthony's Fire	4	Killed by Fighting	5
Colick, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	13	Jaundice	72	Stoppage in Stomach	9	Killed themſelves	23
Conſumption	4265	Jaw Locked	2	Suddenly	112	Murdered	6
Convulſions	3795	Impoſthume	3	Swelling	3	Poiſoned	1
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	536	Inflammation	368	Swine Pox	1	Scalded	7
		Lethargy	4	Teeth	362	Shot	1
Croup	23	Livergrown	2	Thruſh	50	Smothered	2
Dropſy	727	Lunatick	87	Tumor in the Womb	1	Stabbed	2
Dropſy on the Brain	2	Meaſles	307	Vomiting & looſeneſs	1	Starved	1
Evil	4	Mortification	807	Worms	12	Strain	2
				CASUALTIES.		Suffocated	1
				Bit by Mad Dogs	2	Tooth Ach	1
						Total	188

* Were have been executed in Middleſex and Surrey, 32; of which number only 8 have been reported to be buried (as ſuch) within the Bills of Mortality.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post—Telegr.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry

Cumberland
Doncaster 2
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
Ireland
Leicester
Lewes Leeds 2
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford 2
Reading
Salisbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stafford
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
York 3

JULY, 1796.

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Embellished with Views of Whittington's Palace, in Hart-Street; of a large old Forest near Liverpool; Glamford Briggs School; Rings; Arms; &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1796.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	2.	3	4.	5.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in June, 1796.
1	SW gentle	29,50	57	54	52	64	53	14 2.6	thunder ſhowers
2	S moderate	50	56	52	50	68	58	.7	black clouds
3	NW calm	50	56	48	48	48	48	.5	cloudy
4	NW briſk	65	56	54	51	57	54	.5	blue ſky
5	SW calm	90	59	55	50	82	77	.6	black clouds
6	NW calm	30, 3	60	59	56	62	58	.5	black clouds
7	SW calm	0	61	56	55	56	56	.2	mizzley A. M. fair but cloudy P. M.
8	SW gentle	29,88	62	59	58	66	59	.4	black clouds
9	SW briſk	65	62	57	56	66	57	.5	blue ſky, white veil
10	S moderate	85	58	56	55	64	55	.6	rain P. M.
11	SW gentle	70	60	56	55	56	55	1.9	black clouds
12	NW gentle	65	62	57	57	60	56	2.3	overcaſt
13	W calm	85	61	58	57	58	55	.5	black clouds
14	NW gentle	76	61	52	52	50	50	.3	rain A. M.
15	NW briſk	80	58	52	53	63	54	.6	cloudy
16	S moderate	94	59	53	56	53	52	.5	cloudy
17	S calm	30, 0	60	56	55	55	54	.2	drizzley rain A.M. black clouds P.M.
18	W moderate	11	60	55	54	73	59	.4	fair and clear
19	S moderate	29,94	60	58	55	74	60	.6	gloomy, ſlight ſhowers
20	NW moderate	50	59	54	52	50	50	.4	ſhowers
21	NW briſk	66	58	53	52	62	53	.5	overcaſt, guſty with ſqualls
22	SW calm	50	57	54	53	54	54	.4	gloomy with rain
23	W briſk	80	60	59	56	74	57	.1	fine day
24	WNW mod.	30,11	60	57	54	72	64	.5	fine day
25	SW moderate	8	61	63	59	67	64	.4	clear ſky
26	S briſk	29,74	62	65	62	79	57	.4	ſtormy
27	W briſk	93	60	58	54	64	67	.6	fine day
28	SE calm	30, 0	61	61	56	79	67	.7	fine day
29	NNE calm	10	61	61	56	85	70	.9	but little ſun
30	NW moderate	24	64	62	60	74	65	.0	fine day, but little ſun

1. Thunder-ſhower with hail about 11 A. M.; after which bees ſwarm.—3. Bees ſwarm.—5. The wind round the compaſs.—7. Syringo blooms.—9. Cuckoo-ſpit upon the buſhes and plants.—11. Caterpillars have been abundant, and on their march for ſeveral days.——12. Gathered firſt Provence roſe.—13. Gathered firſt ſtrawberries.——14. Wheat ſhoots into the ear.—15. Fox-glove flowers.—16. Honeyſuckle flowers. Hay-graſs mown.—18. Barley in the ear.—20. Gathered the firſt cherries.

Leaving home for a little while, theſe Meteorological Obſervations will be diſcontinued during my abſence.

Fall of rain this month, 1 inch .040. Evaporation, 3 inches 4-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for July, 1796.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1796.
June	°	°	°		
27	56	64	57	30,13	cloudy
28	59	67	56	,19	cloudy
29	60	68	55	,35	fair
30	60	72	58	,36	fair
July 1	60	73	59	,25	fair
2	62	70	58	,15	fair
3	57	66	54	29,94	cloudy
4	55	67	58	,92	fair
5	60	68	55	,59	ſhowery
6	57	62	53	,51	ſhowery
7	55	66	51	,91	fair
8	56	59	46	,9	ſhowery
9	54	58	49	30,05	ſhowery
10	52	59	54	29,84	cloudy
11	55	63	54	,94	ſhowery

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1796.
July	°	°	°		
12	56	64	56	30,02	fair
13	57	73	58	29,90	fair
14	61	74	62	30,00	fair [night
15	66	77	70	,02	fair, lightns at
16	67	73	60	29,76	cloudy
17	66	72	57	30,01	fair and very
18	67	73	59	29,96	fair [windy
19	64	64	55	,85	ſhowery
20	61	69	55	30,23	cloudy
21	59	71	55	29,99	fair
22	58	69	54	,95	ſhowery
23	58	68	56	,85	cloudy
24	54	66	57	,82	fair
25	64	73	56	,7	ſhowery
26	60	68	57	,68	ſhowery

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE Gentleman's Magazine: For JULY, 1796.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

WITH the impreſſion of the epiſcopal ſeal of Dr. Thomas Dove, biſhop of Peterborough (ſee pl. II. fig. 2, p. 185), a conciſe account of him was given from Anthony Wood, Ath. Oxon. v. I. c. 697; and, poſſibly, a more copious relation may not be unacceptable to Z. Cozens, and to ſome other readers of your Miſcellany. The authorities for the underwritten notes are, Godwin de Præſulibus, edit. by Richardſon, p. 559; Fuller's Church Hiſtory, l. XI, p. 141, and Hiſtory of Cambridge, p. 41; Hiſtory and Antiquities of Cambridge (by Parker) p. 48; Newcourt Repertor. vol. II. pp 294 & 627; Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 447, who cites as one of his vouchers, Fuller's Worthies abridged; Rapin, Acta Regia, p. 638; Strype's Life of Archbiſhop Whitgift, p. 553; Britannia antiqua et nova, vol. I. p. 665; and vol. III. pp. 399, 466, 564; Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. pp. 506, 507; Gunton's Hiſtory of the Church of Peterborough, pp. 41, 89; Bridges's Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, vol. II. pp. 298, 417, 502, 508, 560, 564, 566, 568; and the Biſhop's Will, which is in the Prerogative office at Doctors Commons.

Of this prelate's parentage* no mention is made, it being only ſaid of him that he was a native of London, and he muſt have been born about 1556, as he deceaſed in 1630, in the 73d year of his age. The ſchool in which he had the rudiments of his education is not known, but he was one of the firſt ſcholars of Jeſus college, in Oxford; though, not finding it an advantageous appointment, he ſoon removed to Pembroke hall, in Cambridge, and was one of the firſt ſeven ſcholars of the inſtitution of Dr. Watts, archdeacon of Middleſex, long known by the glorious name of Greek ſcholars. He was afterwards choſen a *tanquam* of that Society, who is, it ſeems, according to Fuller, a fellow in all things ſave the name thereof; and, if ſo, it is, as to profit, preferable to a Plat fellowſhip of St. John's college, and to the fellowſhips in other colleges. (Mag. for June, p. 452).

By the Crown, Mr. Dove, being then M. A. was preſented, in 1580, to the vicarage of Walden, and, in 1586, to the rectory of Hayden, both in *Eſſex*. In Willis, he occurs as rector of Framlingham cum Saxted*, in Suffolk; and he was inſtalled dean of Norwich, June 16, 1589. Queen Elizabeth, to whom he was chaplain in ordinary, termed him her ſilver Dove; and was ſo enraptured with his ſtyle and manner of preaching as to have uttered this hyperbolical, and not faultleſs, expreſſion concerning him; "that this Dove could never ſpeak as he did, unleſs he were inſpired with the grace of him that took on him the form of a dove." But, of his learning and eloquence he left no durable ſpecimen; perhaps doubtful, whether the ſermons, which had excited ſuch a panegyrick from his royal miſtreſs, might, on a peruſal, enhance his fame; or, like Burton, he might be averſe to contributing even a few ſheets to the ſermons, commentaries, &c. which were then ſo many, that whole teams of

oxen

* "John Dove, S. T. P. adm. rect. of St. Mary Aldermary, Nov. 5, 1596, was a Surrey man, born of plebeian parents, elected from Weſtminſter ſchool a ſtudent of Chriſtchurch, a. 1580." Newcourt, vol. I. p. 436.—Qu. Was he related to the biſhop?

* This benefice is not claiſed by Fuller among the livings in the gift of Pembroke hall, though the advowſon is now in that Society. When, and by whom, was Dr. Dove preferred to it?

oxen could not draw them. (Pref. to Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 15).

Dr. Leo was one of the divines of that age who was of a different opinion; for, he much commended Dr. Daniel Featley for persisting in the resolution he had made, though oppressed with infirmities, not to discontinue the daily use of his pen, *nulla dies sine linea*; and, in the sermon at the funeral of his friend, he thus displays the comparative merit, in point of edification, between discourses from the pulpit and the press: "Indeed the lovely voyce in preaching moveth more, yet a man's writing teacheth more; for, it gives a man leave to pause on it, and doth not strike the eares only, and then away. Words have wings, *erga aliquando*; writing reacheth those that are neere; words reach only to them that are alive, writing to them that are unborne. He that speaketh, profiteth his own congregation; but he that writeth, profiteth all: he that speaketh, for an houre; but he that writeth, for ever." It is not likely that any more information concerning the preaching talent of the subject of this article would have been perpetuated than what is implied in the words engraved on his monument, "quem novit Waldenum ecclesiasten doctissimum," had he not been called Dove; but a quibble upon the prelate's name, tho' somewhat approaching to the profane, was a temptation not to be withstood by the pedantic Elizabeth. The farther recompence of Dr. Dove from the queen was the bishoprick of Peterborough, to which he was consecrated April 26. 1601; and with it he held, *in commendam*, the vicarage of Walden to the year 1607; but, in November, 1608, he compounded for the first-fruits of the rectory of Polebrook, in Northamptonshire, that is in the patronage of the see.

Respecting his discharge of the episcopal function, it is related by Fuller, that he was very rigid against Nonconformists, having silenced five of them in one morning, "on the same token that King James is said to say it might have served him for five years;" and Fuller concludes the section with remarking, that, "had the prelate been more careful in conferring orders (too commonly bestowed by him), few of his order had exceeded him for the unblameablenes of his behaviour."

A. 1628. "The House of Lords, being in a Committee (on the petition of right sent up from the Lower House), the Lord Say moved, that those Peers who stood for the liberty of the nation might be recorded; and that the opposite party should, with the subscription of their names, enter their reasons, which should be also recorded, that posterity might not be at a loss to find who they were that so ignobly betrayed the freedom of their country. The House of Peers were surprized at the Lord Say's motion; and, to the great terror of the betrayers, who dreaded the mark that in such case would be put upon them, Larrey assures us, that Lord desired they might be distinguished from the other Lords by sitting by themselves on the other side of the House." From a noted historian, Rapin subjoins the list of them. There were 25 temporal Lords, and 10 spiritual; of the latter class, one was Dove, Peterborough.

The bishop was buried in the North aile of his cathedral; and over his remains was erected by Sir William, his eldest son, a splendid monument with a long inscription *; or, as noticed by Gunton, two inscriptions; he meaning, I suppose, to distinguish between the compositions in prose and verse. It began—"Sta, viator; quo hospite glorietur elegans hæc mortis domus, ipsa pro se loquitur, ipsa pro illo; quæ ideo loqui didicit, ut sciant illi qui eo ingratitudinis inhumaniter obriguerunt, ut in manes, in urnas sævire studerent, non detuturam satis linguam quæ doceat de mortuis bene loqui." This elegant house of death did not, however, long reflect honour on itself or on the guest entombed, it being demolished in 1643. There was upon it a portraiture of the bishop, in his episcopal robes, lying on a large bed with a collection of books; and, considering how severe a disciplinarian he had been to the Puritans, it is not to be wondered at that Cromwell's soldiers should hack in pieces his effigies. A passage in Fuller's History will partly explain the admonition given to speak well of the dead, and the imputation of ingratitude cast on those who had maligned the character of the deceased. "Such, it is remarked, who in his life-time condemned him for his co-

* "Hoc me loqui voluit Gulielmus Dove, eques auratus, optimi hujus patris filius natu maximus, honoris et pietatis ergo."

vetousnes,

vetousness, have since justly praised his hospitality, living in a poor bishoprick, and leaving a plentiful estate, to shew that it is not the moisture of the place, but the long lying of the stone, which gathereth the great mosse thereon."

Upton lordship, in the parish of Castre, was chiefly purchased of the Wingfields by the bishop; the other parcels of the manor came to his descendants by their intermarriages with that family; and the prelate devised by will to Thomas Dove, the eldest son of his eldest son, divers portions of tithes in Northamptonshire. In the epitaph are these lines:

"Me muto tibi non poterunt monumenta deesse
Vivum quem soboles tam numerosa refert."

And in the will are bequests to several grandchildren. I noticed legacies of 300l. 200l. 100l. 20l. and to some only 20s for a ring.

Sir William Dove, son and heir to the bishop, resided in the manor-house at Upton, and built the new part of the chapel belonging to that hamlet.

Thomas Dove, M. A. another son, was collated by his father, in 1612, to the archdeaconry of Northampton; and, in the following year, to the rectory of Castre, and a prebend in Peterborough cathedral. As he died in 1629, the bishop's bequest to him must have been a lapsed legacy. If my memory does not deceive me, it comprized the following articles—all the testator's books except English books, his organ in his chamber at Peterborough, his best gown and cassock, his dagger-knife in a green sheath, and his walking-staff which his son had bestowed on him. Of an organ that was at Upton there is this memorial in "A Letter of Mr. Humphrey Austin to the reverend Dr. Cosins, Dean of Peterborough, at London," dated from Peterborough, Oct. 1, 1660

"Sir, you desire to hear whether we continue to keep up divine service in the quire daily. Know, sir, that we have not failed in the least, and that many strangers do come to town to hear us; only we are in great want of a good organist, and also a good organ. Mr. Gunton and I have borrowed of Mrs. Dove, of Upton, for half a year; but it proves a dull one." Kennett's Register and Chronicle, p. 270.

To the illustration of a part of the seal, p. 290, some conjectural words shall be added. I agree with the correspondent who transmitted the impression to you, of its being a relick curious and uncommon, being charged with more fanciful embellishments than was usual upon episcopal seals in the last century; and, I rather inclined to suspect that they might be invented by the bishop himself. The field, to adopt an heraldic term, might be meant to denote a garden; or, why not a vineyard? to which the Church of God is so often compared in Holy Writ! This vineyard, observes Solomon (Cant. viii. 11), is let out to keepers; and may not one of them be employed in chastising the crooked serpent that had stolen into it (Isa. xxvii. 1)? The dove is also frequently used by Solomon, in his Canticles, for a symbol of the Church; and is it not the duty of a vigilant and active servant to feed and nourish this emblem of integrity and innocency? But, whatever weight there may be in these surmises, it may be fairly presumed, that the supposed right reverend deviser of his seal would have in his thoughts the surname that is on the legend.

It was also to be expected, that there would be a similar allusion to the same in a long epitaph that included 12 hexameter and pentameter verses. Sir William, however, does not soar quite so high as Queen Elizabeth; for, he only refers to the dove of David, silvered by age, that had fled to its place of rest:

"Hoc addam: hæc illa est senio argentata columba
Davidis, cœlos hinc petit inde suos."

Several of the family are interred in the North aile of Upton chapel; in which there is a monument supported by four Ionic pillars, and under the canopy lies the figure of a man in armour, between his two wives in the gesture of prayer. The coat of arms, a cross formé between four doves proper, shews that it is a memorail of one of the family, and probably of Sir William Dove, the bishop's eldest son. The two first lines of the inscription, which is on a black marble tablet, are,

Here lies a Dove, and was the same,
As innocent as is her name.

But, unfortunately, it cannot be learnt from the epitaph which of the two wives of this Dove, caparisoned for war, was blessed with the amiable and endearing qualities ascribed to her. The Register, with an attention to the impaled coat of arms, might appropriate them. W. & D.

Mr.

7186

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCXCVI.

VOLUME LXVI.

PART THE SECOND.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE—
E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by JOHN NICHOLS,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID
And ſold by ELIZ. NEWBERY, the Corner of St. *Paul's*
Church Yard, Ludgate-Street. 1796.

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On his Publication of his Volume (being the LXVIth) for the Year 1796.

JOY! *Syl.*—another year is paſt,
And thine is ſtill the Public Taſte!
A compliment none can deny,
A compliment, without a lye!
So—like thyſelf—a rarity.—

And (Truth of Truths!) it is moſt clear,
Thy Fame ſo triumphs ev'ry where,
All Oppoſition to thy ſway
Is as the Night is to the Day.

Teſtium ſat eſt.

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Died under 2 Years	6772	20 and 30 -	1211	60 and 70 -	1115	100 - -	1
Between 2 and 5	2840	30 and 40 -	1537	70 and 80 -	892	101 - -	
5 and 10	900	40 and 50 -	1697	80 and 90 -	357	102 - -	1
10 and 20	621	50 and 60 -	1328	90 and 100 -	55	104 - -	1

DISEASES.							
Abortive & Stillborn	761	Falling Sickneſs	1	Palſy	73	Broken Limbs	2
Abſceſs	24	Fever, malignant Fever, Scarlet Fever, Spotted Fever, and Purples	1547	Piles	1	Burnt	16
Aged	997			Pleuriſy	14	Dropped down dead	5
Ague	6			Quinſy	4	Drowned	121
Amputation	1	Fiſtula	3	Raſh	1	Eaten by Lice	1
Apoplexy	113	Flux	8	Rheumatiſm	4	Exceſſive Drinking	11
Aſthma and Phthiſic	316	French Pox	22	Rickets	3	Executed *	12
Bedridden	9	Gout	109	Scurvy	3	Found dead	8
Bleeding	15	Gravel, Strangury, and Stone	32	Small Pox	3548	Fractured	1
Burſten and Rupture	10			Sore Throat	21	Frighted	1
Cancer	65	Grief	6	Sores and Ulcers	9	Killed by Falls and other Accidents	56
Chicken Pox	1	Head-Ach	4	Spaſm	1		
Childbed	202	Headmouldſhot, Horſhoehead, and Water in the Head	70	Spitting Blood	1	Killed by a Cow	1
Colds	11			St. Anthony's Fire	4	Killed by Fighting	5
Colick, Gripes, Twiſting of the Guts	13	Jaundice	72	Stoppage in Stomach	9	Killed themſelves	23
Conſumption	4265	Jaw Locked	2	Suddenly	112	Murdered	6
Convulſions	3798	Impoſthume	3	Swelling	3	Poiſoned	3
Cough, and Hooping-Cough	536	Inflammation	368	Swine Pox	1	Scalded	7
Croup	23	Lethargy	6	Teeth	362	Shot	1
Dropſy	727	Livergrown	2	Thruſh	50	Smothered	2
Dropſy on the Brain	2	Lunatick	87	Tumor in the Womb	1	Scabbed	2
Evil	4	Meaſles	307	Vomiting & Looſeneſs	1	Starved	3
		Mortification	209	Worms	12	Strain	2
				CASUALTIES.		Suffocated	1
				Bit by Mad Dogs	2	Tooth Ach	1
						Total	288

* are have been executed in Middleſex and Surrey, 32; of which number only 8 have been reported to be buried (as ſuch) within the Bills of Mortality.

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90644

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in June, 1796.
1	SW gentle	29,150	57	54	52	64	53	14 2.6	thunder showers
2	S moderate	50	56	52	50	68	58	.7	black clouds
3	NW calm	52	56	48	48	48	48	.5	cloudy
4	NW brisk	65	56	54	51	57	54	.5	blue sky
5	SW calm	90	59	55	50	82	77	.6	black clouds
6	NW calm	30, 3	60	59	56	62	58	.5	black clouds
7	SW calm	0	61	56	55	56	56	.2	mizzley A. M. fair but cloudy P. M.
8	SW gentle	29,88	62	59	58	66	59	.4	black clouds
9	SW brisk	65	62	57	56	66	57	.5	blue sky, white veil
10	S moderate	85	58	56	55	64	59	.6	rain P. M.
11	SW gentle	70	60	56	55	56	55	1.9	black clouds
12	NW gentle	65	62	57	57	60	56	2.3	overcast
13	W calm	85	61	58	57	58	55	.5	black clouds
14	NW gentle	76	61	52	52	50	50	.3	rain A. M.
15	NW brisk	80	58	52	53	63	54	.6	cloudy
16	S. moderate	94	59	53	54	53	52	.5	cloudy
17	S calm	30, 0	60	56	55	55	54	.2	drizzley rain A.M. black clouds P.M.
18	W moderate	11	60	55	54	73	59	.4	fair and clear
19	S moderate	29,94	60	58	55	70	60	.6	gloomy, slight showers
20	NW moderate	50	59	51	52	50	50	.4	showers
21	NW brisk	66	58	53	52	62	53	.5	overcast, gusty with squalls
22	SW calm	50	57	54	53	54	54	.4	gloomy with rain
23	W brisk	80	60	59	56	74	57	.1	fine day
24	WNW mod.	30,11	60	57	54	72	64	.5	fine day
25	SW moderate	8	61	63	59	67	64	.4	clear sky
26	S brisk	29,74	62	65	60	79	57	.4	stormy
27	W brisk	93	60	58	54	64	67	.6	fine day
28	SE calm	30, 0	61	61	56	79	67	.7	fine day
29	NNE calm	10	61	61	56	75	70	.9	but little sun
30	NW moderate	24	64	62	60	74	65	.0	fine day, but little sun

1. Thunder-shower with hail about 11 A. M.; after which bees swarm.—3. Bees swarm.—5. The wind round the compass.—7. Syringo blooms.—9. Cuckoo-spit upon the bushes and plants.—11. Caterpillars have been abundant, and on their march for several days.—12. Gathered first Provence rose.—13. Gathered first strawberries.—14. Wheat shoots into the ear.—15. Fox-glove flowers.—16. Honeysuckle flowers. Hay-grass mown.—18. Barley in the ear.—20. Gathered the first cherries.

Leaving home for a little while, these Meteorological Observations will be discontinued during my absence.

Fall of rain this month, 1 inch .040. Evaporation, 3 inches 4-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. Holt.

Meteorological Table for July, 1796.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1796.
June	o	o	o		
27	56	64	57	30,13	cloudy
28	59	67	56	,19	cloudy
29	60	68	55	,35	fair
30	60	72	58	,36	fair
July	60	73	59	,25	fair
2	62	70	58	,15	fair
3	57	66	54	29,94	cloudy
4	55	67	58	,92	fair
5	60	68	55	,59	showery
6	57	62	53	,51	showery
7	55	66	51	,91	fair
8	56	59	46	,9	showery
9	54	58	49	30,05	showery
10	52	59	54	29,84	cloudy
11	55	63	54	,94	showery

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in July, 1796.
July	o	o	o		
12	56	64	56	30,02	fair
13	57	73	58	29,90	fair
14	61	74	62	30,00	fair [night
15	66	77	70	,02	fair, lightn^s at
16	67	73	60	29,76	cloudy
17	66	72	57	30,01	fair and very
18	67	73	59	29,96	fair [windy
19	64	64	55	,85	showery
20	61	69	55	30,23	cloudy
21	59	71	55	29,99	fair
22	58	69	54	,95	showery
23	58	68	56	,85	cloudy
24	54	66	57	,82	fair
25	64	73	56	,7	showery
26	60	68	57	,68	showery

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For JULY, 1796.

BEING THE FIRST NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

WITH the impreſſion of the epiſcopal ſeal of Dr. Thomas Dove, biſhop of Peterborough (ſee pl. II. fig. 1, p. 585), a conciſe account of him was given from Anthony Wood, Ath. Oxon. v. I. c. 697; and, poſſibly, a more copious relation may not be unacceptable to Z. Cozens, and to ſome other readers of your Miſcellany. The authorities for the underwritten notes are, Godwin de Præſulibus, edit. by Richardſon, p. 559; Fuller's Church Hiſtory, l. XI, p. 141, and Hiſtory of Cambridge, p. 41; Hiſtory and Antiquities of Cambridge (by Parker) p. 48; Newcourt Repertor. vol. II. pp 294 & 627; Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk, vol. II. p. 447, who cites as one of his vouchers, Fuller's Worthies abridged; Rapin, Acta Regia, p. 638; Strype's Life of Archbiſhop Whitgift, p. 553; Britannia antiqua et nova, vol. I. p. 665; and vol. III. pp. 399, 466, 564; Willis's Survey of Cathedrals, vol. II. pp. 506, 507; Gunton's Hiſtory of the Church of Peterborough, pp. 41, 89; Bridges's Hiſtory of Northamptonſhire, vol. II. pp. 298, 417, 502, 508, 560, 564, 566, 568; and the Biſhop's Will, which is in the Prerogative office at Doctors Commons.

Of this prelate's parentage* no mention is made, it being only ſaid of him that he was a native of London, and he muſt have been born about 1556, as he deceaſed in 1630, in the 73d year of his age. The ſchool in wh ch he had the rudiments of his education is not known, but he was one of the firſt ſcholars of Jeſus college, in Oxford; though, not finding it an advantageous appointment, he ſoon removed to Pembroke hall, in Cambridge, and was one of the firſt ſeven ſcholars of the inſtitution of Dr. Watts, archdeacon of Middleſex, long known by the glorious name of Greek ſcholars. He was afterwards choſen a *tanquam* of that Society, who is, it ſeems, according to Fuller, a fellow in all things ſave the name thereof; and, if ſo, it is, as to profit, preferable to a Plat fellowſhip of St. John's college, and to the fellowſhips in other colleges. (Mag. for June, p. 452).

By the Crown, Mr. Dove, being then M. A. was preſented, in 1580, to the vicarage of Walden, and, in 1586, to the rectory of Hayden, both in Eſſex. In Willis, he occurs as rector of Framlingham cum Saxted*, in Suffolk; and he was inſtalled dean of Norwich, June 16, 1589. Queen Elizabeth, to whom he was chaplain in ordinary, termed him her ſilver Dove; and was ſo enraptured with his ſtyle and manner of preaching as to have uttered this hyperbolical, and not faultleſs, expreſſion concerning him; "that this Dove could never ſpeak as he did, unleſs he were inſpired with the grace of him that took on him the form of a dove." But, of his learning and eloquence he left no durable ſpecimen; perhaps doubtful, whether the ſermons, which had excited ſuch a panegyrick from his royal miſtreſs, might, on a peruſal, enhance his fame; or, like Burton, he might be averſe to contributing even a few ſheets to the ſermons, commentaries, &c. which were then ſo many, that whole teams of

* "John Dove, S. T. P. adm. rect. of St. Mary Aldermary, Nov. 5, 1596, was a Surrey man, born of plebeian parents, elected from Weſtminſter ſchool a ſtudent of Chriſtchurch, a. 1580." Newcourt, vol. I. p. 436.—Qu. Was he related to the biſhop?

* This benefice is not claiſed by Fuller among the livings in the gift of Pembroke hall, though the ſuowſon is now in that Society. When, and by whom, was Dr. Dove preferred to it?

oxen

oxen could not draw them. (Pref. to Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 15).

Dr. Leo was one of the divines of that age who was of a different opinion; for, he much commended Dr. Daniel Featley for persisting in the resolution he had made, though oppressed with infirmities, not to discontinue the daily use of his pen, *nulla dies sine linea*; and, in the sermon at the funeral of his friend, he thus displays the comparative merit, in point of edification, between discourses from the pulpit and the press: "Indeed the lovely voyce in preaching moveth more, yet a man's writing teacheth more; for, it gives a man leave to pause on it, and doth not strike the eares only, and then away. Words have wings, ἐπεα πτερόεντα; writing reacheth those that are neere; words reach only to them that are alive, writing to them that are unborne. He that speaketh, profiteth his own congregation; but he that writeth, profiteth all: he that speaketh, for an hour; but he that writeth, for ever." It is not likely that any more information concerning the preaching talent of the subject of this article would have been perpetuated than what is implied in the words engraved on his monument, "quem novit Waldenum ecclesiasten doctissimum," had he not been called Dove; but a quibble upon the prelate's name, tho' somewhat approaching to the profane, was a temptation not to be withstood by the pedantic Elizabeth. The farther recompence of Dr. Dove from the queen was the bishoprick of Peterborough, to which he was consecrated April 26. 1601; and with it he held, *in commendam*, the vicarage of Walden to the year 1607; but, in November, 1608, he compounded for the first-fruits of the rectory of Polebrook, in Northamptonshire, that is in the patronage of the see.

Respecting his discharge of the episcopal function, it is related by Fuller, that he was very rigid against Nonconformists, having silenced five of them in one morning, "on the same token that King James is said to say it might have served him for five years;" and Fuller concludes the section with remarking, that, "had the prelate been more careful in conferring orders (too commonly bestowed by him), few of his order had exceeded him for the unblameableness of his behaviour."

A. 1628. "The House of Lords, being in a Committee (on the petition of right sent up from the Lower House), the Lord Say moved, that those Peers who stood for the liberty of the nation should be recorded; and that the opposite party should, with the subscription of their names, enter their reasons, which should be also recorded, that posterity might not be at a loss to find who they were that so ignobly betrayed the freedom of their country. The House of Peers were surprized at the Lord Say's motion; and, to the great terror of the betrayers, who dreaded the mark that in such case would be put upon them, Larrey assures us, that Lord desired they might be distinguished from the other Lords by sitting by themselves on the other side of the House." From a noted historian, Rapin subjoins the list of them. There were 25 temporal Lords, and 10 spiritual; of the latter class, one was Dove, Peterborough.

The bishop was buried in the North aile of his cathedral; and over his remains was erected by Sir William, his eldest son, a splendid monument with a long inscription *; or, as noticed by Gunton, two inscriptions; he meaning, I suppose, to distinguish between the compositions in prose and verse. It began—"Sta, viator; quo hospite glorietur elegans hæc mortis domus, ipsa pro se loquitur, ipsa pro illo; quæ ideo loqui didicit, ut sciant illi qui eo ingratitudinis inhumaniter obriguerunt, ut in manes, in urnas sævire studerent, non defuturam satis linguam quæ doceat de mortuis bene loqui." This elegant house of death did not, however, long reflect honour on itself or on the guest entombed, it being demolished in 1643. There was upon it a portraiture of the bishop, in his episcopal robes, lying on a large bed with a collection of books; and, considering how severe a disciplinarian he had been to the Puritans, it is not to be wondered at that Cromwell's soldiers should hack in pieces his effigies. A passage in Fuller's History will partly explain the admonition given to speak well of the dead, and the imputation of ingratitude cast on those who had maligned the character of the deceased. "Such, it is remarked, who in his life-time condemned him for his co-

* "Hoc me loqui voluit Gulielmus Dove, eques auratus, optimi hujus patris filius natu maximus, honoris et pietatis ergo."

vetousness,

vetousness, have since justly praised his hospitality, living in a poor bishoprick, and leaving a plentiful estate, to shew that it is not the moisture of the place, but the long lying of the stone, which gathereth the great mosse thereon."

Upton lordship, in the parish of Castre, was chiefly purchased of the Wingfields by the bishop; the other parcels of the manor came to his descendants by their intermarrieges with that family; and the prelate devised by will to Thomas Dove, the eldest son of his eldest son, divers portions of tithes in Northamptonshire. In the epitaph are these lines:

"Me muto tibi non poterunt monumenta deesse [fert."
Vivum quem fobiles tam numerosa re-

And in the will are bequests to several grandchildren. I noticed legacies of 300l. 200l. 100l. 20l. and to some only 20s for a ring.

Sir William Dove, son and heir to the bishop, resided in the manor-house at Upton, and built the new part of the chapel belonging to that hamlet.

Thomas Dove, M. A. another son, was collated by his father, in 1612, to the archdeaconry of Northampton; and, in the following year, to the rectory of Castre, and a prebend in Peterborough cathedral. As he died in 1629, the bishop's bequest to him must have been a lapsed legacy. If my memory does not deceive me, it comprized the following articles—all the testator's books except English books, his organ in his chamber at Peterborough, his best gown and cassock, his dagger-knife in a green sheath, and his walking-staff which his son had bestowed on him. Of an organ that was at Upton there is this memorial in "A Letter of Mr. Humphrey Austin to the reverend Dr. Cosins, Dean of Peterborough, at London," dated from Peterborough, Oct. 1, 1660

"Sir, you desire to hear whether we continue to keep up divine service in the quire daily. Know, sir, that we have not failed in the least, and that many strangers do come to town to hear us; only we are in great want of a good organist, and also a good organ. Mr. Gunton and I have borrowed of Mrs. Dove, of Upton, for half a year; but it proves a dull one." Kennet's Register and Chronicle, p. 270.

To the illustration of a part of the seal, p. 290, some conjectural words shall be added. I agree with the correspondent who transmitted the impression to you, of its being a relick curious and uncommon, being charged with more fanciful embellishments than was usual upon episcopal seals in the last century; and, I rather inclined to suspect that they might be invented by the bishop himself. The field, to adopt an heraldic term, might be meant to denote a garden; or, why not a vineyard? to which the Church of God is so often compared in Holy Writ! This vineyard, observes Solomon (Cant. viii. 11), is let out to keepers; and may not one of them be employed in chastising the crooked serpent that had stolen into it (Isa. xxvii. 1)? The dove is also frequently used by Solomon, in his Canticles, for a symbol of the Church; and is it not the duty of a vigilant and active servant to feed and nourish this emblem of integrity and innocency? But, whatever weight there may be in these surmises, it may be fairly presumed, that the supposed right reverend deviser of his seal would have in his thoughts the surname that is on the legend.

It was also to be expected, that there would be a similar allusion to the same in a long epitaph that included 12 hexameter and pentameter verses. Sir William, however, does not soar quite so high as Queen Elizabeth; for, he only refers to the dove of David, silvered by age, that had fled to its place of rest:

"Hoc addam: hæc illa est senio argentata columba
Davidis, cœlos hinc petit inde suos."

Several of the family are interred in the North aile of Upton chapel; in which there is a monument supported by four Ionic pillars, and under the canopy lies the figure of a man in armour, between his two wives in the gesture of prayer. The coat of arms, a cross formé between four doves proper, shews that it is a memorail of one of the family, and probably of Sir William Dove, the bishop's eldest son. The two first lines of the inscription, which is on a black marble tablet, are,

Here lies a Dove, and was the same,
As innocent as is her name.

But, unfortunately, it cannot be learnt from the epitaph which of the two wives of this Dove, caparisoned for war, was blessed with the amiable and endearing qualities ascribed to her. The Register, with an attention to the impaled coat of arms, might appropriate them. W. & D.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 26.

YOUR work being the repository of the deaths, marriages, and alliances of eminent perſons, I ſend you the following church-notes, by which an article of the peerage may be corrected. F. S.

CHURCH-NOTES, FROM MILDENHALL, SUFFOLK.

Taken July 21, 1796.

The church of the little town of Mildenhall, in Suffolk, is large and handſome, with a rich roof of carved wood-work. It conſiſts of a ſpacious nave, two ſide aiſles, and a proportionate chancel.

In the chancel.

Round the edge of an antient flat ſtone, whereon is a croſs, is the following inſcription in antient capitals:

"Hic jacet Ricardus de Wicheford, quondam vicarius eccleſie de Mildenhall, qui fecit iſtud novum opus."

On a braſs plate:

"Hic jacet magiſter Ricardus Baggot, qui obiit i die menſis Septembris, anno Domini m°cccc°xx° quarto."

On a flat ſtone is the figure of a man in armour, and formerly there was another of his wife; and, underneath, the following:

"Here lieth interred the body of Sir Henry Warner, of Mildenhall, in the county of Suffolk, knt. who took to wife Mary the daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield, knt. of Letheringham, in the ſame county, who died the 5th of May, A. D. 1637.

"Here alſo lieth interred Edward Warner, eſq. the ſon of the aforeſaid Sir Henry, who took to wife Mary, the daughter of John Wentworth, of Goſport, in the county of Eſſex, who died 14 May, 1618."

On another:

"Mary, wife of Henry Warner, eſq. the daughter of Sir Robert Wingfield, of Letheringham, eſq. died 9 Nov. 1601."

Arms: per bend indented, quartering, a fleur de lis, impaling Wingfield, quartering, quarterly G. and....

It appears, by an adjoining ſtone, that Hugh Hovell of Kenninghall-park, co Norfolk, eſq. married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Warner, of *Warrell*, in this pariſh. He died Oct. 25, 1690, leaving iſſue by her, an only daughter, the wife of Humphry Style, of Langley, in Kent, eſq.

In this town of Mildenhall formerly reſided a branch of the noble family of *North*; whoſe large manſion here is now deſcended to Sir Charles Bunbury, bart. but is not inhabited by him, though it was the reſidence of his father.

Sir Henry North, ſecond ſon of Roger ſecond lord North, by Winifred his wife, daughter of Richard lord Rich, of Lees, was, in 20 Eliz. in that expedition to Norembega, under Sir Humphrey Gilbert; and, in 28 Eliz. ſerving with his father in the Low-country wars, was knighted by the earl of Leiceſter. He has a handſome monument in this church, with the recumbent figures of himſelf and his wife, whereon it appears that he died at his houſe at Badmondſilfield, in Wickham Brooke, Dec. 12, 1626, æt. 64. By Mary, daughter of Richard Knevit, eſq. he had iſſue, Roger, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary, Dorothy, and John, who died an infant.

Sir Roger North, knt. his eldeſt ſon, born March 12, 1585, died at his houſe called Finboro, June 17, 1651. He married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter and coheireſs of Sir John Gilbert, of Finboro. 2. Thomaſine, daughter of Thomas Clench, of Folbrooke, Eſq.

By the firſt he had iſſue two ſons, Henry and Dudley, and one daughter, Mary.

Sir Henry, the eldeſt, was made a baronet June 14, 1660. He married Sarah Raine, or Rayney, of the antient family of Raine, or Rayney, of Yorkſhire (arms, Gules, two wings in lure, ermine), who died July 1, 1670, after being married 39 years. He had iſſue by her,

1. Thomaſine, wife of Thomas Holland, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Holland, of Quiddenham, co. Norfolk, bart. She died Sept. 18, 1662, æt. 28.

2. Henry, only ſon.

3. Duillena, wife of Sir Thomas Culſum, of Hawſted, bart.

4. Peregrina, ſingle in 1630.

All theſe dates and circumſtances appear from monuments in this church.

The heireſs of this branch of the Norths married into the Hanmer family. Sir Thomas Hanmer, the Speaker, reſided here. Suſan, his ſiſter and heireſs, married into the Bunbury family. There is a memorial for Henry, ſon of Sir Henry Bunbury, and Suſan, ſiſter of Sir Thomas Hanmer, who died April 27, 1728, æt. 19. Alſo for Sir William Bunbury, bart. who died June 11, 1764, aged 55; for Eleonora his wife, who died March 24, 1762, aged 45; for Elizabeth, youngeſt daughter of Sir Henry Bunbury, of Stanny,

Stanny, bart. who died March 30, 1765, æt. 53; being first wife of Lieut. General Robert Armiger; for General Armiger himself, who died March 10, 1770, æt. 59; for William, son of Sir William Bunbury, who died Mar. 28, 1749, aged 5.

In the South aile is a flat stone for John Swale, esq. who died July 7, 1780, aged 72. And for Jane his widow, daughter of William Melmoth, of Lincoln's inn, esq. who died Sept. 4, 1795, æt. 80.

In the vestry-room is a flat stone for Giles Emily, A. B. fellow of King's college, Cambridge, who died May 1, 1777, aged 23; for Elizabeth Pocklington, his sister, wife of Samuel P. of Chelworth, Suffolk, who died Oct. 1, 1783, aged 35; for Giles Emily, A M. their father, 15 years vicar of Hallavington, Wilts, 27 years rector of Creeting St. Mary, and 15 years curate of this parish, he died Oct. 1, 1789, aged 77.

There are other inscriptions not equally remarkable.

The antient mansion of the Norths, at this town, is of the reign of Elizabeth, and early in James the First's time. It has very many apartments, and a long gallery the extent of the front; but there are no large rooms, except the hall. It some time since was rented by the prince of Wales, for the convenience of the manor, the paddocks, and the propinquity to Newmarket. At present it is uninhabited. There remains in it a good portrait of Sir Henry North, temp. Charles II.

The house of Mr. Rushbrooke in this town is pulled down. Mr. Swale has a neat small house, close to Sir Charles Bunbury's. The old mansion used to be the principal residence of Sir William Bunbury, and before of the Speaker, Sir Thomas Hanmer; but Sir Charles resides at Barton, near Bury. F. S.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

FROM inadvertency, the word *cathedral* was added at p. 277, it being evident that the monastery appertaining to Wincheſter cathedral was but a *priory*, and not ever dignified with the title of abbey; and I am obliged to Mr. Milner for rectifying this miſtake.

In your laſt volume, at p. 301, an enquiry was made after an earlier uſe of the word *Sempecta* than is to be found in Ingulphus's account of Croyland abbey. Not any notice having been ſince taken of it in your Miſcellany, I am induced to repeat the queſtion; and may I be allowed the freedom of ſubmitting it to the attention of your learned correſpondent at Wincheſter, than whom I am not apprized of any perſon more likely to make a ſatisfactory report? L. E. (ibid. p. 208) ſeems too haſtily to have advanced that *Sempecta* frequently occurs in the Monkiſh writers.

Antiquarioluſ, at p. 383, of the preſent volume, has properly referred the Hiſtorian of Eveſham abbey to Ainſworth, inſtead of Duſreſne, for the meaning of *Ferculum*, but I rather think that the true rendering of it is a diſh or meſs, and not a meal; becauſe the members of the great religious houſes were careful to have a conſtant and copious ſupply for their tables of fleſh, fiſh, and fowl. Well known is the facetious Fuller's (Hiſt. of Abbeys, b. vi. p. 299) pleaſant and true ſtory of the method purſued by king Henry VIII. to bring to a reliſh of a ſurloin of beef an abbat of Reading, "whoſe weak and ſqueezie ſtomach, from a too free indulgence in many choice and high-ſeaſoned viands, would hardly digeſt the wing of a ſmall rabbet or chicken." And by one of the ſtatutes of Archbiſhop Winchelſey for the better government of the members of Chriſt church, Canterbury, a reſtriction to *one diſh* was impoſed as a penalty on an offending brother, who, by words or needleſs actions, ſhould interrupt the lecture enjoined to be read during a meal:

"Item, refectione durante, omnes monachi ad lectionem * aures inclinent, nulla interſigna niſi ad refectionem neceſſaria interim facientes. Et qui contrafecerit, in ipſo refectorio in craſtino comedens, pane, et potagio, et *una duntaxat ferculo* ſit contentus; et ſi id poſtea iterer, ſolo pane ac potagio ſe ibidem reficiat illo die; ac totiens poenam ipſam ſuſtineat quotiens delictum hujuſmodi præſumpſerit iterare." (Wilkins Concil. ii. p. 246.)

Nor were the ſecular brethren of the hoſpital of St. Croſs, at Wincheſter, ſtinted in general to one meſs; for, each of the thirteen had daily a loaf

* Of this reading, and the reaſons, ſee p. 290, 470.

of

of good wheat bread; a sufficient quantity of pottage; three messes at dinner, namely, one mess called *Mortrell*, made of milk and wastelbred, one mess of flesh or fish, and one pittance, as the day should require; and one mess for supper; and, on six holydays in the year, one of their messes was roast-meat, or fish of a better sort. These articles are particularized by Dr. Lowth, in the Life of William of Wykeham, p. 75, 76; and I suppose that *ferculum*, translated *mess*, may be the word in the original register of the bishop to which he refers.

For the ignorance of the nature of antient mortuaries imputed to Mr. Warton (see p. 383) it is difficult to account, this perquisite having been generally claimed on the decease or interment of every one possessed of personal chattels, and as the term is so fully illustrated in glossaries and law-dictionaries, as also by Bishop Gibson, Dr. Burn, and Judge Blackstone, in their respective Commentaries. In one sense, however, this kind of payment cannot, strictly speaking, be said to have originated with the clergy, because it corresponded to the heriot, to which so many tenants of manors were subject. Sir William Blackstone, therefore, with propriety styles a mortuary a sort of ecclesiastical heriot; and that it was a claim, introduced after the heriot, may be decisively concluded from this circumstance, that the second best of the live stock was due as a mortuary, because to the first, or best, the lord of the manor was entitled for a heriot. Almost all the parochial incumbents could, in former days, maintain a right to a mortuary; and it appears from the underwritten entry in the consistory acts of the diocese of Rochester, that, during the vacancy of the vicarage of Lewisham, this right was vested in the bishop:

"A. 1467, July 27. Sequestratum apud Lewescham 1 equus Joh'is Stretefeld, subito defuncti, tempore vacat' vicar', ad d'num ep'um ratione vacat' ibid' pertinentem." Fol 540, a.

Yours, &c. W & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Hastings, July* 16.

WILL you give me leave to occupy one column of your useful Publication, by stating a case; a candid answer to which will oblige me, and, I believe, many of my brethren, the Clergy?—In the Autumn of 1795, I entered on the cure of two adjoining parishes in Suffex, each of the annual salary of 25l. The appointment was given to me by letter in the hand-writing of the respective incumbents. On one of the curacies, no parsonage-house has existed in the memory of man: on the other, it is so ruinous as to be totally untenantable even for a pauper; and, if re-built, which, I imagine, is designed, is intended only for the accommodation of a labouring man. The question I propose is this: How am I to apply for the beneficial effects of the late act of parliament in favour of Curates? and by which of the incumbents am I to be paid the sum, mentioned in the act, in lieu of the house? I have read the act, and declare that I cannot satisfy myself on these particulars; which some of your ingenious correspondents may be kind enough to elucidate. I am at a loss how to understand the term "ordinary," so repeatedly alluded to in the act; and my agreement to serve the churches, and the united stipend of 50l. *per annum*, was a condition made, not by the "ordinary," but by the incumbents, whose churches I continue to serve. Any information on this subject will be acceptable, I am sure, to many of the Clergy, who, like myself, after the hopes of a public London and Oxford education are frustrated, are obliged to barely exist in the country on Curacies of inadequate value to the real necessities of life. The addition of 15l. to a Curacy of 50l. may be productive of comfort and convenience; and, if any of my respectable brethren will acquaint me what methods to pursue in order to obtain it, they will confer a considerable obligation on

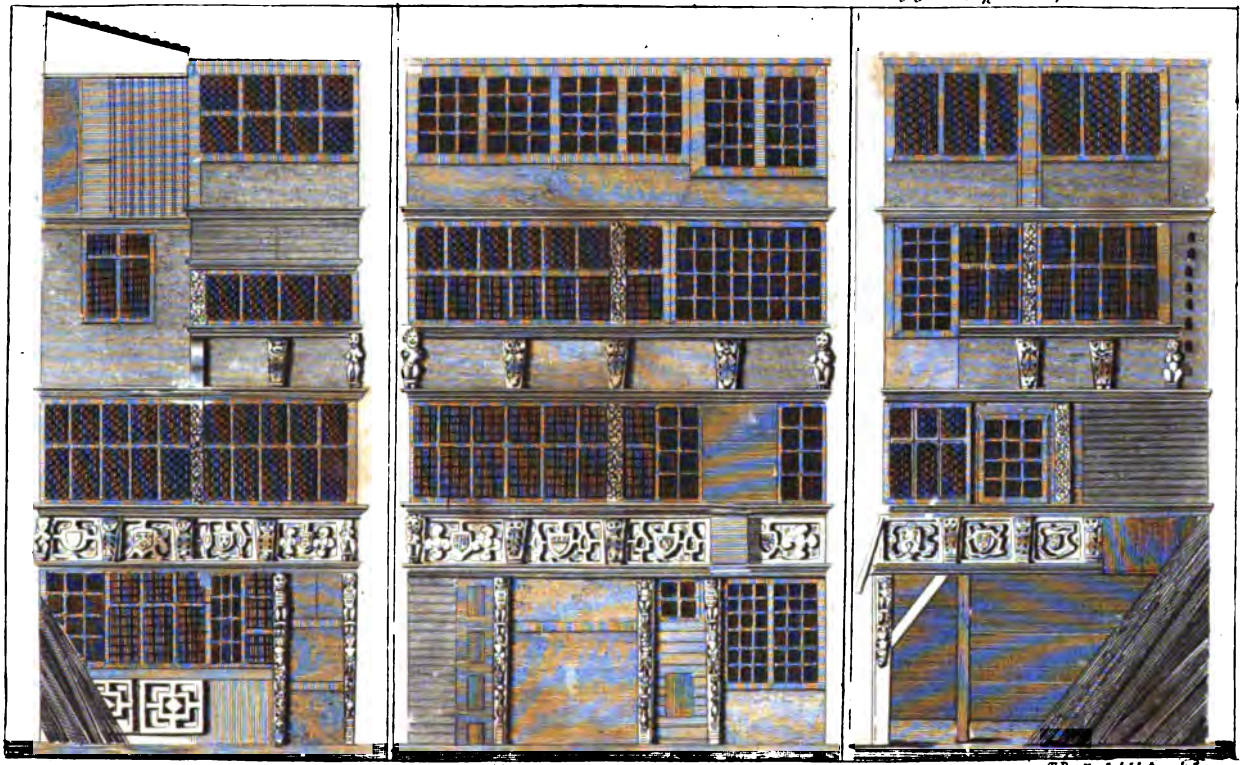
A SUSSEX CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

IN answer to C, p. 456, I must inform you that I have great success in breeding pea-fowls. The hen lays six or seven eggs, and frequently brings up that number of young ones with very little trouble to any one, as they require only to be confined a week or ten days; and after that they need only be shut up at night to secure them from vermin. Curd seems to be their favourite food; but they will eat any thing that is given to other poultry.

Yours, &c. CAMILLA.

Mr.



Whittington's Palace. Hart Street Crutched Friars.

T. Prattent del.t et sculp.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

THE curious remnant of antiquity, exhibited in the annexed plate I. is situate four houſes from Mark-lane, in Hart-ſtreet, up a gate-way, and is occupied by a carpenter and baſket-maker. It is expreſſed in the old leaſes as Whittington's palace; and the appearance, eſpecially external, warrants a probability of the truth. It forms three parts of a ſquare; but, from time and ill uſage, its original ſhape is much altered. Under the windows of the firſt ſtory are carved, in baſſo relievo, the arms of the twelve companies of London, except one, which is deſtroyed to make way for a ciſtern. The wings are ſupported by rude carved figures expreſſing Satyrs; and, from its ſituation, near the church, it is probable it has been a manor-houſe. The principal room has the remains of grandeur; it is about 25 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 10 feet high; the cieling is elegantly carved in fancied compartments; the wainſcot is about ſix feet high, and carved, over which is a continuation of Saxon arches, in baſſo relievo; between each arch is a human figure. The anti-room has nothing worth notice but the mantle-piece, which, however, is much more modern than the outſide; as is the adjoining room, which belongs to a baſket-maker; it is not quite ſo large as the principal room, but the cieling is as ſuperbly decorated with carving; on a tablet is the date 1609, and on another are the initials $\frac{P.}{M.\ M.}$; this room appears to have been fitted up long ſince the building of the houſe. In medallions on the above cieling are ſeveral heads of the Cæſars, and two coats of arms; a chevron between nine pallets; but no colours are expreſſed.

As this plan muſt have been in perfection at the time of Stowe's writing his hiſtory of London, it is wonderful he has not mentioned it; and equally ſo in Maitland, who has not noticed it; nor did he Walbrook-houſe, which I gave a deſcription of ſome time ſince in your Magazine. I am happy in having it in my power to reſcue the above beautiful place from oblivion; as before long, in all probability, there will not a veſtige remain.

Yours, &c. T. P.

GENT MAG. *July*, 1796.

2

A RAMBLE ON DARTMOOR.

(Continued from p. 394.)

Of the Moor, with ſome general Thoughts on the long-projected Scheme of cultivating and improving it.

DARTMOOR, ſo called from its barren ſoil, is computed to be about 20 miles long, and 14 miles wide; conſiſting chiefly of a blackiſh earth, covered with rocks and its fragments; ſome of theſe rocks are of great bulk and height, reſembling towers of maſſy bigneſs, and, from their elevated ſituation, to be ſeen at a great diſtance. The external ſurface of the moor yields but few productions of the vegetable world, with the exception of whortle-berry buſhes, heath, and furze; its numerous woolly inhabitants ſpeak fully the barrenneſs of the ſoil; but, with all theſe diſadvantages, the foreſt of Dartmoor may truly be ſaid to be rich, its bowels producing great quantities of tin; and, in ſome parts, turf is cut, and prepared for ſale, by the adjacent dwellers, in great quantities, and to a great amount; from theſe hills the mother of many rivers declineth, ſome of which take their route and fall into the Britiſh ocean; while others bend their courſe in a contrary direction, and meet the Severn ſea.

This waſte king John aſſigned to be a foreſt; and king Henry III. not only confirmed his father's grant, but, among other things, ſet down its boundaries; a copy of which I ſhall here ſet down:

"Perambulatio Ricardi comitis Cornubie et Pictavie tenentis in com' Devon', per preceptum domini regis Henrici filii Johannis ad coronationem dict' Hen' 24°, in vigilia S'ci Jacobi, per juramentum ſacriſti ſubſcript', ſcil', Will' de la Bruer, Guidonis de Bretiville, Will' de Widworthy, Hugonis de Bolhay, Rich' Giffard, Odonis de Troverby, Henrici filii Henrici, Will' de Trenchard, Phil' Havrer, Nich' de Heamdon, Will' de Northleigh, et Durat' filii Boton, qui incipiunt perambulationem ad Hogam de Coſdowne, et inde linealiter uſque ad Parvam Hogam, que vocatur Hounteret, inde uſque ad Thurleſton, et inde linealiter uſque Woteſbrooke, Lakefoot, que cadit in Teigne, et inde linealiter uſque ad Hangeſton, et inde linealiter uſque ad Goteſtone, et inde linealiter uſque ad mediam turbariam Aberhene, et ſic in longam Wallabroke, et inde linealiter uſque ad furt' regis, et inde linealiter uſque ad Wallabrooke-head, uſque

que cadit in Darta; et ſic per Dartam uſque ad aliam Dartam, aſcendend' uſque ad Abbot foot, et ſic aſcend' Otbroke, uſque ad Ledereoke, & ita aſcendend' uſque ad le Driffield forde, et inde linealiter uſque ad Batſhill, ad inde linealiter uſque ad caput Weſtor Wellabroke, et ſic per Weſtor-Wellabroke uſque cadit in Avon, et inde linealiter uſque ad Eaſter Wellabroke, et inde linealiter uſque ad Redlake que cadit in Erme, et inde aſcend' uſque ad Grimſgrove, et inde linealiter uſque ad Eliſbeqough, et inde linealiter uſque ad crucem Silward, et inde uſque ad Effor-ther, et ſic per aliam Effor-ther, et inde per medium muſtum uſque ad Mewboron, et inde uſque ad Willingteſſe, et inde ad Rahernbrokefoot, et ſic ad caput ejuſdem quæ et deinde uſque ad le Weſt Sqe, et inde linealiter uſque ad Greneſtor, et inde linealiter uſque ad vadum proximum in Orientali parte capelle St. Mich' de Halgeſtock, et inde linealiter uſque ad predict' Hogam de Coſdowne in Orientali parte."

We alſo find, in and about the moor, a certain ſpecies of tenants, known by the name of Fenfield men (in the Saxon *Fengefeld*). Theſe are the king's ſpecial tenants, and do ſuit and ſervice at his court, paying him annually; theſe enjoy the following privileges; they are not to be attached by any officer, but for default of non-payment of their rents, which is four-pence yearly, at Michaelmas; they are privileged to fiſh in all waters there, and dig turfs, and to have all in the ſaid moor that can do them good, except green oak and veniſon; alſo to preſent at the court (which was held at Lidford) all faults and offences found in and about the moor; alſo to winter in the moor by day as much cattle as they can keep, but, if they tarry the night, then they were to pay three-pence; if they had more cattle than they could winter by night on their tenements, they were then to pay for ſuch as if ſtrangers, viz. for every young cattle three half-pence, and every other greater beaſt two-pence. The bounds and limits of theſe tenures are as follow: from Podaſton lake, running through Aſhburton, in Dart ſtream, and ſo to Wedborne and Shipſtop, and from Wedborne ſtream to Whitmore, and from Whitmore to Calſtone Midicavs; from Calſtone to Seven-ſtones, and from Seven-ſtones to Hevitree, and from Hevitree to Herborough, thence to Doreford, from Doreford to Longſtone, from Longſtone to Effedater, thence to Hindon, forwards from Hindon to Blundell, from Blundell to Writeſtone, from that ſtone to Roborough, from Roborough to Furzpen, from Furzpen to Ramſhorn, thence to Luſtleigh, and ſo to Wythercome-head, thence to Limeſtream, and ſo to Voghill lake, and along that lake to Voghill's head, and then to the ditch, and out of the ſame to the well in Moiſhead, into the lake, and ſo to the Smely, and to Yeredſborough, and from Yeredſborough to Standon, netherward to Great Hvnde, thence to Dverſnade, to Lidford, Northward to Seliſt, and from Seliſt to Gurnard's knoll Southward, to Ponſcartiworth, to Ramſcombe head, to the right ſtream, thence to Aſhborneſton, thence in the ſtream of Dart; with the town of Lidford, and all the tenements.

The Moor, from its ſituation, being ſo much higher in the atmoſphere than the fertile lands adjoining, the air of courſe muſt be very different, froſts and ſnow more frequent and of longer continuance; the winds have greater power, and blow more bleak; and rain and miſts muſt be more prevalent, as we often ſee the moor-hills involved in clouds, when the lower country is perfectly beautiful, clear, and ſerene. To this add, the waters being ſo near their ſource, and no doubt ſtrongly impregnated with metalline particles, and not being ſoftened by expoſure to the air, muſt certainly be of a leſs fertilizing quality. The article of manure will be another great diſadvantage the incloſer and cultivator will labour under; this muſt be deficient in every degree, unleſs a diſcovery (almoſt miraculous) ſhould be made of ſome at preſent unknown; ſea-ſand and lime are too remote, and dung is impoſſible to be attained in ſufficient quantity; neither is gypſum nor marle to be found in the whole foreſt, nor a lime-rock to be ſeen, the whole being a maſs of granite or moor-ſtone. Dung, therefore, is the only probable manure that can be obtained, and even this not till a conſiderable degree of cultivation has taken place; for, ſhould towns ariſe (by the magical touch of Harlequiniſm) in the moor, it is preſumed their effects, in regard to this manure, would extend but a little way around them. Neither does it appear to me poſſible to ſubdue the natural ſterility of the ſoil, even by implanting

on

on the moor colonies of Chineſe or Swiſs peaſants, who are ſo well known for their unwearied and perſevering induſtry in the art of agriculture, as Coxe tells us in his Travels through Switzerland, "that he was ſtruck with admiration and aſtoniſhment to obſerve rocks, that were formerly barren, now planted with vines, or abounding in rich paſturage; to mark the traces of the plough along the ſides of the precipices ſo ſteep that it muſt have been with great difficulty that a horſe could even mount them; in a word, the inhabitants ſeem to have ſurmounted every obſtruction which ſoil, ſituation, and climate, had thrown in their way; and to have ſpread fertility over various ſpots of the country, which nature ſeemed to have conſigned to everlaſting barrenneſs." On reading theſe travels, I was ſorry ſo intelligent a traveller did not particularize the mode by which the Swiſs peaſants overcome this vaſt ſterility; he not having done it, I beg leave to obſerve that in Switzerland the peaſants on the mountainous parts (which is where he ſpoke of) are driven to ſuch diſtreſs that their whole living conſiſts chiefly of potatoes and milk; therefore it can be no wonder that the peaſants are endowed with ſo much patience and unremitted ardour, as otherwiſe they muſt of neceſſity ſtarve, they poſſeſſing no money (or but a very ſmall quantity if any) to purchaſe with, and their every means of exiſtence ariſing from their own little demeſnes; it is therefore probable they poſſeſs not a ſpot, though ever ſo barren, but they wiſh it to be paſturage, as every freſh ſpot that they gain is the farther means of preſerving the milk of their cattle; and I make no doubt but this is effected by carriage of ſoil, or other compoſt, from ſome more fertile ſpot, and making a layer on the barren; or they otherwiſe might (were it convenient) ſtop the current of the deſcending waters from the mountains, and thereby gain a ſufficient depth of fertilizing ſediment, which they might manure in ſomething the like manner baron de Tott gives of the mode of cultivation of the land after the overflowing of the Nile; he ſays, "It has long been a miſtaken opinion, that the mud, left after ſuch periodical inundation, was a fattener and fertilizer of the country; in the analyzation of ſuch mud, he diſcovers that it poſſeſſes no ſuch quality as the vegetative before its union with the ſand, which, together with the clay, compoſes the ſoil of Egypt After the ſubſiding of the river the cultivator takes immediate poſſeſſion, his induſtry ſupplying the barrenneſs of the ſand, with which he mixes pigeon's dung, then ſows his water-melons, and reaps a plentiful crop." Probably by ſome ſuch methods the Swiſs peaſants are enabled to raiſe ſuch beautiful ſpots, which Coxe ſo deliciouſly paints. We have many other travellers who highly praiſe the induſtry and perſeverance of various nations in reſpect to their improvements and wonderful ſtate of agriculture; among which I cannot paſs over the account of Charles Peter Thunberg, in his Travels in the Empire of Japan, and Iſlands of Java and Ceylon: he ſays, "The pains which a farmer takes to cultivate the ſides of even the ſteepeſt hills are almoſt incredible; if the place be even no more than two feet ſquare, he raiſes a wall of earth and ſtones at the bottom of the declivity, fills the part above this with earth and manures, and ſows this little ſpot of ground with rice, or eſculent-rooted vegetables. Thouſands of theſe beds adorn moſt of their mountains, and give them the appearance which excites the greateſt aſtoniſhment in the breaſt of the ſpectators; the extreme population of the country obliging them thus to turn their thoughts toward the production of food for man. Few horſes are kept, conſequently no meadows; and cultivation ſeems like a garden of eſculent vegetables." I am of opinion, a ſcarcity of corn and grain would never (unleſs from unforeſeen accidents) take place again in England, if the laſt hint were but in ſome degree attended to by the farmers here; and let oxen be ſubſtituted for horſes, and there will be no more a cry of ſcarcity or a want of horned cattle. We find a ſimilar mode of cultivating barren rocks, and even mountains, in the narrative of lord Macartney's embaſſy to China by Mr. Anderſon; and, I am confident, ſome ſuch methods will be abſolutely neceſſary in the cultivation of the foreſt of Dartmoor; and the cultivator, like Mr. Anderſon's Chineſe peaſant, muſt ſuſpend himſelf from many of the rocks by the precarious faſtening of a rope.

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

I HAVE lately read Mr. Jones's Memoirs of the Life, Studies, and Writings, of Dr. George Horne, Bishop of Norwich. The appendix of this biographical work contains essays and thoughts on various subjects, and from various authors, by that excellent prelate. With what propriety this miscellaneous collection has been published, I do not pretend to decide. Under the article *Apophthegms*, I find the following remark:

"It is said, I think of bishop Sanderson, that, by *frequently conversing with his son, and scattering short apophthegms, with little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them, the youth was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters.*"

Now, the fact is not strictly true. Honest Isaac Walton, on whose authority we may depend, applies this trait of character, not to Dr. Sanderson himself, but to the father of that great and good man.

"As he (Robert Sanderson) was inclined to this by that native goodness which the wise Disposer of all hearts had endowed his; so this calm, this quiet, and happy temper of mind (his being mild and averse to opposition) made the whole course of his life easy and grateful both to himself and others; and this blessed temper was maintained and improved by his prudent father's good example; as also by his *frequent conversing with him, and scattering short and virtuous apophthegms, with little pleasant stories, and making useful applications of them; by which his son was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monsters, and to discern the loveliness of wisdom and virtue.*"

See the note on this passage in Mr. Zouch's edition of Walton's Lives, p. 415. A. B.

A REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

JAMES Philp, esq. of Greenlaw, in this parish*, was educated, as a lawyer, under Heineccius, Vitriarius, and other eminent civilians, in Germany and Holland. Soon after his return from abroad, he was appointed sole judge of the high court of admiralty. His profound knowledge of maritime law enabled him to execute this office for many years with much advantage to his country, and with much honour to himself. He was a man noted and beloved for the mildness and urbanity of his mind and manners; but he was a man also of deep discernment, and inflexible rectitude.

In 1754, admiral (then captain) Sir Hugh Palliser was commander of the Sea-horse man of war, lying in the road of Leith. A man, under indentures as an apprentice, had been enlisted as a sailor on board this ship. On petition from his master, and on production of the indenture, judge Philp granted a warrant to bring the man on shore, to be examined. A macer of court went on-board to apprehend him; but was told by Captain Palliser, that he considered himself as subject only to the law of England, and that he would not suffer the man to go on shore. Upon this the macer, with his blazon on his breast, broke his wand of peace, and reported this illegal act of deforcement to the admiralty-court. The judge then granted a warrant to apprehend captain Palliser himself, to bring him from on-board his ship, and to commit him to prison, which was accordingly done. Next day he was brought into court; and, on refusing to submit to its jurisdiction, because he held his commission from the board of admiralty, he was again remanded to prison, there to remain till liberated in course of law.

When the case was reported by the Earl of Findlater, then lord high admiral of Scotland, to lord chancellor Hardwicke, that great ornament of the law, and of human nature, the chancellor said, "He was a bold judge who had done this, but he had done what was right." This just and high-toned decision, from a man so gentle and amiable as Mr. Philp, was followed with the universal approbation and gratitude of his country. It resembled in this the behaviour of lord chief justice Holt, who, in his court of king's-bench, ordered the speaker of the house of commons, with a committee at his back, to take himself away, otherwise he would commit him to Newgate, though he should have the whole house of commons in his belly. It is the peculiar glory of this nation, that the laws are, as they always ought to be, predominant over every other power; superior to the executive, and to any individual branch of the legislature.

Mr.

* Statistical Account of Glencross parish, vol. XV. p. 444.

Fig. 1. *Remains of a large Forest near Liverpool.*

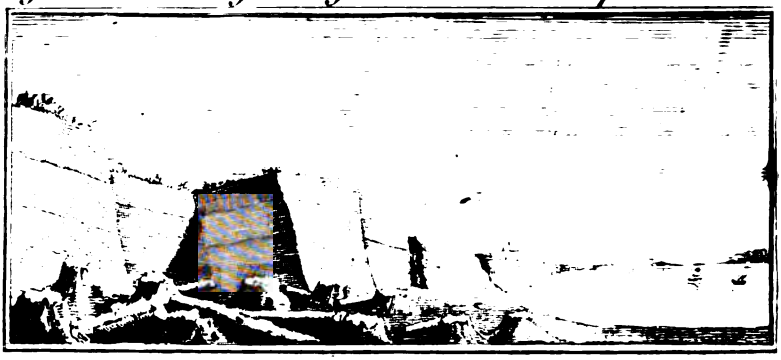


Fig. 2. *Grammar School at Glamford Brigge.*

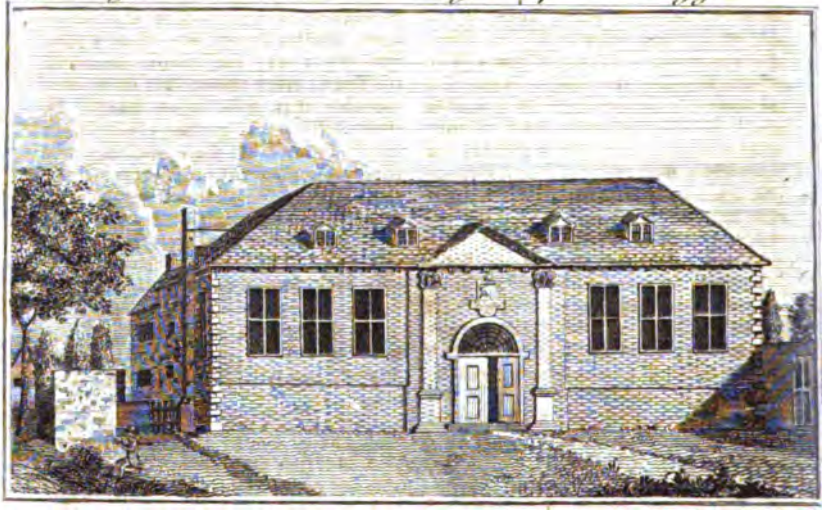


Fig. 3. [redacted]

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, April* 26.

THERE is a great curiosity in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, which, though daily seen by numbers of persons, has never, to my knowledge, excited the least enquiry or investigation before it was remarked by Mr. Holt, of Walton. It is the remains of a large forest, 6 miles Northward of Liverpool, upon the shore, near Crosby-point, extending, at present, upwards of a mile towards Formby. What might have been its original extent, either in that or in any other direction, seems at present impossible to ascertain; but it is wonderful to remark, that vestiges of it are visible, dipping Westwardly even into the sea, which, doubtless, from the changes made in a series of years, covers great part of the land on which a considerable portion of it grew. Upon a shore where there are frequent wrecks, and pieces of ship-timber frequently thrown up, it is probable, from the similarity of appearances, that this forest has not been often noticed with much distinction from such wrecks of the sea; but the smallest degree of inquisitive inspection is sufficient to discover, to a certainty, that this was originally a forest, as there are numberless trunks of trees, standing upright some feet above the surface, in the very places where they must have grown, with their prodigious roots extending into the ground in all directions, in their natural positions, though a great part of their branches, by being thrown promiscuously in all directions, exhibit, at the first view, very much the appearance of an antient shipwreck, or rather of many of them together; *Pl. II.*

There is a kind of black mossy soil, amongst these trees, of very inconsiderable thickness, under which their roots extend into one of a more sandy nature. The higher land to the East is formed almost entirely of sea-sand, and is sown with ling or bent to secure some form, and to prevent the farther incursions of the sea, which, notwithstanding, seems still to encroach; and, by washing the foundations of the sand-hills, to occasion the almost perpendicular front they exhibit to the West.

Having satisfied the mind of the reality of a forest, a considerable degree of astonishment arises on its being found on a place where it is impossible it should have grown, supposing the adjoining objects to have been in the state they now are. Not that it is impossible for trees to flourish on the sea-coast, experience having proved the contrary; but that they should actually have grown in the sea, between high and low water marks, is utterly so.

As the changes of the circumstances of this forest must have been effected principally, though perhaps not wholly, by the river Mersey and the sea, it seems necessary to direct some attention to those two objects, and the probable alterations made by time.

It does not seem unphilosophical to suppose that rivers are not all equally antient, and that we are not obliged to refer them to any given point of time, as the flood, or the creation; for, as new springs may issue from the mountains, so may they, in a series of ages, become the sources of very considerable rivers; but if this cannot be the fate of every spring, yet it is very probable that it is so of many. In their earlier days, as their channels are small, so must be their openings into the sea, giving little opportunity for those greater devastations which that powerful element is able to cause after it has overcome some temporary obstruction. The imagination can easily look back into times of remote antiquity, and trace the Mersey, or any other river, from a brook, in its several ages and gradations, till it has attained its present maturity and greatness.

Any reference to the etymology of the name of the Mersey serves only to ascertain that it was in being at some assigned period; but whether large or small, navigable or otherwise, must be judged of from other circumstances.

The life of man is too short to observe slow and gradual changes; and therefore we must naturally and properly refer the first existence of large rivers to the earliest ages of the world; but it does not hence follow that great changes may not have been made at their junction with the ocean at a much later period, and that such changes, when begun, may not have advanced with great rapidity.

Whoever will survey that part of the chart of the Irish sea now called the Liverpool channel, which comprehends the openings or mouths of the Dee and Mersey, and the adjoining shores, will not find it very difficult to suppose, from the violence of the North-West sea upon this angular and

pent-up ſituation, that what now forms the banks of Burbo and Hoyle may have been land attached to the peninſula of Cheſhire, and the Eaſtern banks attached in like manner to Croſby and Formby, with the river Merſey quietly running through them, in a narrow inconſiderable ſtream, until ſuch time as the ſea, having once gained an accidental advantage, muſt have laid the foundation for that large expanſe of water before and above the town of Liverpool, which, though bearing the name of a river, is in reality a portion of the ſea. The like, it is probable, happened to the Dee; for, if we go a very few miles only up either of theſe apparently-great rivers, we ſhall not find ſtreams that ſhall ſatisfactorily of themſelves account for ſuch bodies of water; and this is in ſome ſort confirmed by the ſucceſsful labours of the river Dee company, who are daily gaining the ground that the ocean has formerly overwhelmed. The like may probably happen at the mouths of all rivers, but in different degrees both as to extent and time. The Thames and Severn roll gradually widening to the ſea, with which they unite in natural and eaſy forms, indicating neither abruptneſs nor violence; but not ſo the Merſey and Dee; which, being alike ſituated, and the like having apparently happened to both, proves the above conjecture more ſatisfactorily than if either of them had been conſidered apart by itſelf.

We are always reduced to perplexities when we attempt, by force of argument, to prove things that are ſelf-evident; and, were it the buſineſs of this paper only to ſhew that the wood in queſtion has in part ſuffered from the inundation, or rather incroachment, of the ſea, it would be ſufficient to direct the curious to view it; but that the banks were formerly land, attached to Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, is an opinion that requires ſome ſupport, which the ſituation and preſent circumſtances of this antient aſſemblage of large trees conſiderably afford. This opinion ſeems farther confirmed by the ſame appearance of old trees, now to be ſeen, in Cheſhire, oppoſite to the banks of Hoyle, which was moſt probably only a continuation of the ſame foreſt; with the Merſey hardly making a viſible diviſion of it, perhaps fordable, or not too large for a bridge, and whoſe union with the ſea muſt have been conſiderably beyond what it now is. If this opinion ſhould be thought to want ſtill farther confirmation, we need but direct our attention to the fate of the property and eſtates of earl Godwin; which, in the courſe of a few centuries only, have been as wonderfully converted from dry land into thoſe immenſe ſands and banks, the dread of mariners, ſo well known by the name of the Godwin Sands.

It would be difficult to aſcertain at what period the ſea deſtroyed ſo conſiderable a portion of this wood; but, for ſuch parts as were reſerved for other modes of deſtruction, ſome ſatisfactory conjectures may be formed, as they were probably exiſting in a flouriſhing ſtate about the time of the Roman conqueſts in Britain.

Before war and bloodſhed acquired a rank amongſt the arts and ſciences, and geometry and chemiſtry had taught civilized nations how to effect a ſpeedier extermination of the human race, each barbarous nation had a mode of attack and defence peculiar to itſelf. In the rude ages of Britain its inhabitants not only found great ſecurity from their numerous and almoſt impenetrable woods, but could greatly annoy their invaders from their ambuſcades at favourable junctures; which was found ſo detrimental to the progreſs of conqueſt, that the Romans determined on, and accompliſhed, the deſtruction of moſt of the foreſts in the iſland, and particularly ſuch as were in moſſy or boggy ſituations, ſometimes by the axe, but generally by fire, and thus ſecured a quiet poſſeſſion of Britain for ſome centuries.

Suetonius Paulinus, at the time he ſubdued the iſle of Angleſey, ordered all the foreſts to be cut down; and, though hiſtorians do not inform us of the extent of the execution of this order; yet it is moſt probable that it ſhould comprehend not only the immediate object of conqueſt, but alſo its neighbourhood; in which Cheſhire, and the lower parts of Lancaſhire, muſt certainly be included. This conjecture receives conſiderable confirmation from the great age of the wood, which is now as black as ebony, which it very much reſembles, though evidently oak; as well as from the moſt unequivocal marks of their deſtruction being wilful, not only from the apparent labours of the axe, but from the great quantity left to periſh where it

has

has been cut down, without applying it to any domeſtic or uſeful purpoſe; from which conſiderations it is moſt likely that ſuch part of this great foreſt as eſcaped the ravages of the ocean fell a victim to the fury of the Roman conqueſt. Thoſe devaſtations were, doubtleſs, ſeverely felt and deprecated by the then inhabitants of this iſland; but theſe ſeemingly great evils laid the foundation for that general clearance of the country ſo neceſſary for the unreſtrained progreſs of agriculture, which has been the bleſſing of future ages.

Since the times of the Romans another change has taken place, from thoſe great drifts of ſand called ſand-floods, which are not now ſo uſual as formerly, on account of the regulations made by the legiſlature reſpecting bent or ſtar, which ſeems peculiarly deſigned by Providence for this beneficial purpoſe by giving it a quick and prolific growth, with a firm and binding root; but, what is the moſt remarkable, and ſecures it beſt for its deſtined purpoſe, is, that it is without nouriſhment, and no animal is tempted to deſtroy it.

The eye of Fancy may here be gratified in raiſing ſylvan ſcenery from the barren ſands and watery expanſe, and varying and blending it with the ſublimity that now prevails amongſt the few ſimple ſurrounding objects. The philoſopher may here feel a depreſſion and melancholy not unpleaſing in the ſurvey of the great changes wrought by time, and in the contemplation of his own unimportance amidſt the works of omnipotence. And here, too, may the raſh and preſumptuous reſort, to learn that a correct deciſion cannot be made of the good or evil of the day; and that it is beſt to reſt ſatisfied in the wiſdom of the Almighty, and to be aſſured that what he does, or permits, is intended to operate to the ultimate advantage of the human race.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

INCLOSED you receive a South-weſt view of the free grammar-ſchool at Glamford Briggs, in Lincolnſhire (*Pl. II. fig.* 2). It ſtands in an airy ſituation, from the town of Glamford Briggs towards the North-eaſt, and was founded by Sir John Nelthorpe, one of the anceſtors of the preſent family, who liberally endowed it.

Over the ſchool-door the arms of the founder are placed, in relievo, and under them this inſcription:

"JOHANNES NELTHORPE, Bart^us^
Scholam hanc,
ex inſigni pietate,
propriis ſumptibus edificavit,
et annuali ſubſidio donavit
in perpetuum,
anno Domini
MDLXXIIII."

Any communications relating to its hiſtory will be gratefully received, through the medium of your publication, by Yours, &c. W. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Burnley, Lancaſhire, June* 17.

ONE of your curious philoſophers, p. 386, thinks it rare to ſee two cuckoos at one time, and thinks one muſt be the cuckoo's mate, or cock bird. On the 8th or 9th of this month my brother ſhot a cock cuckow (as I believe, from its having no eggs, nor large vent, as hen-birds have in the laying ſeaſon), and there were four of them on the tree when he ſhot it; and my niece ſays ſhe ſaw ſix cuckoos on one tree, ſeeming to be very quarrelſome, crying *cuck! cuck! cuck!* and making a ſtrange noiſe; as I have ſeen myſelf often three or four together, and they are always quarrelſome when above two together, and always a large quantity of the ſmaller birds flying and crying as in great diſtreſs when the cuckoos are about. Sometimes we do not hear nor ſee any for a week; and at other times I have ſeen them fly about and not uſe any ſinging; in particular the latter end of their ſtay, about July.

One of your correſpondents wants ſome of your readers to procure a young cuckoo. I have now that opportunity if fortune favours my wiſhes; I am in expectation of gratifying him ſo far, as one of my nephews has found a cuckoo's neſt; in what kind of bird's neſt ſhe has depoſited her two eggs I do not yet know; but, when hatched and feathered, I will do my endeavour to bring them up. I was a great bird-fancier in my younger years; but I never had the pleaſure of finding cuckoo's eggs in any neſts I found, though I have heard it often reported ſo by others of my acquaintance.

About 30 years ſince I ſhot a cuckoo, which I preſerved and dried, as we do beef, which kept it many years. From this bird I extracted the entrails,

and

and filled up the belly with salt, pepper, and alum, ground small, and sewed the vent up, and filled the head at the bill, then hung it up by the legs two days, till given over dropping, then put in glass beads for eyes, and affixed it in a frame, with threads through the nostril to support the head, a thread through the back, and the feet tied to a perch; when dry it will support itself upright, and is put into a case or box, with a glass before it; usually round a large bird I put three or four smaller, in different attitudes, like real living birds. When I extracted the craw, or stomach, of the cuckoo, it was quite full, so that in getting it out it burst, and contained flies, grubs or caterpillars, like the sketch (*fig.* 3), yellow and brown, an inch and half long; it seemed to be the cock-bird by the closeness of his vent, which in hen-birds is larger in the time of laying their eggs. HENRY SPENCER.

P. S. The next week my cuckoo will be dry, to put into a box with more birds, the yellow-hammer, black cap, wagtail, bullfinch, goldfinch.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 26.

THE inclosed are two impressions of a silver seal (*fig.* 4), now in the possession of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, bart. of Scriven-park, Yorkshire. The seal, which is exactly described, as to size and shape, upon paper, is perfectly solid, and weighs rather more than two ounces; date, on the outside edge of it, 1589; inscription round the arms, in Latin, Sigillum Hinrici Slingsbei; Hinrici is most probably a *mistake of the engraver* for Henrici. Of this family was Sir Henry Slingsby, beheaded on Tower-hill, anno 1657, during Cromwell's usurpation. By inserting the above you will oblige

Yours, &c. W. E. K.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 25.

ONE to whom the Fanshawe family is very well known, and who sees that, in your vol. LXV. p. 477. you have published an engraving of their arms, takes the liberty of sending a drawing of the arms as they have given them for many years, with the coat of augmentation quartered as it was granted; *fig.* 5, 6.

I likewise send you a story, which I think it a pity to be lost, and which, though not in Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs (of which there are now several copies), is very well known in the family to have been fact. When Sir Richard was ambassador, and was traveling in Spain in an English carriage, with his arms upon it, surrounded by the two mottos belonging to them, *Dux Vitæ Ratio*, *In Cruce Victoria*; a crowd of peasants gathering round the unusual sight of so many foreigners, in a town where they stopped for a little refreshment, were very anxious with a priest, who happened to be amongst them, for an explanation of the Latin; which, being beyond his skill, he informed them that the coach belonged to the *Duke* of *Vitæ Ratio*, who had done great things *for the cross*.

An Occasional Correspondent.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb.* 20.

THE ring, of which I send you a sketch (*fig.* 7), weighs one ounce five pennyweights, *fine* gold, and was found in a garden, at Malton, in Yorkshire, in 1774. D. PRINCE.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

I WAS led, by the remarks of your Reviewer on Dyer's life of Robinson, to look back to Dr. Rees's more succinct account of the same life, which I recollected to have read in his sermon, preached at Cambridge, on occasion of his death. Two or three observations, that occurred on reading the Doctor's account, you will allow me to trouble you with; not with the least intention of venting one uncharitable sentiment with respect to his own, or any other of the various sects into which the Christian world is unhappily divided. I respect, I esteem, good men of every description; but, while I wish success to their labours in every pursuit that has for its object the gospel and the good of the souls of mankind, I am too thoroughly attached to our own church, and too zealous an advocate for rule and order in all, to allow its discipline to be held in so little esteem, that a man of Mr. Robinson's qualifications had only to knock, and the door would have been opened to him; nay more, that he was solicited and tempted, at a more advanced period, to honour the establishment with the acceptance of some of its douceurs:

"Mr. Robinson's thoughts were first directed to the ministry," we are told, "in the year 1754, but he did not commence the exercise

exercise of it till the next year; and, after much persuasion on the part of those who best knew his *eminent qualifications* for it, he preached his first sermon, *at the age of twenty*, to a congregation of poor people at Mildenhall. It was *about this time that he determined to leave the church*, and connect himself altogether with Dissenters."

Now, whether his qualifications, eminent as they are described, and the attainment of a single year, were at that time such as to give him any pretensions to the ministry, I leave to those who have read his life to determine. All that I have to observe upon it is, that, together with the other requisite qualifications, one was certainly wanting to admit him into the ministry of the Established Church; and he must have waited till his twenty-third year to become the oracle and orator of such a congregation. To gratify the vanity of displaying his divinity and his oratory at this early age, he must therefore have attached himself to the Dissenters; and, when he had preached his first sermon at Mildenhall, he had *ipso facto* left the Established Church, and needed no subsequent deliberation to bring himself to make this sacrifice to the sincerity of his choice. Instances have occurred, in which the result of more ripened judgement and farther enquiry has been a desire to return to the community of the Church; and Sir Harry Trelawny, whose early vanity * and unripened zeal led him to become the idol of popularity among the Methodists, is one who returned with conviction into the Church which he had left, and now, I believe, discharges with great regularity the duties of a parish-priest. But Sir Harry had been educated for the Church; and he does not, like some of his brethren of that persuasion, who are Churchmen or Dissenters, "half of one order, half another," now this, now that, just as serves their interest or purpose, trifle with solemn engagements. He knows, and is too conscientious to do otherwise, that, when he entered into the ministry of the Church, he solemnly engaged to submit to her discipline, and confine himself, in the exercise of his functions, to the Church which he had chosen; and that, if he were now to preach in a Conventicle, it would be a virtual renunciation of his connexion with the Church of England; the very reason of the licence which the law allows to Dissenting congregations being a dissent from the doctrine, the discipline, or the modes, of that Church. I am a friend to toleration in its fullest extent; and, where conscience will not allow them to subscribe to the doctrines, or submit to the discipline, of our Church, I commend the sincerity of those who, like the worthy Doctor and his Dissenting brethren, wholly withdraw themselves from it; but he, I am sure, no more than myself, can approve of that duplicity that we see in some who have subscribed to those doctrines, and engaged to conform to its discipline, and still call themselves members of it, and yet are the teachers of the Tabernacle, and the occasional preachers in our Church; at once the advocates and impugners of the Establishment; acting in defiance of that discipline and authority which they are sworn to obey. These observations do not apply to Mr. Robinson; for, having never made this engagement, he had an undoubted right to preach in any congregation licensed under the act of toleration. It is in vindication of Sir Harry, who is an exception from this double-dealing principle, that I have been led to express my disapprobation of a practice which I am surprized the guardians of our Church have suffered to disgrace the discipline they are authorized and ought to maintain.

To return to the Doctor's account of Mr. Robinson:

"In more advanced life he was frequently solicited to conform *by persons of high rank in the Church*, and *urged to it by offers of considerable preferment*;" and, in a remark upon one of his publications in a list subjoined, it is added, "It (the Plea for our Lord's Divinity) obtained for the author many compliments from *dignitaries of the Established Church, and offers of considerable preferment.*"

I hope it is no breach of that liberality which I have professed, if I look with a sort of jealousy to this partiality of the dignitaries and patrons of our Church; and, when I see so many learned and useful men already in their service, not much inferiors

* I rather ascribe it to this cause than to that versatility which your Reviewer does, in coupling his case with one from which, I conceive, it is entirely distinct.

rior to Mr. R. in learning, or character, or any other reſpect, to whom no ſuch offers have been made, I complain that ſuch a preference ſhould be given; and that preferment ſhould go begging, which would be ſo acceptable to hundreds, who, from principle, free from the temptation of a bribe, are already zealouſly engaged in the ſervice of our Church. The Doctor has, no doubt, good grounds for what he advances; and he will oblige, together with myſelf, many other of your readers if he will be ſo good as to ſay who theſe dignitaries were. We often read, in accounts of the lives of Nonconformiſts, that ſuch offers were made, and, of courſe, with much firmneſs refuſed; but they have been either at too remote a period to call for proofs, or the publick have not thought it worth while to diſpute a point which, like the machinery of the epic poem, forms a part in the life of every eminent Diſſenting teacher; but, in the preſent caſe, the ſubject and circumſtances are ſo recent that the fact may be eaſily proved; and the Doctor's character ſtands too high with the publick to advance any thing which he is not able to make good. J. E. L.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

IN p. 34, *Curioſus* expreſſes a wiſh, "that an account of the places of public worſhip, belonging to the Diſſenters from the Church-eſtabliſhment, in London, with their preachers, and times of ſervice, be communicated by the ſame hands, and through the ſame channels, as had before communicated to you a liſt of the London and country bookſellers, who had publiſhed catalogues of their reſpective libraries."

Curioſus at the ſame time informed you, "that he truſted he ſhould be able to furniſh you with a curious liſt, of the ſame kind, of places of public worſhip throughout the kingdom, from the papers of the late learned and ingenious Mr. Robinſon, author of the Hiſtory of Baptiſm, &c."

On reading the above article, Sir, I was ſomewhat ſurprized; knowing that the papers of the late Mr. Robinſon were entruſted to my care, as a guide to me in detailing his hiſtory; and knowing, at the ſame time, that, agreeably to a promiſe made to the family, I had never communicated, nor meant to communicate, any papers either to individuals or publications; I requeſt the favour of you to permit me to make this declaration in your Magazine, and to place that matter in a true light.

Now, Sir, in the Memoirs of Mr. Robinſon, lately publiſhed, there is certainly a *general view* of *the ſtate of the Proteſtant Diſſenting intereſt in England and Wales in* 1775; as alſo of *the ſtate of Nonconformity in Cambridgeſhire*. One contains only a liſt of the counties, number of churches, and denominations; the other contains a liſt of the towns, denominations, paſtors, or miniſters. The former may, I doubt not, be depended on for accuracy; having been drawn out by a gentleman well known for his minute attention to the Diſſenters' hiſtory; the latter was made by Mr. Robinſon, from documents procured from the paſtors of the reſpective congregations.

Theſe liſts, if I recollect rightly, I extracted from the Diſſenters' church-book at Cambridge. The general view of the number of churches, denominations, and counties, in England and Wales, is not ſo minute as the other; and the latter is more defective, from what cauſe I am ignonorant, than Mr. Robinſon originally intended it. If, therefore, your correſpondent really poſſeſſes any additional papers of Mr. Robinſon, which could ſupply that deficiency, he would oblige ſuch as are curious in thoſe matters by communicating them to your Magazine. In ſuppreſſing them, he recedes, in ſome meaſure, from an engagement, and ſcarcely performs his duty to the publick.

But, if Curioſus meant only to acquaint you that he had been informed, either from myſelf or ſome of my friends, that ſuch liſts, extracted from Mr. Robinſon's papers, would appear in his Memoirs, and that he would copy them for your Magazine, ſtill he has not abided by his intentions; and, as his letter is ſo expreſſed as to leave me under an improper imputation, viz. that I had been unfaithful to a truſt, I have troubled you with theſe lines.

I ſtill farther requeſt you to allow me to do juſtice to myſelf, in an article which relates to me in the Review of the Memoirs of Robinſon, that appeared in the Magazine for

May. Your Reviewer talks of my *having a lick at Emanuel-college*; as if I poſſeſſed ſome private enmity againſt that ſociety, and felt a pleaſure in expreſſing ſome reſentment: in another place he notices the haughtineſs of my gratitude.

Now, Sir, it is probable that my gratitude may have a different meaſure from the Reviewer's; for my opinion certainly is, that ſelfiſh and vain-glorious perſons, deſtitute of genuine kindneſs, may render men accidental ſervices, which yet require very different returns from what may be expected: but this is alſo my belief, that where one perſon renders another ſervices, and, as well from his principles and character as from correlative circumſtances, proves that he meant the recipient's good, not his own, and where the ſervices are taxed with no unreaſonable and irkſome conditions, I ſay, Sir, it is my belief that ſuch ſervices will be juſtly eſtimated, and on proper occaſions, and in a proper way, be acknowledged by every honeſt man. I am forward to believe that ſuch civilities have been received by me from ſeveral perſons of Emanuel-college; and, though I have never allowed them either to influence my judgement in the choice of principles, or to determine my conduct as guided by thoſe principles, yet have I always been ready to own my obligations; and, in the preface to the ſecond edition of an Enquiry into the Nature of Subſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles, I have expreſſed my obligations in terms of the higheſt reſpect.

How my alluding to the indiſcreet behaviour of a young man of Emanuel-college, when I have never mentioned his name, and when, if I had, the perſon could not have been affected by it; and more particularly when every thing on the ſide of the College, as related by me, was honourable; I cannot underſtand. Your Reviewer will probably call this letter another inſtance of *my egotiſm*: this I cannot help; I rely on your candour for inſerting it; and, in the belief that you will do me this juſtice, I remain

Yours, &c. GEORGE DYER.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, June* 5.

YOUR correſpondent, who ſeemed ſo poſitive of the downfall of the New College, p. 458, is perhaps unaware, that this very inſtitution ſtill continues to be carried on under the guardianſhip of Mr. Belſham, with the occaſional aſſiſtance of Mr. Rentiſh, as a private ſeminary in Hackney. It is the intention of the body of Unitarian Diſſenters to form a committee for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a new academical inſtitution, on more œconomical principles, at Birmingham. They have at leaſt found the truth of the maxim, *experientia docet*. Had they originally contented themſelves with inſtituting a leſs expenſive, and more commodious, ſociety, they would not have had the mortification to ſee their *vaunted* deſigns wholly fruſtrated, or their *ſupernatural* expectations ſo quickly annihilated. Societies eſtabliſhed, like edifices in the air, on viſionary ſchemes, and ſupported by parties of the day, cannot be more laſting than the influence that protects them, which the tide of variety muſt eventually bury in the grave of oblivion.

Men, who differ in religious opinions, ſurely ought to frame ſeminaries for the education of their reſpective miniſtries; but, when ſuch ſeminaries become the volcanos of ſedition, and nurſeries of riot, they cannot, nor ſhould not, long remain eſtabliſhed. In every party, by whatever tenets or principles it is characterized, there are always ſome members who will diſapprove, and object to, every deviation from the rules by which their ſociety is united.

The Hackney College was inſtituted for the purpoſe of preparing miniſters for the Socinian denomination—ſupported by men of affluence, liberality, and independence—and nouriſhed by the ableſt defenders of Unitarianiſm. It then promiſed to extend the rays of ſcience over the darkeſt regions of ignorance, and would have, no doubt, continued till this time in as flouriſhing a ſtate, had not the appointment of Dr. Prieſtley to the principal profeſſorſhip induced many of its beſt ſupporters to withdraw their ſubſcriptions, and likewiſe diſcontinue attendance at the Gravel-pit meeting-houſe, immediately after his acceſſion to the paſtoral office in that place. Such a reduction from the annual income of this ſociety neceſſarily occaſioned a diminution of the dependent officers, and impaired its dignity, credit, and grandeur. At length, irritated by the inattention and

neglect

que cadit in Darta; et ſic per Dartam uſque ad aliam Dartam, aſcendend' uſque ad Abbot foot, et ſic aſcend' Okbroke, uſque ad Lredereoke, & ita aſcendend' uſque ad le Driffield forde, et inde linealiter uſque ad Batſhill, ad inde linealiter uſque ad caput Weſtor Wellabroke, et ſic per Weſtor-Wellabroke uſque cadit in Avon, et inde linealiter uſque ad Eaſter Wellabroke, et inde linealiter uſque ad Redlake que cadit in Erme, et inde aſcend' uſque ad Grimſgrove, et inde linealiter uſque ad Elſborough, et inde linealiter uſque ad crucem Silward, et inde uſque ad Efforther, et ſic per aliam Efforther, et inde per medium muſtum uſque ad Mewsoron, et inde uſque ad Willingſelſe, et inde ad Rahernbrokefoot, et ſic ad caput ejuidem quæ et deinde uſque ad le Weſt Sqe, et inde linealiter uſque ad Greneſtor, et inde linealiter uſque ad vadum proximum in Orientali parte capelle St. Mich' de Halgeſtock, et inde linealiter uſque ad predict' Hogam de Coſdowne in Orientali parte."

We alſo find, in and about the moor, a certain ſpecies of tenants, known by the name of Fenfield men (in the Saxon *Fengefeld*). Theſe are the king's ſpecial tenants, and do ſuit and ſervice at his court, paying him annually; theſe enjoy the following privileges; they are not to be attached by any officer, but for default of non-payment of their rents, which is four-pence yearly, at Michaelmas; they are privileged to fiſh in all waters there, and dig turfs, and to have all in the ſaid moor that can do them good, except green oak and veniſon; alſo to preſent at the court (which was held at Lidford) all faults and offences found in and about the moor; alſo to winter in the moor by day as much cattle as they can keep, but, if they tarry the night, then they were to pay three-pence; if they had more cattle than they could winter by night on their tenements, they were then to pay for ſuch as if ſtrangers, viz. for every young cattle three half-pence, and every other greater beaſt two-pence. The bounds and limits of theſe tenures are as follow: from Podaſton lake, running through Aſhburton, in Dart ſtream, and ſo to Wedborne and Shipſtop, and from Wedborne ſtream to Whitmore, and from Whitmore to Calſtone Midicavs; from Calſtone to Seven-ſtones, and from Seven-ſtones to Hevitree, and from Hevitree to Herborough, thence to Doreford, from Doreford to Longſtone, from Longſtone to Effedater, thence to Hindon, forwards from Hindon to Blundell, from Blundell to Writeſtone, from that ſtone to Roborough, from Roborough to Furzpen, from Furzpen to Ramſhorn, thence to Luſtleigh, and ſo to Wythercome-head, thence to Limeſtream, and ſo to Voghill lake, and along that lake to Voghill's head, and then to the ditch, and out of the ſame to the well in Moſshead, into the lake, and ſo to the Smely, and to Yeredſborough, and from Yeredſborough to Standon, netherward to Great Hvnde, thence to Dverſnade, to Lidford, Northward to Seliſt, and from Seliſt to Gurnard's knoll Southward, to Poncartiworth, to Ramſcombe head, to the right ſtream, thence to Aſhbornecton, thence in the ſtream of Dart; with the town of Lidford, and all the tenements.

The Moor, from its ſituation, being ſo much higher in the atmoſphere than the fertile lands adjoining, the air of courſe muſt be very different, froſts and ſnow more frequent and of longer continuance; the winds have greater power, and blow more bleak; and rain and miſts muſt be more prevalent, as we often ſee the moor-hills involved in clouds, when the lower country is perfectly beautiful, clear, and ſerene. To this add, the waters being ſo near their ſource, and no doubt ſtrongly impregnated with metalline particles, and not being ſoftened by expoſure to the air, muſt certainly be of a leſs fertilizing quality. The article of manure will be another great diſadvantage the incloſer and cultivator will labour under; this muſt be deficient in every degree, unleſs a diſcovery (almoſt miraculous) ſhould be made of ſome at preſent unknown; ſea-ſand and lime are too remote, and dung is impoſſible to be attained in ſufficient quantity; neither is gypſum nor marle to be found in the whole foreſt, nor a lime-rock to be ſeen, the whole being a maſs of granite or moor-ſtone. Dung, therefore, is the only probable manure that can be obtained, and even this not till a conſiderable degree of cultivation has taken place; for, ſhould towns ariſe (by the magical touch of Harlequiniſm) in the moor, it is preſumed their effects, in regard to this manure, would extend but a little way around them. Neither does it appear to me poſſible to ſubdue the natural ſterility of the ſoil, even by implanting

on

on the moor colonies of Chineſe or Swiſs peaſants, who are ſo well known for their unwearied and perſevering induſtry in the art of agriculture, as Coxe tells us in his Travels through Switzerland, "that he was ſtruck with admiration and aſtoniſhment to obſerve rocks, that were formerly barren, now planted with vines, or abounding in rich paſturage; to mark the traces of the plough along the ſides of the precipices ſo ſteep that it muſt have been with great difficulty that a horſe could even mount them; in a word, the inhabitants ſeem to have ſurmounted every obſtruction which ſoil, ſituation, and climate, had thrown in their way; and to have ſpread fertility over various ſpots of the country, which nature ſeemed to have conſigned to everlaſting barrenneſs." On reading theſe travels, I was ſorry ſo intelligent a traveller did not particularize the mode by which the Swiſs peaſants overcome this vaſt ſterility; he not having done it, I beg leave to obſerve that in Switzerland the peaſants on the mountainous parts (which is where he ſpoke of) are driven to ſuch diſtreſs that their whole living conſiſts chiefly of potatoes and milk; therefore it can be no wonder that the peaſants are endowed with ſo much patience and unremitted ardour, as otherwiſe they muſt of neceſſity ſtarve, they poſſeſſing no money (or but a very ſmall quantity if any) to purchaſe with, and their every means of exiſtence ariſing from their own little demeſnes; it is therefore probable they poſſeſs not a ſpot, though ever ſo barren, but they wiſh it to be paſturage, as every freſh ſpot that they gain is the farther means of preſerving the milk of their cattle; and I make no doubt but this is effected by carriage of ſoil, or other compoſt, from ſome more fertile ſpot, and making a layer on the barren; or they otherwiſe might (were it convenient) ſtop the current of the deſcending waters from the mountains, and thereby gain a ſufficient depth of fertilizing ſediment, which they might manure in ſomething the like manner baron de Tott gives of the mode of cultivation of the land after the overflowing of the Nile; he ſays, "It has long been a miſtaken opinion, that the mud, left after ſuch periodical inundation, was a fattener and fertilizer of the country; in the analyzation of ſuch mud, he diſcovers that it poſſeſſes no ſuch quality as the vegetative before its union with the ſand, which, together with the clay, compoſes the ſoil of Egypt. After the ſubſiding of the river, the cultivator takes immediate poſſeſſion, his induſtry ſupplying the barrenneſs of the ſand, with which he mixes pigeon's dung, then ſows his water-melons, and reaps a plentiful crop." Probably by ſome ſuch methods the Swiſs peaſants are enabled to raiſe ſuch beautiful ſpots, which Coxe ſo deliciouſly paints. We have many other travellers who highly praiſe the induſtry and perſeverance of various nations in reſpect to their improvements and wonderful ſtate of agriculture; among which I cannot paſs over the account of Charles Peter Thunberg, in his Travels in the Empire of Japan, and Iſlands of Java and Ceylon: he ſays, "The pains which a farmer takes to cultivate the ſides of even the ſteepeſt hills are almoſt incredible; if the place be even no more than two feet ſquare, he raiſes a wall of earth and ſtones at the bottom of the declivity, fills the part above this with earth and manures, and ſows this little ſpot of ground with rice, or eſculent-rooted vegetables. Thouſands of theſe beds adorn moſt of their mountains, and give them the appearance which excites the greateſt aſtoniſhment in the breaſt of the ſpectators; the extreme population of the country obliging them thus to turn their thoughts toward the production of food for man. Few horſes are kept, conſequently no meadows; and cultivation ſeems like a garden of eſculent vegetables." I am of opinion, a ſcarcity of corn and grain would never (unleſs from unforeſeen accidents) take place again in England, if the laſt hint were but in ſome degree attended to by the farmers here; and let oxen be ſubſtituted for horſes, and there will be no more a cry of ſcarcity or a want of horned cattle. We find a ſimilar mode of cultivating barren rocks, and even mountains, in the narrative of lord Macartney's embaſſy to China by Mr. Anderſon; and, I am confident, ſome ſuch methods will be abſolutely neceſſary in the cultivation of the foreſt of Dartmoor; and the cultivator, like Mr. Anderſon's Chineſe peaſant, muſt ſuſpend himſelf from many of the rocks by the precarious faſtening of a rope.

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

I HAVE lately read Mr. Jones's Memoirs of the Life, Studies, and Writings, of Dr. George Horne, Biſhop of Norwich. The appendix of this biographical work contains eſſays and thoughts on various ſubjects, and from various authors, by that excellent prelate. With what propriety this miſcellaneous collection has been publiſhed, I do not pretend to decide. Under the article *Apophthegms*, I find the following remark:

"It is ſaid, I think of biſhop Sanderſon, that, by *frequently converſing with his ſon, and ſcattering ſhort apophthegms, with little pleaſant ſtories, and making uſeful applications of them, the youth was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monſters.*"

Now, the fact is not ſtrictly true. Honeſt Iſaac Walton, on whoſe authority we may depend, applies this trait of character, not to Dr. Sanderſon himſelf, but to the father of that great and good man.

"As he (Robert Sanderſon) was inclined to this by that native goodneſs which the wiſe Diſpoſer of all hearts had endowed his; ſo this calm, this quiet, and happy temper of mind (his being mild and averſe to oppoſition) made the whole courſe of his life eaſy and grateful both to himſelf and others; and this bleſſed temper was maintained and improved by his prudent father's good example; as alſo by his *frequent converſing with him, and ſcattering ſhort and virtuous apophthegms, with little pleaſant ſtories, and making uſeful applications of them; by which his ſon was, in his infancy, taught to abhor vanity and vice as monſters, and to diſcern the lovelineſs of wiſdom and virtue.*"

See the note on this paſſage in Mr. Zouch's edition of Walton's Lives, p. 415. A. B.

A REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

JAMES Philp, eſq. of Greenlaw, in this pariſh*, was educated, as a lawyer, under Heineccius, Vitriarius, and other eminent civilians, in Germany and Holland. Soon after his return from abroad, he was appointed ſole judge of the high court of admiralty. His profound knowledge of maritime law enabled him to execute this office for many years with much advantage to his country, and with much honour to himſelf. He was a man noted and beloved for the mildneſs and urbanity of his mind and manners; but he was a man alſo of deep diſcernment, and inflexible rectitude.

In 1754, admiral (then captain) Sir Hugh Palliſer was commander of the Sea-horſe man of war, lying in the road of Leith. A man, under indentures as an apprentice, had been enliſted as a ſailor on board this ſhip. On petition from his maſter, and on production of the indenture, judge Philp granted a warrant to bring the man on ſhore, to be examined. A macer of court went on-board to apprehend him; but was told by Captain Palliſer, that he conſidered himſelf as ſubject only to the law of England, and that he would not ſuffer the man to go on ſhore. Upon this the macer, with his blazon on his breaſt, broke his wand of peace, and reported this illegal act of deforcement to the admiralty-court. The judge then granted a warrant to apprehend captain Palliſer himſelf, to bring him from on-board his ſhip, and to commit him to priſon, which was accordingly done. Next day he was brought into court; and, on refuſing to ſubmit to its juriſdiction, becauſe he held his commiſſion from the board of admiralty, he was again remanded to priſon, there to remain till liberated in courſe of law.

When the caſe was reported by the Earl of Findlater, then lord high admiral of Scotland, to lord chancellor Hardwicke, that great ornament of the law, and of human nature, the chancellor ſaid, "He was a bold judge who had done this, but he had done what was right." This juſt and high-toned deciſion, from a man ſo gentle and amiable as Mr. Philp, was followed with the univerſal approbation and gratitude of his country. It reſembled in this the behaviour of lord chief juſtice Holt, who, in his court of king's-bench, ordered the ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, with a committee at his back, to take himſelf away, otherwiſe he would commit him to Newgate, though he ſhould have the whole houſe of commons in his belly. It is the peculiar glory of this nation, that the laws are, as they always ought to be, predominant over every other power; ſuperior to the executive, and to any individual branch of the legiſlature.

Mr.

* Statiſtical Account of Glencroſs pariſh, vol. XV. p. 444.

Fig. 1. *Remains of a large Forest near Liverpool.*

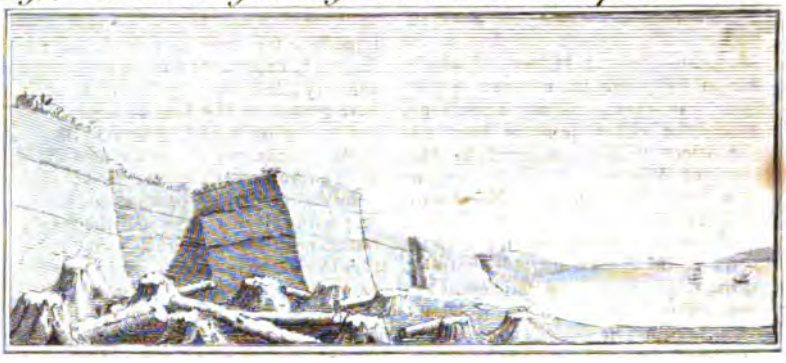


Fig. 2. *Grammar School at Glamford Brigge.*

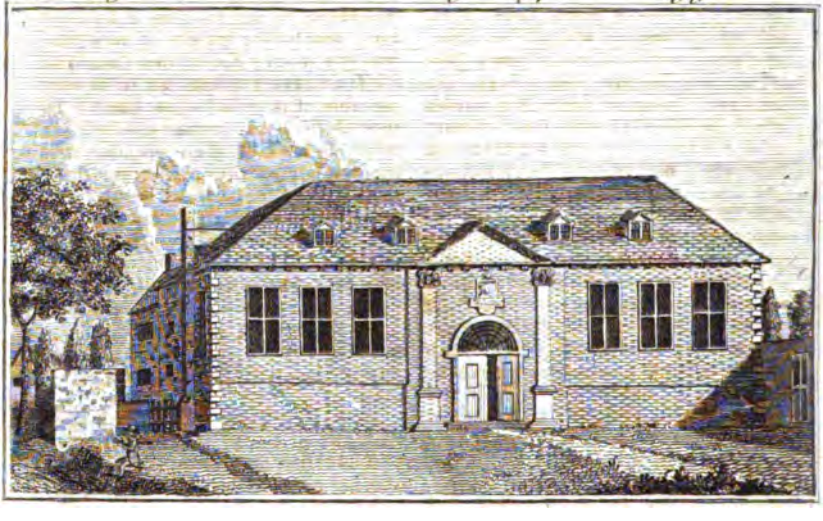


Fig. 3. [redacted]

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

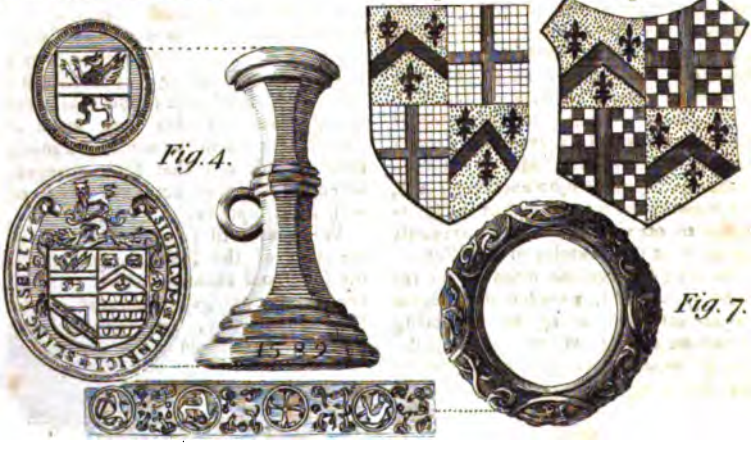


Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, April* 26.

THERE is a great curiosity in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, which, though daily seen by numbers of persons, has never, to my knowledge, excited the least enquiry or investigation before it was remarked by Mr. Holt, of Walton. It is the remains of a large forest, 6 miles Northward of Liverpool, upon the shore, near Crosby-point, extending, at present, upwards of a mile towards Formby. What might have been its original extent, either in that or in any other direction, seems at present impossible to ascertain; but it is wonderful to remark, that vestiges of it are visible, dipping Westwardly even into the sea, which, doubtless, from the changes made in a series of years, covers great part of the land on which a considerable portion of it grew. Upon a shore where there are frequent wrecks, and pieces of ship-timber frequently thrown up, it is probable, from the similarity of appearance, that this forest has not been often noticed with much distinction from such wrecks of the sea; but the smallest degree of inquisitive inspection is sufficient to discover, to a certainty, that this was originally a forest, as there are numberless trunks of trees, standing upright some feet above the surface, in the very places where they must have grown, with their prodigious roots extending into the ground in all directions, in their natural positions, though a great part of their branches, by being thrown promiscuously in all directions, exhibit, at the first view, very much the appearance of an antient shipwreck, or rather of many of them together; *Pl. II.*

There is a kind of black mossy soil, amongst these trees, of very inconsiderable thickness, under which their roots extend into one of a more sandy nature. The higher land to the East is formed almost entirely of sea-sand, and is sown with ling or bent to secure some form, and to prevent the farther incursions of the sea, which, notwithstanding, seems still to encroach; and, by washing the foundations of the sand-hills, to occasion the almost perpendicular front they exhibit to the West.

Having satisfied the mind of the reality of a forest, a considerable degree of astonishment arises on its being found on a place where it is impossible it should have grown, supposing the adjoining objects to have been in the state they now are. Not that it is impossible for trees to flourish on the sea-coast, experience having proved the contrary; but that they should actually have grown in the sea, between high and low water mark, is utterly so.

As the changes of the circumstances of this forest must have been effected principally, though perhaps not wholly, by the river Mersey and the sea, it seems necessary to direct some attention to those two objects, and the probable alterations made by time.

It does not seem unphilosophical to suppose that rivers are not all equally antient, and that we are not obliged to refer them to any given point of time, as the flood, or the creation; for, as new springs may issue from the mountains, so may they, in a series of ages, become the sources of very considerable rivers; but if this cannot be the fate of every spring, yet it is very probable that it is so of many. In their earlier days, as their channels are small, so must be their openings into the sea, giving little opportunity for those greater devastations which that powerful element is able to cause after it has overcome some temporary obstruction. The imagination can easily look back into times of remote antiquity, and trace the Mersey, or any other river, from a brook, in its several ages and gradations, till it has attained its present maturity and greatness.

Any reference to the etymology of the name of the Mersey serves only to ascertain that it was in being at some assigned period; but whether large or small, navigable or otherwise, must be judged of from other circumstances.

The life of man is too short to observe slow and gradual changes; and therefore we must naturally and properly refer the first existence of large rivers to the earliest ages of the world; but it does not hence follow that great changes may not have been made at their junction with the ocean at a much later period, and that such changes, when begun, may not have advanced with great rapidity.

Whoever will survey that part of the chart of the Irish sea now called the Liverpool channel, which comprehends the openings or mouths of the Dee and Mersey, and the adjoining shores, will not find it very difficult to suppose, from the violence of the North-West sea upon this angular and

pent-up ſituation, that what now forms the banks of Burbo and Hoyle may have been land attached to the peninſula of Cheſhire, and the Eaſtern banks attached in like manner to Croſby and Formby, with the river Merſey quietly running through them, in a narrow inconſiderable ſtream, until ſuch time as the ſea, having once gained an accidental advantage, muſt have laid the foundation for that large expanſe of water before and above the town of Liverpool, which, though bearing the name of a river, is in reality a portion of the ſea. The like, it is probable, happened to the Dee; for, if we go a very few miles only up either of theſe apparently-great rivers, we ſhall not find ſtreams that ſhall ſatisfactorily of themſelves account for ſuch bodies of water; and this is in ſome ſort confirmed by the ſucceſsful labours of the river Dee company, who are daily gaining the ground that the ocean has formerly overwhelmed. The like may probably happen at the mouths of all rivers, but in different degrees both as to extent and time. The Thames and Severn roll gradually widening to the ſea, with which they unite in natural and eaſy forms, indicating neither abruptneſs nor violence; but not ſo the Merſey and Dee; which, being alike ſituated, and the like having apparently happened to both, proves the above conjecture more ſatisfactorily than if either of them had been conſidered apart by itſelf.

We are always reduced to perplexities when we attempt, by force of argument, to prove things that are ſelf-evident; and, were it the buſineſs of this paper only to ſhew that the wood in queſtion has in part ſuffered from the inundation, or rather incroachment, of the ſea, it would be ſufficient to direct the curious to view it; but that the banks were formerly land, attached to Cheſhire and Lancaſhire, is an opinion that requires ſome ſupport, which the ſituation and preſent circumſtances of this antient aſſemblage of large trees conſiderably afford. This opinion ſeems farther confirmed by the ſame appearance of old trees, now to be ſeen, in Cheſhire, oppoſite to the banks of Hoyle, which was moſt probably only a continuation of the ſame foreſt; with the Merſey hardly making a viſible diviſion of it, perhaps fordable, or not too large for a bridge, and whoſe union with the ſea muſt have been conſiderably beyond what it now is. If this opinion ſhould be thought to want ſtill farther confirmation, we need but direct our attention to the fate of the property and eſtates of earl Godwin; which, in the courſe of a few centuries only, have been as wonderfully converted from dry land into thoſe immenſe ſands and banks, the dread of mariners, ſo well known by the name of the Godwin Sands.

It would be difficult to aſcertain at what period the ſea deſtroyed ſo conſiderable a portion of this wood; but, for ſuch parts as were reſerved for other modes of deſtruction, ſome ſatisfactory conjectures may be formed, as they were probably exiſting in a flouriſhing ſtate about the time of the Roman conqueſts in Britain.

Before war and bloodſhed acquired a rank amongſt the arts and ſciences, and geometry and chemiſtry had taught civilized nations how to effect a ſpeedier extermination of the human race, each barbarous nation had a mode of attack and defence peculiar to itſelf. In the rude ages of Britain its inhabitants not only found great ſecurity from their numerous and almoſt impenetrable woods, but could greatly annoy their invaders from their ambuſcades at favourable junctures; which was found ſo detrimental to the progreſs of conqueſt, that the Romans determined on, and accompliſhed, the deſtruction of moſt of the foreſts in the iſland, and particularly ſuch as were in moſſy or boggy ſituations, ſometimes by the axe, but generally by fire, and thus ſecured a quiet poſſeſſion of Britain for ſome centuries.

Suetonius Paulinus, at the time he ſubdued the iſle of Angleſey, ordered all the foreſts to be cut down; and, though hiſtorians do not inform us of the extent of the execution of this order; yet it is moſt probable that it ſhould comprehend not only the immediate object of conqueſt, but alſo its neighbourhood; in which Cheſhire, and the lower parts of Lancaſhire, muſt certainly be included. This conjecture receives conſiderable confirmation from the great age of the wood, which is now as black as ebony, which it very much reſembles, though evidently oak; as well as from the moſt unequivocal marks of their deſtruction being wilful, not only from the apparent labours of the axe, but from the great quantity left to periſh where it

has

has been cut down, without applying it to any domeſtic or uſeful purpoſe; from which conſiderations it is moſt likely that ſuch part of this great foreſt as eſcaped the ravages of the ocean fell a victim to the fury of the Roman conqueſt. Thoſe devaſtations were, doubtleſs, ſeverely felt and deprecated by the then inhabitants of this iſland; but theſe ſeemingly great evils laid the foundation for that general clearance of the country ſo neceſſary for the unreſtrained progreſs of agriculture, which has been the bleſſing of future ages.

Since the times of the Romans another change has taken place, from thoſe great drifts of ſand called ſand-floods, which are not now ſo uſual as formerly, on account of the regulations made by the legiſlature reſpecting bent or ſtar, which ſeems peculiarly deſigned by Providence for this beneficial purpoſe by giving it a quick and prolific growth, with a firm and binding root; but, what is the moſt remarkable, and ſecures it beſt for its deſtined purpoſe, is, that it is without nouriſhment, and no animal is tempted to deſtroy it.

The eye of Fancy may here be gratified in raiſing ſylvan ſcenery from the barren ſands and watery expanſe, and varying and blending it with the ſublimity that now prevails amongſt the few ſimple ſurrounding objects. The philoſopher may here feel a depreſſion and melancholy not unpleaſing in the ſurvey of the great changes wrought by time, and in the contemplation of his own unimportance amidſt the works of omnipotence. And here, too, may the raſh and preſumptuous reſort, to learn that a correct deciſion cannot be made of the good or evil of the day; and that it is beſt to reſt ſatisfied in the wiſdom of the Almighty, and to be aſſured that what he does, or permits, is intended to operate to the ultimate advantage of the human race.

Yours, &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

INCLOSED you receive a South-weſt view of the free grammar-ſchool at Glamford Briggs, in Lincolnſhire (*Pl. II. fig.* 2). It ſtands in an airy ſituation, from the town of Glamford Briggs towards the North-eaſt, and was founded by Sir John Nelthorpe, one of the anceſtors of the preſent family, who liberally endowed it.

Over the ſchool-door the arms of the founder are placed, in relievo, and under them this inſcription:

"JOHANNES NELTHORPE, Bart^us
Scholam hanc,
ex inſigni pietate,
propriis ſumptibus edificavit,
et annuali ſubſidio donavit
in perpetuum,
anno Domini
MDLXXIIII."

Any communications relating to its hiſtory will be gratefully received, through the medium of your publication, by Yours, &c. W. S. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Burnley, Lancaſhire, June* 17.

ONE of your curious philoſophers, p. 386, thinks it rare to ſee two cuckoos at one time, and thinks one muſt be the cuckoo's man, or cock bird. On the 8th or 9th of this month my brother ſhot a cock cuckow (as I believe, from its having no eggs, nor large vent, as hen-birds have in the laying ſeaſon), and there were four of them on the tree when he ſhot it; and my niece ſays ſhe ſaw ſix cuckoos on one tree, ſeeming to be very quarrelſome, crying *cuck! cuck! cuck!* and making a ſtrange noiſe; as I have ſeen myſelf often three or four together, and they are always quarrelſome when above two together, and always a large quantity of the ſmaller birds flying and crying as in great diſtreſs when the cuckoos are about. Sometimes we do not hear nor ſee any for a week; and at other times I have ſeen them fly about and not uſe any ſinging; in particular the latter end of their ſtay, about July.

One of your correſpondents wants ſome of your readers to procure a young cuckoo. I have now that opportunity if fortune favours my wiſhes; I am in expectation of gratifying him ſo far, as one of my nephews has found a cuckoo's neſt; in what kind of bird's neſt ſhe has depoſited her two eggs I do not yet know; but, when hatched and feathered, I will do my endeavour to bring them up. I was a great bird-fancier in my younger years; but I never had the pleaſure of finding cuckoo's eggs in any neſts I found, though I have heard it often reported ſo by others of my acquaintance.

About 30 years ſince I ſhot a cuckoo, which I preſerved and dried, as we do beef, which kept it many years. From this bird I extracted the entrails, and

and filled up the belly with salt, pepper, and alum, ground small, and sewed the vent up, and filled the head at the bill, then hung it up by the legs two days, till given over dropping, then put in glass beads for eyes, and affixed it in a frame, with threads through the nostril to support the head, a thread through the back, and the feet tied to a perch; when dry it will support itself upright, and is put into a case or box, with a glass before it; usually round a large bird I put three or four smaller, in different attitudes, like real living birds. When I extracted the craw, or stomach, of the cuckoo, it was quite full, so that in getting it out it burst, and contained flies, grubs or caterpillars, like the sketch (*fig.* 3), yellow and brown, an inch and half long; it seemed to be the cock-bird by the closeness of his vent, which in hen-birds is larger in the time of laying their eggs. HENRY SPENCER.

P. S. The next week my cuckoo will be dry, to put into a box with more birds, the yellow-hammer, black cap, wagtail, bullfinch, goldfinch.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 26.

THE inclosed are two impressions of a silver seal (*fig.* 4), now in the possession of Sir Thomas Turner Slingsby, bart. of Scriven-park, Yorkshire. The seal, which is exactly described, as to size and shape, upon paper, is perfectly solid, and weighs rather more than two ounces; date, on the outside edge of it, 1589; inscription round the arms, in Latin, Sigillum Hinrici Slingsbei; Hinrici is most probably a *mistake of the engraver* for Henrici. Of this family was Sir Henry Slingsby, beheaded on Tower-hill, anno 1657, during Cromwell's usurpation. By inserting the above you will oblige

Yours, &c. W. E. K.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 25.

ONE to whom the Fanshawe family is very well known, and who sees that, in your vol. LXV. p. 477, you have published an engraving of their arms, takes the liberty of sending a drawing of the arms as they have given them for many years, with the coat of augmentation quartered as it was granted; *fig.* 5, 6.

I likewise send you a story, which I think it a pity to be lost, and which, though not in Lady Fanshawe's Memoirs (of which there are now several copies), is very well known in the family to have been fact. When Sir Richard was ambassador, and was traveling in Spain in an English carriage, with his arms upon it, surrounded by the two mottos belonging to them, *Dux Vitæ Ratio, In Cruce Victoria*; a crowd of peasants gathering round the unusual sight of so many foreigners, in a town where they stopped for a little refreshment, were very anxious with a priest, who happened to be amongst them, for an explanation of the Latin; which, being beyond his skill, he informed them that the coach belonged to the *Duke* of *Vitæ Ratio*, who had done great things *for the cross*.

An Occasional Correspondent.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, Feb.* 20.

THE ring, of which I send you a sketch (*fig.* 7), weighs one ounce five pennyweights, fine gold, and was found in a garden, at Malton, in Yorkshire, in 1774. D. PRINCE.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

I WAS led, by the remarks of your Reviewer on Dyer's life of Robinson, to look back to Dr. Rees's more succinct account of the same life, which I recollected to have read in his sermon, preached at Cambridge, on occasion of his death. Two or three observations, that occurred on reading the Doctor's account, you will allow me to trouble you with; not with the least intention of venting one uncharitable sentiment with respect to his own, or any other of the various sects into which the Christian world is unhappily divided. I respect, I esteem, good men of every description; but, while I wish success to their labours in every pursuit that has for its object the gospel and the good of the souls of mankind, I am too thoroughly attached to our own church, and too zealous an advocate for rule and order in all, to allow its discipline to be held in so little esteem, that a man of Mr. Robinson's qualifications had only to knock, and the door would have been opened to him; nay more, that he was solicited and tempted, at a more advanced period, to honour the establishment with the acceptance of some of its douceurs:

"Mr. Robinson's thoughts were first directed to the ministry," we are told, "in the year 1754, but he did not commence the exercise

exercise of it till the next year; and, after much persuasion on the part of those who best knew his *eminent qualifications* for it, he preached his first sermon, *at the age of twenty*, to a congregation of poor people at Mildenhall. It was *about this time that he determined to leave the church*, and connect himself altogether with Dissenters."

Now, whether his qualifications, eminent as they are described, and the attainment of a single year, were at that time such as to give him any pretensions to the ministry, I leave to those who have read his life to determine. All that I have to observe upon it is, that, together with the other requisite qualifications, one was certainly wanting to admit him into the ministry of the Established Church; and he must have waited till his twenty-third year to become the oracle and orator of such a congregation. To gratify the vanity of displaying his divinity and his oratory at this early age, he must therefore have attached himself to the Dissenters; and, when he had preached his first sermon at Mildenhall, he had *ipso facto* left the Established Church, and needed no subsequent deliberation to bring himself to make this sacrifice to the sincerity of his choice. Instances have occurred, in which the result of more ripened judgement and farther enquiry has been a desire to return to the community of the Church; and Sir Harry Trelawny, whose early vanity * and unripened zeal led him to become the idol of popularity among the Methodists, is one who returned with conviction into the Church which he had left, and now, I believe, discharges with great regularity the duties of a parish-priest. But Sir Harry had been educated for the Church; and he does not, like some of his brethren of that persuasion, who are Churchmen or Dissenters, "half of one order, half another," now this, now that, just as serves their interest or purpose, trifle with solemn engagements. He knows, and is too conscientious to do otherwise, that, when he entered into the ministry of the Church, he solemnly engaged to submit to her discipline, and confine himself, in the exercise of his functions, to the Church which he had chosen; and that, if he were now to preach in a Conventicle, it would be a virtual renunciation of his connexion with the Church of England; the very reason of the licence which the law allows to Dissenting congregations being a dissent from the doctrine, the discipline, or the modes, of that Church. I am a friend to toleration in its fullest extent; and, where conscience will not allow them to subscribe to the doctrines, or submit to the discipline, of our Church, I commend the sincerity of those who, like the worthy Doctor and his Dissenting brethren, wholly withdraw themselves from it; but he, I am sure, no more than myself, can approve of that duplicity that we see in some who have subscribed to those doctrines, and engaged to conform to its discipline, and still call themselves members of it, and yet are the teachers of the Tabernacle, and the occasional preachers in our Church; at once the advocates and impugners of the Establishment; acting in defiance of that discipline and authority which they are sworn to obey. These observations do not apply to Mr. Robinson; for, having never made this engagement, he had an undoubted right to preach in any congregation licensed under the act of toleration. It is in vindication of Sir Harry, who is an exception from this double-dealing principle, that I have been led to express my disapprobation of a practice which I am surprized the guardians of our Church have suffered to disgrace the discipline they are authorized and ought to maintain.

To return to the Doctor's account of Mr. Robinson:

"In more advanced life he was frequently solicited to conform *by persons of high rank in the Church*, and *urged to it by offers of considerable preferment*;" and, in a remark upon one of his publications in a list subjoined, it is added, "It (the Plea for our Lord's Divinity) obtained for the author many compliments from *dignitaries of the Established Church, and offers of considerable preferment.*"

I hope it is no breach of that liberality which I have professed, if I look with a sort of jealousy to this partiality of the dignitaries and patrons of our Church; and, when I see so many learned and useful men already in their service, not much inferior

* I rather ascribe it to this cause than to that versatility which your Reviewer does, in coupling his case with one from which, I conceive, it is entirely distinct.

rior to Mr. R. in learning, or character, or any other reſpect, to whom no ſuch offers have been made, I complain that ſuch a preference ſhould be given; and that preferment ſhould go begging, which would be ſo acceptable to hundreds, who, from principle, free from the temptation of a bribe, are already zealouſly engaged in the ſervice of our Church. The Doctor has, no doubt, good grounds for what he advances; and he will oblige, together with myſelf, many other of your readers if he will be ſo good as to ſay who theſe dignitaries were. We often read, in accounts of the lives of Nonconformiſts, that ſuch offers were made, and, of courſe, with much firmneſs reſiſted; but they have been either at too remote a period to call for proofs, or the publick have not thought it worth while to diſpute a point which, like the machinery of the epic poem, forms a part in the life of every eminent Diſſenting teacher; but, in the preſent caſe, the ſubject and circumſtances are ſo recent that the fact may be eaſily proved; and the Doctor's character ſtands too high with the publick to advance any thing which he is not able to make good. J. E. L.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

IN p. 34, *Curioſus* expreſſes a wiſh, "that an account of the places of public worſhip, belonging to the Diſſenters from the Church-eſtabliſhment, in London, with their preachers, and times of ſervice, be communicated by the ſame hands, and through the ſame channels, as had before communicated to you a liſt of the London and country bookſellers, who had publiſhed catalogues of their reſpective libraries."

Curioſus at the ſame time informed you, "that he truſted he ſhould be able to furniſh you with a curious liſt, of the ſame kind, of places of public worſhip throughout the kingdom, from the papers of the late learned and ingenious Mr. Robinſon, author of the Hiſtory of Baptiſm, &c."

On reading the above article, Sir, I was ſomewhat ſurprized; knowing that the papers of the late Mr. Robinſon were entruſted to my care, as a guide to me in detailing his hiſtory; and knowing, at the ſame time, that, agreeably to a promiſe made to the family, I had never communicated, nor meant to communicate, any papers either to individuals or publications; I requeſt the favour of you to permit me to make this declaration in your Magazine, and to place that matter in a true light.

Now, Sir, in the Memoirs of Mr. Robinſon, lately publiſhed, there is certainly a *general view of the ſtate of the Proteſtant Diſſenting intereſt in England and Wales in* 1775; as alſo of *the ſtate of Nonconformity in Cambridgeſhire*. One contains only a liſt, of the counties, number of churches, and denominations; the other contains a liſt of the towns, denominations, paſtors, or miniſters. The former may, I doubt not, be depended on for accuracy; having been drawn out by a gentleman well known for his minute attention to the Diſſenters' hiſtory; the latter was made by Mr. Robinſon, from documents procured from the paſtors of the reſpective congregations.

Theſe liſts, if I recollect rightly, I extracted from the Diſſenters' church-book at Cambridge. The general view of the number of churches, denominations, and counties, in England and Wales, is not ſo minute as the other; and the latter is more defective, from what cauſe I am ignorant, than Mr. Robinſon originally intended it. If, therefore, your correſpondent really poſſeſſes any additional papers of Mr. Robinſon, which could ſupply that deficiency, he would oblige ſuch as are curious in thoſe matters by communicating them to your Magazine. In ſuppreſſing them, he recedes, in ſome meaſure, from an engagement, and ſcarcely performs his duty to the publick.

But, if Curioſus meant only to acquaint you that he had been informed, either from myſelf or ſome of my friends, that ſuch liſts, extracted from Mr. Robinſon's papers, would appear in his Memoirs, and that he would copy them for your Magazine, ſtill he has not abided by his intentions; and, as his letter is ſo expreſſed as to leave me under an improper imputation, viz. that I had been unfaithful to a truſt, I have troubled you with theſe lines.

I ſtill farther requeſt you to allow me to do juſtice to myſelf, in an article which relates to me in the Review of the Memoirs of Robinſon, that appeared in the Magazine for May.

May. Your Reviewer talks of my *having a lick at Emanuel-college*; as if I poſſeſſed ſome private enmity againſt that ſociety, and felt a pleaſure in expreſſing ſome reſentment: in another place he notices the haughtineſs of my gratitude.

Now, Sir, it is probable that my gratitude may have a different meaſure from the Reviewer's; for my opinion certainly is, that ſelfiſh and vain-glorious perſons, deſtitute of genuine kindneſs, may render men accidental ſervices, which yet require very different returns from what may be expected: but this is alſo my belief, that where one perſon renders another ſervices, and, as well from his principles and character as from correlative circumſtances, proves that he meant the recipient's good, not his own, and where the ſervices are taxed with no unreaſonable and irkſome conditions, I ſay, Sir, it is my belief that ſuch ſervices will be juſtly eſtimated, and on proper occaſions, and in a proper way, be acknowledged by every honeſt man. I am forward to believe that ſuch civilities have been received by me from ſeveral perſons of Emanuel-college; and, though I have never allowed them either to influence my judgement in the choice of principles, or to determine my conduct as guided by thoſe principles, yet have I always been ready to own my obligations; and, in the preface to the ſecond edition of an Enquiry into the Nature of Subſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles, I have expreſſed my obligations in terms of the higheſt reſpect.

How my alluding to the indiſcreet behaviour of a young man of Emanuel-college, when I have never mentioned his name, and when, if I had, the perſon could not have been affected by it; and more particularly when every thing on the ſide of the College, as related by me, was honourable; I cannot underſtand. Your Reviewer will probably call this letter another inſtance of *my egotiſm*: this I cannot help; I rely on your candour for inſerting it; and, in the belief that you will do me this juſtice, I remain

Yours, &c. GEORGE DYER.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, June* 5.

YOUR correſpondent, who ſeemed ſo poſitive of the downfall of the New College, p. 458, is perhaps unaware, that this very inſtitution ſtill continues to be carried on under the guardianſhip of Mr. Belſham, with the occaſional aſſiſtance of Mr. Rentiſh, as a private ſeminary in Hackney. It is the intention of the body of Unitarian Diſſenters to form a committee for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a new academical inſtitution, on more œconomical principles, at Birmingham. They have at laſt found the truth of the maxim, *experientia docet.* Had they originally contented themſelves with inſtituting a leſs expenſive, and more commodious, ſociety, they would not have had the mortification to ſee their *vaunted* deſigns wholly fruſtrated, or their *ſupernatural* expectations ſo quickly annihilated. Societies eſtabliſhed, like edifices in the air, on viſionary ſchemes, and ſupported by parties of the day, cannot be more laſting than the influence that protects them, which the tide of variety muſt eventually bury in the grave of oblivion.

Men, who differ in religious opinions, ſurely ought to frame ſeminaries for the education of their reſpective miniſtries; but, when ſuch ſeminaries become the volcanos of ſedition, and nurſeries of riot, they cannot, nor ſhould not, long remain eſtabliſhed. In every party, by whatever tenets or principles it is characterized, there are always ſome members who will diſapprove, and object to, every deviation from the rules by which their ſociety is united.

The Hackney College was inſtituted for the purpoſe of preparing miniſters for the Socinian denomination—ſupported by men of affluence, liberality, and independence—and nouriſhed by the ableſt defenders of Unitarianiſm. It then promiſed to extend the rays of ſcience over the darkeſt regions of ignorance, and would have, no doubt, continued till this time in as flouriſhing a ſtate, had not the appointment of Dr. Prieſtley to the principal profeſſorſhip induced many of its beſt ſupporters to withdraw their ſubſcriptions, and likewiſe diſcontinue attendance at the Gravel-pit meeting-houſe, immediately after his acceſſion to the paſtoral office in that place. Such a reduction from the annual income of this ſociety neceſſarily occaſioned a diminution of the dependent officers, and impaired its dignity, credit, and grandeur. At length, irritated by the inattention and

neglect

neglect of his pupils, Dr. P. reſigned his profeſſorſhip at the College: and, after expreſſing his fears leſt a renewal of the outrages, his principles had once ſubjected him to, ſhould take place, and bewailing the injuries he had received with *truly Chriſtian candour*, in an Appendix to his laſt Sermon, he alſo reſigned his paſtorſhip at the meeting-houſe, and left this *inhoſpitable* clime in ſearch of a ſoil *leſs* contaminated by deſpotic ferocity, and *more* fertilized by the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, in the free and enlightened regions of AMERICA. Subſequent to this period, the College gradually declined; till, after ſeveral unſucceſsful efforts to diſpoſe of the building, it was entirely given up, according to the *firſt* plan, early in the late ſpring; and thoſe pupils, who wiſhed to remain on the eſtabliſhment, taken under the care of Mr. Belſham, till a full diſcharge of the accumulated expences incurred by the ſociety will enable them to recommence on a more liberal and œconomical plan.

A LATE STUDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, June* 17.

I WILL thank you to admit into your ingenious and widely-circulating publication the following comments on an extraordinary ſtricture, in the BRITISH CRITIC for April, reſpecting Miſs SEWARD'S collection of poems, which lately appeared under the title of "Llangollen Vale," &c. While the Britiſh Critic *affects* to praiſe theſe poems, he inſinuates that they contain neither "thoughts that breathe, nor words that burn;" and then proceeds to accuſe them of *affectation and nonſenſe*. It cannot be expected that a Critic, who, as it will ſoon be ſhewn, proves himſelf ignorant of the eſtabliſhed uſages of verſe, ſhould *know* thoughts that breathe and words that burn when he *meets* them, Had he met the very line he quotes in a *new* compoſition he would have called it nonſenſe, becauſe he could no more comprehend its meaning than the critic in the coffee-houſe could underſtand Pope's line, "the feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of ſoul;" or than he himſelf, by his own confeſſion, can find ſenſe in our author's expreſſion, "rites of *thrilling* power," for incantations by which HERVA was to awaken the DEAD. "The *thrilling* verſe that wakes the dead" is a line in Gray's famous Runic dialogue, which, if this critic had recollected it, would perhaps have reſtrained, in *that* inſtance, the arrogance with which he "calls imperfection what he *fancies* ſuch."

Let us examine his aſſertion, that "placing the verb *before* the noun, as, *Gleams the wan morn*, inſtead of *The wan morn gleams*, is a liberty, or rather a licentiouſneſs, rarely to be found in authors of *good* authority." That privilege, which he calls licentious, is in the number of thoſe inverſions which are ſtrictly claſſical, which highly grace and inſpirit verſe, which the nature of the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Engliſh, languages allows.

"Ma non ſi, che paura non deſſe
La viſta, che m'apparve d'un leone."
Dante's Inferno, canto 1.

Alſo,

"Riſpoſe del magnanimo quell' ombra,"
Inferno, canto 2.

This grammatical liberty is much more *abridged* in French poetry, and that reſtraint has been often pronounced the chief reaſon why it has ſo much *leſs* ſublimity than the poetry of the other four. By the verb preceding the noun the poet is enabled to *begin* his line with ſpirit; to condenſe his ſenſe; often to banish expletives and articles, which Dr. Parr once called "the ſticks and ſtraws which ſhould be ſwept from the poliſhed ſurface of good verſe." By *unſcholarlike* antipathy to that valuable privilege is the Britiſh Critic influenced to cenſure, as mentioned above,

"*Gleams* the wan *morn*, and through Llangollen's vale [meads."
Sees the proud armies ſtreaming o'er the
"*Wanders* the hoary *Thames* along
His ſilver winding way."
Gray's Ode on Eton-college.

Alſo in Gray's Welſh Bard,

"Fair *laughs* the *morn*, and ſoft the zephyr blows."

Obſerve how much more graceful the verbal arrangement, in thoſe three parallel inſtances, than if it had been "The wan morn gleams," "The hoary Thames wanders along," "The fair morn laughs." Gray's ſublime Runic ode *opens* and *cloſes* with that impreſſive inverſion of the verb, viz.

"*Uproſe* the *king* of men with ſpeed,"
and
"*Sinks* the *fabric* of the world."

It

It occurs, also, in the middle of that poem,

"Dress'd for whom yon golden bed?"

Supposing his rhyme would have allowed him to place the words in what is called their natural order, who, that has an ear for poetic harmony, does not feel the resulting inferiority?

"The king of men uprose with speed;"
"Yon gold bed, for whom is't dress'd?"
"The fabric of the world shall sink."

In Gray's exquisite Elegy in a country Churchyard, whose lower tone and simpler graces would have induced its author to discard inversions had he not *known* that they ought *not* to be banished from *any* species of verse, this position of the verb occurs thrice, short as is the elegy:

"Now *fades* the glimm'ring landscape on
"the sight." ["d'ring heap."
"Where *heaves* the turf in many a mould-
"How *bow'd* the woods beneath their
"sturdy stroke!"

See whether POPE avoids the use of this classical, this *important*, privilege. Behold it twice in one line:

"When *rock'd* the *mountains*, and when
"*groan'd* the *ground*."
Essay on Man.

"Rise Alps between us, and whole oceans
"roll." Eloisa to Abelard.

"Why dimly *gleams* the visionary *sword*?"
Elegy on an unfortunate Lady.

"So flew the soul to its congenial place."
Ibid.

These four lines from Pope might be multiplied to four hundred similar quotations; so often does he avail himself of a privilege always graceful under the influence of genius and judgement, and always favourable to conciseness as well as to elegance, as may be proved by the reader placing the words naturally where Pope *inverts* them; as I have done in the line censured by the British Critic, and in those from Gray's Runic ode.

Now observe the verb lavishly preceding the noun in MILTON, where the convenience of *rhyme* could make no part of the temptation *so* to place it:

"Awake! we lose the prime, to mark
how *spring* [*grove*,
Our tended plants, how *blooms* the citron
What *drops* the *myrrh*, and what the balmy
reed."
Paradise Lost, book V. l. 21.

Behold it in another passage used *four* times in five lines that succeed each other:

"Forth *flourish'd* thick the clust'ring
vine; forth *crept*
The swelling *gourd*; *upstood* the corny *reed*
Embattled in her field; the humble shrub
And bush, with frizzled hair implicit; last
Rose, as in dance, the stately trees."
Ibid. book VII. l. 320.

Again:

——"Darken'd so, yet *shone*
Above them all th' *Archangel*."
Ibid. book I. l. 595.

But it would be endless to enumerate the *frequent* inversion of the verb in Milton. *He* knew the value of that privilege. These authorities, from the three best poets in our language, prove how entirely unfounded the assertion of the British Critic, that it is rarely used by writers of *good* authority. The reader may easily satisfy himself that it occurs as often in Milton, Pope, and Gray, as in Anna Seward's compositions. Thus is she justified by the practice of her superiors, and by the demonstrated benefits which result to poetry by the judicious use of *inversion*.

Of equal ignorance is the assertion, that wires are not used for harps; they are used for the Irish harp, the bell-harp, and many others; even the pedal and Welsh harps of *this* period have some of their strings covered with wire. Besides, in poetic language, the wire is a string, the string a wire, as the rhyme may suggest. Milton says,

"Let the cherubic host, in tuneful choirs,
Touch their immortal harps of golden
wires."

The following lines are next charged with want of perspicuity:

"Now with a vestal lustre glows the vale,
Thine, sacred Friendship! permanent as
pure."

The *very* plain sense of which is, "Now *does* the vale glow with a vestal lustre, *and it is* thine, sacred Friendship!" To condense sense by the omission of expletives and articles is to sweep away its sticks and straws. When Leonora, in the Revenge, asks Zanga *whose* life is in danger, instead of replying, "*It is* yours *that is in danger*," he answers, with similar abruptness, "Yours, Madam, yours." Dr. Young would have stared to see a British Critic pronouncing the answer of Zanga *obscure*. An author cannot, by any pains or attention, guard against such criticisms.

"The

"The dear minute Lyceum of the dome" is, by the ſtricture in queſtion, deemed an *affected* line. If the author had called a *ſmall* apartment, though dedicated to the Muſes and the Arts, a LYCEUM, without the adjective *minute*, it had been pompous, but with it there can be no turgidity; and in the word *minute* ſurely there is no affectation. The term Palace is not improper, when preceded by the epithet *fairy*, for an elegant cottage; "The fairy palace of the vale." The familiar terms library, apartment, room, would have been below the level of the ſtyle in the poem alluded to; therefore *minute Lyceum* is a happy expreſſion, a term of elevation, but of *playful* elevation.

It is next objected, that "Thus conſecrate to GLORY," and "Thus conſecrate to LOVE," follow *cloſe* upon each other;—not *very cloſe*, ſince 28 lines intervene. Evidently, however, they follow by *purpoſe*. Acts of valour are deſcribed; and thus, ſays the author, the vale is conſecrate to GLORY: then the ill ſtarred paſſion of the bard is preſented; and thus, ſhe tells us, it is conſecrate to LOVE. She next proceeds to ſhew that it is conſecrate to FRIENDSHIP. The repetition is judicious, as it enforces the remembrance of *triple conſecration*.

That ſtanza in Llangollen Vale, which every man of genius whom I have heard mention the poem has pronounced the fineſt in the work, is ſaid by the Britiſh Critic to be written in defiance of ſenſe; viz. addreſſing the ruined abbey:

"For your ſad ſons nor SCIENCE wak'd her pow'rs, [play;
Nor e'er did ART her lively ſpells diſ-
But the grim Idol vainly laſh'd the hours
That dragg'd the mute and melancholy day; [head,
Dropp'd her dark cowl on each devoted
That o'er the breathing corſe a pall eternal ſpread."

The perſonification of Superſtition, emphatically called "the grim idol," with her voluntary miſeries, and idolatrous diſcipline, vainly trying to ſpeed the hours, which, in alluſion to their attendance on the chariot of Phœbus, are *cloſſically* ſaid to drag the ſilent and gloomy day; and dropping her cowl upon the head of her votaries, which is, with unborrowed ſtrength, called the eternal pall of the breathing corſe; theſe images will not be termed *ſenſeleſs* by any perſon who underſtands and feels poetry. Such only *ought* to be its cenſors.

This Critic ſays, the poem HOYLE LAKE opens proſaically. He miſtakes ſerenity for proſing. The exordium, being a calm addreſs to the proprietor, is as much elevated as it could be without rant. *Circling main* is *picture*; and Hygeia rearing her chryſtal altars on the coaſt is *imagery*; they exalt the opening of this poem above the *water mark* of proſe. Its general aim is rather the Claude than the Salvator ſtyle of landſcape, as the ſcenery on the Hoyle ſhore is rather ſoft than ſublime.

Moſt extraordinary is this Reviewer's criticiſm when he accuſes all the paſſages of nonſenſe in which our author uſes the verb *thrill*, as if ſhe did not underſtand its meaning. That *he* does not underſtand it is plain; but, if Johnſon *does*, Anna Seward has not miſapplied it. Thus in his Dictionary is the verb defined:

To THRILL, *verb active*, to pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

"The cruel word her tender heart ſo thrill'd, [vein."
That ſudden cold did run through ev'ry
Spenſer.

"With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand."
Spenſer.

"A ſervant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorſe,
Oppos'd the act." Shakſpeare.

"Nature, that heard ſuch ſound
Beneath the hollow ground,
Of Cynthia's ſeat the airy region *thrilling*."
Milton.

To THRILL, *verb neutral*, to have the quality of piercing.

"With that one of his thrillant darts he threw." Spenſer.

To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound.

"The piteous maiden, careful, comfort-leſs,
Does throw out thrilling ſhrieks." Spenſer.

To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation.

——"To *thrill*, and ſhake,
Even at the crying of your nation's crow."
Shakſpeare.

——"Doth not thy blood *Thrill* at it?" Shakſpeare.

To paſs, with a ſharp tingling ſenſation.

"A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins." Shakſpeare.

——"A ſudden horror chill.
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein." Addiſon.

Thus

Thus does Johnſon define the power of the verb *thrill*. The paſſages, pointed out by the Britiſh Critic as rendered nonſenſe by its uſe, are the following:

"While more enchanting notes the ear aſſail,
Than thrill'd on Serga's bank the love-devoted vale."

In proſe, "More charming notes than thrill'd, or *penetrated*, the vale of Vaucluſe;" as Milton ſpeaks above of *ſounds thrilling the airy region*. In the *ſame* ſenſe, which the Reviewer calls *nonſenſe*, our author ſpeaks of the tones of a fine Æolian harp, and ſays, they "thrill the duſk expanſe;" and of thoſe of the final trumpet that, they "thrill the murky gloom" of the ſepulchre:

"The ſainted maid, amid the burſting tomb,
Hears the laſt trumpet *thrill* its murky gloom."

Again, the author ſays, in another poem of this collection, that certain objects, which ſhe deſcribes,

"Draw the ſoft tear from *thrill'd* Remembrance ſprung."

In which, as in all the *preceding* paſſages, the Britiſh Critic ſays the word *thrill* makes nonſenſe, or ſomething not much better. The quality of piercing or penetrating the airy region is metaphorically given to the tones of the Æolian harp, and to thoſe of the laſt trumpet; and Remembrance is *literally* thrilled when tender images of former years return to it *ſuddenly*. *That* word, above all others, *beſt* expreſſes the ſhudder of the nerves, which, like tears, is equally excited by pleaſure, by tender regret, and by horror. If it may ſeem to have been too often applied by our author, let it be recollected that the paſſages cited are from different poems, written on various occaſions, and moſt of them at long-divided periods of time.

BRITISH CRITIC is a title of high aſſumption. He, who had the temerity to cenſure an experienced poetic writer, ſhould at leaſt have provided himſelf with Johnſon's Dictionary, which would have inſtructed him in the eſtabliſhed uſages of poetic diction, and in the *powers* of the verb.

Yours, &c. HENRY WHITE.

P. 413, col. 2, l. 19, for "bleak *tains*," read "bleak *ruins*."

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, June 8.*

TO ſolve the enquiry of Mr. Knapp, p. 373, I beg to quote from Pinkerton's Hiſtory of Medals, which will be a ſufficient elucidation for the ſubject. They are in no wiſe ſcarce; I have four in my cabinet of the ſame die. They are known by the name of jettons, or counters; and, Pinkerton ſays, are apt to confound the unſkilful, who know not what to make of them; they are ſmall and very thin pieces, commonly of copper or braſs; their intention, as implied by both the Engliſh name and the French jetton, from *jetter*, to caſt, was merely for calculation; this was performed by means of a board, marked with parallel lines, &c. Theſe pieces were of moſt common uſe in abbeys and other places where the revenue was complex and of difficult adjuſtment; for this reaſon a great number are found in the ruins of our Engliſh abbeys, whence they are commonly called abbey-pieces. They are of Nuremburg fabrication, chiefly from the manufactory of Hans Krawincle and Wolf. Laufer, whoſe abbreviated names are found on them, with the abbreviation of Reck. Pe. for Reckoning Penny. Snelling, in his Treatiſe on Counters, has engraved this among a vaſt number of others, one of which has the reckoning table and man counting. If Mr. Urban thinks this die will amuſe any of his correſpondents, I will ſend him the counter to fill a niche in one of his miſcellaneous plates, and many others of antique impreſſions *.

The ſong of Lillibulero E. A. p. 395, may find in Percy's Reliques, vol. II. p. 367, and the muſic in the eighteenth edition of the Dancing Maſter, vol. I. p. 116, by Pearſon.

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *June 24.*

PERMIT a perſon, who is a ſincere friend to the eſtabliſhment of the Church of England, to offer a few obſervations upon the ſtate of the inferior Clergy; with ſome practical remarks on the late act which obtained the ſanction of the Legiſlature, with a view to render their ſituations more comfortable, and the profeſſion more reſpectable.

This act enables the biſhops to augment the ſalaries of the curates to 75*l.*

* They are not worth engraving. EDIT.

a year,

a year, with the use of the parsonage-house; but, wherever a curate cannot be accommodated with the parsonage-house, owing to an old tenant occupying it, together with the land belonging to the living, or such like, he is to have 15l. a year allowed him in lieu of it. Their augmentation is left to the discretion of the bishops; for, some livings will not admit of so great an advancement.

Before this act passed, the bishops had it in their power to advance the salaries of curates to 50l. a year only. Upon the principle of this former act, Dr. Horsley, when he was appointed a few years ago to the see of St. David's, sent an order to all the curates in the diocese to wait upon him at his palace in Abergwily with their testimonials, signed by three dignified clergymen, and to take licences upon their respective curacies. At this time the considerate diocesan granted them licences, with considerable augmentations, according to the value of the livings; for, before this regulation, the inferior clergy had there but very scanty salaries indeed. This was certainly a noble example to the whole Bench.

By virtue of the present act, a curate may go of his own account to the bishop, and solicit a licence, and an advancement of salary. But consider, Mr. Urban, what a point of delicacy there is in this. By so doing, he would, perhaps, incur the displeasure of his patron (particularly a penurious man), and very likely be censured by his parishioners, judging that it would be the occasion of some alteration in the demands of the incumbent upon them. Would it not, therefore, be doing a large body of men a very essential service, if the bishops would come forward and make a general thing of it, by granting licences to all curates (after Dr. Horsley's example), specifying therein their advanced incomes, and the times for payment. It is notorious, that in my neighbourhood there is a rector, whose livings amount to 650l. a year, and has, besides, an estate which brings him in 700l. a year more, and yet allows his curate only 50l. a year for doing duty three times every Sunday in three different churches, and has the weekly duty besides. Last summer, the rector was ill for some time; during his illness, the curate did duty most Sundays four times every Sunday; and yet, when pay-day came, he was allowed by his generous patron only the 50l. all the surplice fees being deducted.

The Church of England, then, calls aloud for a fit regulation in these matters; and, certainly, the sooner the better, as provisions are so extravagantly dear.

Therefore, bishops will act neither without law, without precedent, nor without strict justice, if they will but do as it is recommended by your correspondent. LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oakfield, June* 22.

ONE of the characters essential to the *Cryptogamia* class is, that the *fungi* have generally been observed to proceed from a decayed substance, such as *putrid wood*, the dried *bark of trees*, and rotten *branches* of the *oak* in particular. One of this class, the *Peziza Coccinea*, has been found in this parish upon very old and irregular-growing apple-trees, so splendid that the human eye can scarcely behold its refulgent splendour: no scarlet can exceed the brightness of this delicate native of Great Britain. It was found formerly by the celebrated Mr. Bacon, in Devonshire, upon an old thatched cottage, surrounded with an uncommon degree of *moss*, from which it imbibes great nutriment.

I should thank any of your readers who will favour me with a satisfactory distinction of that beautiful tribe of plants, *viz.* the *Orchidæ*. Some *modern botanists*, with myself, have not yet arrived at any safe and distinct conclusion respecting the *nectarium*, whether the sole *distinction* consists in *it* or not.

Though, perhaps, I may lay myself open to the censure of the *critical* Botanist, my ignorance may in a great measure be palliated in appearing in a Magazine not less favourable for the Critick than the Naturalist.

It may not be amiss to caution some of your readers not to approximate too near the cell of the industrious bee at this particular period. I need not inform you of any thing more alarming than what hath so lately occurred in a neighbouring village. A young lad, of about 11 years of age, approaching near a tree where he apprehended he should discover a *swarm*, instantly grasped this numerous collection, not aware of the dreadful consequence which was likely to ensue. Upon this

the

the whole swarm settled upon the boy's face, who in about half an hour expired upon the spot. His unhappy parents are left, with a numerous family, to deplore his untimely end.

Yours, &c. D. F. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

THE great attention which of late years has been paid to botanical researches has induced me to join in them with peculiar assiduity. In the course of the enquiries I have made, several remarks occurred to me relative to the language and nomenclature of botany, some of which it is my intention to offer to your readers' consideration. In the construction of *genera*, Linnæus has laid down the characters which ought to distinguish each *genus* from its congeners in the clearest and most accurate manner it was possible for a man, so attentive to systematic precision as he was, to accomplish. His great maxim was, that every family of plants should bear the generic characters in its face, and that none should assume the marks of resemblance to any other; for, resemblance, he adds, mutilates and deforms. Now, I wish to enquire whether the resemblance between the essential characters of the *genera lamium* and *galeopsis* does not violate this rule, and still more so, when *galeobdolon*, which Linnæus makes a species of *galeopsis*, is considered a separate *genus*, as Curtis, Relhan, and others, have made it. There are several other instances of this kind which I could adduce; but, as these have been ably discussed by Dr. Coyte, in his observations on the subject annexed to the valuable *Hortus Gippovicensis*, which he lately favoured the world with, I see no necessity to enlarge upon them here. But, I cannot help adding one or two observations on the learned Professor Martyn's translation of the Linnean terms, and these will extend to a general objection against the introduction of some of the English ones he has substituted. The view with which any revisal of terms can be made is to obviate the inconvenience arising either from the harshness or obscurity of them in their original dress, and thereby render them more intelligible, and less difficult of retention, to those Botanists who are incapable of benefiting by the untranslated works of Linnæus. Mr. Martyn has certainly done great service in many respects towards fixing a standard language; while in others he has evidently lost the view with which he set out. In the former case, I allude to his new names, *corol*, *anther*, *pistil*, *germ*, *nectary*, *monophyllous*, &c. while, in the latter, I object to *bractæ*, *stipule*, *lunate*, *lyrate*, *subulate*, &c &c But, great as these objections may appear, they are trifling indeed when compared with the terms Dr Withering has used in his Arrangements of British Plants; such as *bloſſom*, *tip*, *ſummit*, *ſeed-bud*, *honey-cup*, *prop*, &c. Hence it strikes me, that no standard language can ever be made till Botanists universally accede to the same terms; and it is much to be lamented, that the extreme difficulty, if not, in many cases, impossibility, of rendering Greek and Latin names into equivalent English ones, must necessarily protract, and possibly annihilate, the hopes of so happy an acquisition to botanic knowledge.

Something is necessary to be done; and, while the language and nomenclature of Botany remain so imperfect as they now are, surely it interests every student of this delightful science to add his mite to the general stock, with the well-meant intention of eventually promoting the establishment of a correct arrangement of plants, according to universal terms and general rules of botanic nomenclature. With the hope of one day seeing, and perhaps contributing in an inferior degree towards the same, I remain,

Yours, &c. PHILOBOTANICES.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 5.

PLEASE to ask your correspondents, how often crown-administrations are signed, and whether there is any manner of expediting the business, so as to obtain his Majesty's signature within a year, or less? My reason for asking such questions is this. A friend of mine, specially appointed to administer by the Crown, about the year 1790, upon his application for the administration now, receives the same answer as he did then, or indeed rather worse At that time he was informed by his Proctor, he should have it in a short time, as it merely waited for the King's signature; but is now told, that it cannot be signed before the meeting of the representatives of the

the people in St. Stephen's chapel. On other occasions, our Sovereign's hand is expeditiously procured; and, as the above is of the utmost importance to many individuals, I hope you will suffer your Miscellany to be the channel through which some satisfactory information may be collected; and which will, no doubt, tend to explain and elucidate the above mysterious mode of proceeding. P. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

NOT having read Mr. Malone's far-famed vindication of Shakspeare, I know not whether he remarks the steady adherence to, or inconstancy, of the orthography of Mr. Ireland's manuscripts; if the orthography be uniform, that circumstance alone would weigh with me as an unequivocal proof of the forgery; as, in Shakspeare's age, the mutability of spelling was common, not only in the same page but even in the same line.

This position is clearly exemplified in the will of Henry VIII. published by Mr. Astle; where, among numerous other instances, *alms* is written five different ways; and I have heard it asserted, that in lord Cholmondely's family are title-deeds which shew that name has undergone *twenty-five* variations. M. H. F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

A LITTLE volume, intituled "Sketches in Verse, with Prose Illustrations," opens with an ode, addressed to the prince of Wales, on his marriage with the princess of Brunswick; and it is no great praise to say, that it is the best which has been produced on the occasion. What led me, however, to advert to this ode, was the boldness and spirit of the following stanzas (not the most poetical in the ode, though I fear the most appropriate):

"The cares that watch thy weal, O Prince,
A nation's loyal love evince;
That love which, link'd to harmony,
Heav'n hath, perhaps, reserv'd for thee!
Yes; if the rose-inwoven bow'r,
To spotless Hymen rear'd, refine
Thy soul in the connubial hour;
And, if thy pure parental fire
Beyond the private walk aspire,
And in thy zeal for Britain's glory shine;
Then shall those ardent vows that bless thy Sire be thine.

Yes; if the sycophantic crew
Tremble thy footsteps to pursue,
Diffusing far the taint of vice,
Where riot glories to entice
Th' unweeting bosom to its snare;
If thou, with manly soul, dismiss
Th' extravagance, whose gaudy glare
The fool divine effulgence deems;
If, waken'd from the fev'rish dreams
Of love, thou spurn the sensual bliss;
Behold, thy garment's hem a grateful kingdom kiss!"

In the 12th stanza, the *Georgian star* blending its lustre with the *nuptial planet* has been judged a happy originality:

"Go, happy Pair," a Spirit cries,
(The Pow'r that rules o'er British skies,)
"Go, where the nuptial planet blends
Its lustre with the Georgian star,
And to the couch of Hymen lends
The chasten'd influence, which alone
Loosens, unbeck'd, the virgin zone;
While, gliding on the bosom of the air,
Love wreathes with ev'ning flow'rs his dew-besprinkled car."

The "Sonnet to an Artist, employed in new-modelling the Pleasure-grounds of my Lord ——," seems to deserve notice for the same reason as the above stanzas; it alludes to the transactions of the day:

AH! what avails, fair Artist, to diffuse
So bright a verdure o'er the swelling lawn,
To guide the stream, by gradual windings drawn
Down the rich dale, or paint the wood with hues
That seem to kindle, as amid the dews
They dance, to catch the crimson of the dawn!
Ah! what avails that many a nimble fawn
Wantons beneath the foliage, if the Muse
Inspire not the possessor, fond to dart
The eye of sympathetic pleasure round!
Alas, the poor possessor hath no heart!
Here lies, in silence hush'd, th' untrodden ground,
Though Nature boast the elegance of Art,
Unless when vulgar notes to revelry resound.

With a few of our author's illustrations of this sonnet I shall close my letter:

"Having spent the greater part of the year in London, our nobility make a hasty visit to the country; and, with no loss of time, convert their villas into inns, for the entertainment of the neighbouring boroughs. To support his interests in the borough-town that unluckily happens to be situated within a mile or two of his seat, his lordship obligingly bows to the meanest mechanic of the place, addresses every cobler

cobler by his name, and "sows the ſtreet with orient ſmiles." Whilſt he is cringing to the vile attorney who had managed, perhaps, the laſt election by means of the direſt chicanery, my lady patroneſs dances attendance on the pettifogger's wife. Expoſed to the inſolence of thoſe who ape the manners of gentlewomen, and ſet themſelves on a footing with her ladyſhip at the coterie, though obliged to dedicate their mornings to the ſervice of the counter; the ſituation of ſuch a perſonage, I think, is truly to be pitied; ſhe finds her moſt flattering attentions miſconſtrued into artifice; and often liſtens, through ſad neceſſity, to the petulant animadverſions of females affecting independence; while her attachment to the intereſts of her lord prevents her from repelling the attack with the contempt and indignation it deſerves. Struggling with the difficulties and diſgraces of repeated elections, ſquandering away thouſands among the unprincipled and the mercenary, to the defalcation of his rent-roll and in oppoſition to the laws of his country; ſubjected to inſults not to be reſented; perplexed by importunities not to be repelled; ſtung by the ingratitude of ſome, and alarmed by the defection of others; he ſees himſelf, at length, the envied patron of a few officers, perhaps, in the Cuſtoms, for whom he hath had the honour of procuring their reſpective appointments. The ſweet ſummer-evenings paſs by unheeded, though they ſtream though his viſtas the richeſt light, though they tincture his lawn with colours the moſt beautiful, though they deepen his woods, and burniſh his waterfalls. Alas! his table is begirt with the vulgareſt people in the neighbourhood; and he "lets the ſun go down" upon intemperance and riot. The pureſt delights are thus reſigned to intemperance, ſolicitude, and ſhame. However fine the diſpoſition of his wood and water, the taſte of mercers and grocers (though members of a corporate body) can hardly be judged equal to the taſk of appreciating its beauties. The worthies of the borough, indeed, may expreſs wonder at the ſcene; but the ſtare and the language of ignorance only excite contempt. From the converſation of thoſe whoſe applauſes might raiſe in his boſom the glow of complacency, our unfortunate patron hath excluded himſelf; and his hours move heavily along: while, at every pauſe of reflexion, he regrets the ſacrifice of convivial elegance to vulgar feaſting, of politeneſs and decorum to obſequiouſneſs or inſolence, and of approving friendſhip to ſtupid admiration." M. M.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 7.

YOU have heard and ſaid much on the modern forgeries of antient ſepulchral monuments. The barrows of all the Grecian heroes at the Trojan war, with contents ſuch as, I believe, never were found in barrows (ſee vol. LXII. p. 733), and the ſarcophagus of the blind Bard himſelf, have been palmed upon us by the French and Ruſſians (LXV. 59, 680). I am going to preſent you with another ſpecimen from the ſame quarter, the tomb of Ovid, from the frozen N. W. ſhores of the Black Sea. And, as the French forgery of the Trojan barrows by a Frenchman, who alſo invented that of Homer's tomb, was backed by a Scotchman, and has been completely detected by our countryman Jacob Bryant; ſo is this of the Roman poet by another, Dr. Matthew Guthrie, author of a compariſon between the Ruſſian and Grecian cuſtoms. But let Dr. G's account ſpeak for itſelf, as he received it from Brigadier-general Volant, chief engineer for all the new fortifications erecting on the Ruſſian ſide of the Pontus Euxinus. In digging for the foundation of a new fort on the Liman, or Sinus, at the mouth of the Dneſtre, the antient *Tyres*, they found, ten feet below the ſurface, a tomb compoſed of five flat ſtones, of a brown kind of ſlate, two feet and a half ſquare, and four inches thick, four forming the ſides, and the fifth the top, within which were depoſited the aſhes of the deceaſed, and with them a ſmall antique buſt of baked clay, of exquiſite workmanſhip, three inches and a half high, formed by the fingers, the impreſſion of the human ſkin remaining on it, which the Doctor calls an antient Grecian practice. It repreſents the head of a beautiful woman, the profile evidently Grecian, and the head-dreſs divided on the forehead into two knots, forming, together, a ſpecies of creſcent, the back part covered with a veil worked in a light airy manner. From the veil the Brigadier inclined to think the buſt repreſented a prieſteſs of Diana, or a veſtal; but Dr. G. aſſigns it to Diana herſelf, as goddeſs both of chaſtity and the chace. On each ſide of the tomb was placed a vaſe of baked clay, three feet high; and on the middle of the upper ſtone ſtood an unglazed earthen lamp. Several ſimilar tombs had been diſcovered in the foundations of various works, but ſmaller, with only one vaſe and a broken lamp. The tradition of the country, which ſeems to be adopted by the Ruſſian court, makes this the tomb of OVID, who died in exile

rior to Mr. R. in learning, or character, or any other reſpect, to whom no ſuch offers have been made, I complain that ſuch a preference ſhould be given; and that preferment ſhould go begging, which would be ſo acceptable to hundreds, who, from principle, free from the temptation of a bribe, are already zealouſly engaged in the ſervice of our Church. The Doctor has, no doubt, good grounds for what he advances; and he will oblige, together with myſelf, many other of your readers if he will be ſo good as to ſay who theſe dignitaries were. We often read, in accounts of the lives of Nonconformiſts, that ſuch offers were made, and, of courſe, with much firmneſs refuſed; but they have been either at too remote a period to call for proofs, or the publick have not thought it worth while to diſpute a point which, like the machinery of the epic poem, forms a part in the life of every eminent Diſſenting teacher; but, in the preſent caſe, the ſubject and circumſtances are ſo recent that the fact may be eaſily proved; and the Doctor's character ſtands too high with the publick to advance any thing which he is not able to make good. J. E. L.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 9.

IN p. 34, *Curioſus* expreſſes a wiſh, "that an account of the places of public worſhip, belonging to the Diſſenters from the Church-eſtabliſhment, in London, with their preachers, and times of ſervice, be communicated by the ſame hands, and through the ſame channels, as had before communicated to you a liſt of the London and country bookſellers, who had publiſhed catalogues of their reſpective libraries."

Curioſus at the ſame time informed you, "that he truſted he ſhould be able to furniſh you with a curious liſt, of the ſame kind, of places of public worſhip throughout the kingdom, from the papers of the late learned and ingenious Mr. Robinſon, author of the Hiſtory of Baptiſm, &c."

On reading the above article, Sir, I was ſomewhat ſurprized; knowing that the papers of the late Mr. Robinſon were entruſted to my care, as a guide to me in detailing his hiſtory; and knowing, at the ſame time, that, agreeably to a promiſe made to the family, I had never communicated, nor meant to communicate, any papers either to individuals or publications; I requeſt the favour of you to permit me to make this declaration in your Magazine, and to place that matter in a true light.

Now, Sir, in the Memoirs of Mr. Robinſon, lately publiſhed, there is certainly a *general view* of *the ſtate of the Proteſtant Diſſenting intereſt in England and Wales in* 1775; as alſo of *the ſtate of Nonconformity in Cambridgeſhire*. One contains only a liſt of the counties, number of churches, and denominations; the other contains a liſt of the towns, denominations, paſtors, or miniſters. The former may, I doubt not, be depended on for accuracy; having been drawn out by a gentleman well known for his minute attention to the Diſſenters' hiſtory; the latter was made by Mr. Robinſon, from documents procured from the paſtors of the reſpective congregations.

Theſe liſts, if I recollect rightly, I extracted from the Diſſenters' church-book at Cambridge. The general view of the number of churches, denominations, and counties, in England and Wales, is not ſo minute as the other; and the latter is more defective, from what cauſe I am ignorant, than Mr. Robinſon originally intended it. If, therefore, your correſpondent really poſſeſſes any additional papers of Mr. Robinſon, which could ſupply that deficiency, he would oblige ſuch as are curious in thoſe matters by communicating them to your Magazine. In ſuppreſſing them, he recedes, in ſome meaſure, from an engagement, and ſcarcely performs his duty to the publick.

But, if Curioſus meant only to acquaint you that he had been informed, either from myſelf or ſome of my friends, that ſuch liſts, extracted from Mr. Robinſon's papers, would appear in his Memoirs, and that he would copy them for your Magazine, ſtill he has not abided by his intentions; and, as his letter is ſo expreſſed as to leave me under an improper imputation, viz. that I had been unfaithful to a truſt, I have troubled you with theſe lines.

I ſtill farther requeſt you to allow me to do juſtice to myſelf, in an article which relates to me in the Review of the Memoirs of Robinſon, that appeared in the Magazine for

May. Your Reviewer talks of my *having a lick at Emanuel-college*; as if I poſſeſſed ſome private enmity againſt that ſociety, and felt a pleaſure in expreſſing ſome reſentment: in another place he notices the haughtineſs of my gratitude.

Now, Sir, it is probable that my gratitude may have a different meaſure from the Reviewer's; for my opinion certainly is, that ſelfiſh and vain-glorious perſons, deſtitute of genuine kindneſs, may render men accidental ſervices, which yet require very different returns from what may be expected: but this is alſo my belief, that where one perſon renders another ſervices, and, as well from his principles and character as from correlative circumſtances, proves that he meant the recipient's good, not his own, and where the ſervices are taxed with no unreaſonable and diſagreeable conditions, I ſay, Sir, it is my belief that ſuch ſervices will be juſtly eſtimated, and on proper occaſions, and in a proper way, be acknowledged by every honeſt man. I am forward to believe that ſuch civilities have been received by me from ſeveral perſons of Emanuel-college; and, though I have never allowed them either to influence my judgement in the choice of principles, or to determine my conduct as guided by thoſe principles, yet have I always been ready to own my obligations; and, in the preface to the ſecond edition of an Enquiry into the Nature of Subſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles, I have expreſſed my obligations in terms of the higheſt reſpect.

How my alluding to the indiſcreet behaviour of a young man of Emanuel-college, when I have never mentioned his name, and when, if I had, the perſon could not have been affected by it; and more particularly when every thing on the ſide of the College, as related by me, was honourable; I cannot underſtand. Your Reviewer will probably call this letter another inſtance of *my egotiſm*: this I cannot help; I rely on your candour for inſerting it; and, in the belief that you will do me this juſtice, I remain

Yours, &c. GEORGE DYER.

Mr. URBAN, *Hackney, June* 5.

YOUR correſpondent, who ſeemed ſo poſitive of the downfall of the New College, p. 458, is perhaps unaware, that this very inſtitution ſtill continues to be carried on under the guardianſhip of Mr. Belſham, with the occaſional aſſiſtance of Mr. Rentiſh, as a private ſeminary in Hackney. It is the intention of the body of Unitarian Diſſenters to form a committee for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a new academical inſtitution, on more œconomical principles, at Birmingham. They have at laſt found the truth of the maxim, *experientia docet*. Had they originally contented themſelves with inſtituting a leſs expenſive, and more commodious, ſociety, they would not have had the mortification to ſee their *vaunted* deſigns wholly fruſtrated, or their *ſupernatural* expectations ſo quickly annihilated. Societies eſtabliſhed, like edifices in the air, on viſionary ſchemes, and ſupported by parties of the day, cannot be more laſting than the influence that protects them, which the tide of variety muſt eventually bury in the grave of oblivion.

Men, who differ in religious opinions, ſurely ought to frame ſeminaries for the education of their reſpective miniſtries; but, when ſuch ſeminaries become the volcanos of ſedition, and nurſeries of riot, they cannot, nor ſhould not, long remain eſtabliſhed. In every party, by whatever tenets or principles it is characterized, there are always ſome members who will diſapprove, and object to, every deviation from the rules by which their ſociety is united.

The Hackney College was inſtituted for the purpoſe of preparing miniſters for the Socinian denomination—ſupported by men of affluence, liberality, and independence—and nouriſhed by the ableſt defenders of Unitarianiſm. It then promiſed to extend the rays of ſcience over the darkeſt regions of ignorance, and would have, no doubt, continued till this time in as flouriſhing a ſtate, had not the appointment of Dr. Prieſtley to the principal profeſſorſhip induced many of its beſt ſupporters to withdraw their ſubſcriptions, and likewiſe diſcontinue attendance at the Gravel-pit meeting-houſe, immediately after his acceſſion to the paſtoral office in that place. Such a reduction from the annual income of this ſociety neceſſarily occaſioned a diminution of the dependent officers, and impaired its dignity, credit, and grandeur. At length, irritated by the inattention and neglect

neglect of his pupils, Dr. P. reſigned his profeſſorſhip at the College: and, after expreſſing his fears leſt a renewal of the outrages, his principles had once ſubjected him to, ſhould take place, and bewailing the injuries he had received with *truly Chriſtian candour*, in an Appendix to his laſt Sermon, he alſo reſigned his paſtorſhip at the meeting houſe, and left this *inhoſpitable* clime in ſearch of a ſoil *leſs* contaminated by deſpotic ferocity, and *more* fertilized by the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, in the free and enlightened regions of AMERICA. Subſequent to this period, the College gradually declined; till, after ſeveral unſucceſsful efforts to diſpoſe of the building, it was entirely given up, according to the *firſt* plan, early in the late ſpring; and thoſe pupils, who wiſhed to remain on the eſtabliſhment, taken under the care of Mr. Beliſham, till a full diſcharge of the accumulated expences incurred by the ſociety will enable them to recommence on a more liberal and economical plan.

A LATE STUDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, June* 17.

I WILL thank you to admit into your ingenious and widely-circulating publication the following comments on an extraordinary ſtricture, in the BRITISH CRITIC for April, reſpecting Miſs SEWARD'S collection of poems, which lately appeared under the title of "Llangollen Vale," &c. While the Britiſh Critic *affects* to praiſe theſe poems, he inſinuates that they contain neither "thoughts that breathe, nor words that burn;" and then proceeds to accuſe them of *affectation and nonſenſe*. It cannot be expected that a Critic, who, as it will ſoon be ſhewn, proves himſelf ignorant of the eſtabliſhed uſages of verſe, ſhould *know* thoughts that breathe and words that burn when he *meets* them. Had he met the very line he quotes in a *new* compoſition he would have called it nonſenſe, becauſe he could no more comprehend its meaning than the critic in the coffee-houſe could underſtand Pope's line, "the feaſt of reaſon, and the flow of ſoul;" or than he himſelf, by his own confeſſion, can find ſenſe in our author's expreſſion, "rites of *thrilling* power," for incantations by which HERVA was to awaken the DEAD. "The *thrilling* verſe that wakes the dead" is a line in Gray's famous Runic dialogue, which, if this critic had recollected it, would perhaps have reſtrained, in *that* inſtance, the arrogance with which he "calls imperfection what he *fancies* ſuch."

Let us examine his aſſertion, that "placing the verb *before* the noun, as, *Gleams the wan morn*, inſtead of *The wan morn gleams*, is a liberty, or rather a licentiouſneſs, rarely to be found in authors of *good* authority." That privilege, which he calls licentious, is in the number of thoſe inverſions which are ſtrictly claſſical, which highly grace and inſpirit verſe, which the nature of the Greek, Latin, Italian, and Engliſh, languages allows.

"Ma non ſi, che paura non deſſe
La viſta, che m'apparve d'un leone."
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Alſo,

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This grammatical liberty is much more *abridged* in French poetry, and that reſtraint has been often pronounced the chief reaſon why it has ſo much leſs ſublimity than the poetry of the other four. By the verb preceding the noun the poet is enabled to *begin* his line with ſpirit; to condenſe his ſenſe; often to banish expletives and articles, which Dr. Parr once called "the ſticks and ſtraws which ſhould be ſwept from the poliſhed ſurface of good verſe." By *unſcholarlike* antipathy to that valuable privilege is the Britiſh Critic influenced to cenſure, as mentioned above,

"*Gleams* the wan *morn*, and through Llangollen's vale [meads."
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His ſilver winding way."
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Alſo in Gray's Welſh Bard,

"Fair *laughs* the *morn*, and ſoft the zephyr blows."

Obſerve how much more graceful the verbal arrangement, in thoſe three parallel inſtances, than if it had been "The wan morn gleams," "The hoary Thames wanders along," "The fair morn laughs." Gray's ſublime Runic ode *opens* and *cloſes* with that impreſſive inverſion of the verb, viz.

"*Uproſe* the *king* of men with ſpeed,"
and
"*Sinks* the *fabric* of the world."

It occurs, alſo, in the middle of that poem,

"Dreſs'd for whom yon golden bed?"

Suppoſing his rhyme would have allowed him to place the words in what is called their natural order, who, that has an ear for poetic harmony, does not feel the reſulting inferiority?

"The king of men uproſe with ſpeed;"
"Yon gold bed, for whom is't dreſs'd?"
"The fabric of the world ſhall ſink."

In Gray's exquiſite Elegy in a country Churchyard, whoſe lower tone and ſimpler graces would have induced its author to diſcard inverſions had he not *known* that they ought *not* to be baniſhed from *any* ſpecies of verſe, this poſition of the verb occurs thrice, ſhort as is the elegy:

"Now *fades* the glimm'ring landſcape on
"the ſight." [d'ring heap."
"Where *heaves* the turf in many a moul-
"How *bow'd* the woods beneath their
"ſturdy ſtroke!"

See whether POPE avoids the uſe of this claſſical, this *important*, privilege. Behold it twice in one line:

"When *rock'd* the *mountains*, and when
"*groan'd* the *ground*."
Eſſay on Man.

"Riſe Alps between us, and whole oceans
"roll." Eloiſa to Abelard.

"Why dimly *gleams* the viſionary *ſword*?"
Elegy on an unfortunate Lady.

"So flew the ſoul to its congenial place."
Ibid.

Theſe four lines from Pope might be multiplied to four hundred ſimilar quotations; ſo often does he avail himſelf of a privilege always graceful under the influence of genius and judgement, and always favourable to conciſeneſs as well as to elegance, as may be proved by the reader placing the words naturally where Pope *inverts* them; as I have done in the line cenſured by the Britiſh Critic, and in thoſe from Gray's Runic ode.

Now obſerve the verb laviſhly preceding the noun in MILTON, where the convenience of *rhyme* could make no part of the temptation *ſo* to place it:

"Awake! we loſe the prime, to mark
how *ſpring* [*grove*,
Our tended plants, how *blooms* the citron
What *drops* the *myrrh*, and what the balmy
reed."
Paradiſe Loſt, book V. l. 21.

Behold it in another paſſage uſed *four* times in five lines that ſucceed each other:

"Forth *flouriſh'd* thick the cluſt'ring
vine; forth *crept*
The ſwelling *gourd*; *upſtood* the corny *reed*
Embattled in her field; the humble ſhrub
And buſh, with friz'zled hair implicit: laſt
Roſe, as in dance, the ſtately trees."
Ibid. book VII. l. 320.

Again:

——"Darken'd ſo, yet *ſhone*
Above them all th' *Archangel*."
Ibid. book I. l. 599.

But it would be endleſs to enumerate the *frequent* inverſion of the verb in Milton. *He* knew the value of that privilege. Theſe authorities, from the three beſt poets in our language, prove how entirely unfounded the aſſertion of the Britiſh Critic, that it is rarely uſed by writers of *good* authority. The reader may eaſily ſatisfy himſelf that it occurs as often in Milton, Pope, and Gray, as in Anna Seward's compoſitions. Thus is ſhe juſtified by the practice of her ſuperiors, and by the demonſtrated benefits which reſult to poetry by the judicious uſe of *inverſion*.

Of equal ignorance is the aſſertion, that wires are not uſed for harps; they are uſed for the Iriſh harp, the bell-harp, and many others; even the pedal and Welſh harps of *this* period have ſome of their ſtrings covered with wire. Beſides, in poetic language, the wire is a ſtring, the ſtring a wire, as the rhyme may ſuggeſt. Milton ſays,

"Let the cherubic hoſt, in tuneful choirs,
Touch their immortal harps of golden
wires."

The following lines are next charged with want of perſpicuity:

"Now with a veſtal luſtre glows the vale,
Thine, ſacred Friendſhip! permanent as
pure."

The *very* plain ſenſe of which is, "Now *does* the vale glow with a veſtal luſtre, *and it is* thine, ſacred Friendſhip!" To condenſe ſenſe by the omiſſion of expletives and articles is to ſweep away its ſticks and ſtraws. When Leonora, in the Revenge, aſks Zanga *whoſe* life is in danger, inſtead of replying, "*It is* yours *that is in danger*," he anſwers, with ſimilar abruptneſs, "Yours, Madam, yours." Dr. Young would have ſtared to ſee a Britiſh Critic pronouncing the anſwer of Zanga *obſcure*. An author cannot, by any pains or attention, guard againſt ſuch criticiſms.

"The

neglect of his pupils, Dr. P. reſigned his profeſſorſhip at the College: and, after expreſſing his fears leſt a renewal of the outrages, his principles had once ſubjected him to, ſhould take place, and bewailing the injuries he had received with *truly Chriſtian candour*, in an Appendix to his laſt Sermon, he alſo reſigned his paſtorſhip at the meeting-houſe, and left this *inhoſpitable* clime in ſearch of a ſoil *leſs* contaminated by deſpotic ferocity, and *more* fertilized by the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, in the free and enlightened regions of AMERICA. Subſequent to this period, the College gradually declined; till, after ſeveral unſucceſsful efforts to diſpoſe of the building, it was entirely given up, according to the *firſt* plan, early in the late ſpring; and thoſe pupils, who wiſhed to remain on the eſtabliſhment, taken under the care of Mr. Belſham, till a full diſcharge of the accumulated expences incurred by the ſociety will enable them to recommence on a more liberal and œconomical plan.

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"Yon gold bed, for whom is't dress'd?"
"The fabric of the world shall sink."

In Gray's exquisite Elegy in a country Churchyard, whose lower tone and simpler graces would have induced its author to discard inversions had he not *known* that they ought *not* to be banished from *any* species of verse, this position of the verb occurs thrice, short as is the elegy:

"Now *fades* the glimm'ring landscape on
"the sight." [d'ring heap."
"Where *heaves* the turf in many a moul-
"How *bow'd* the woods beneath their
"sturdy stroke!"

See whether POPE avoids the use of this classical, this *important*, privilege. Behold it twice in one line:

"When *rock'd* the *mountains*, and when
"*groan'd* the *ground*."
Essay on Man.

"Rise Alps between us, and whole oceans
"roll." Eloisa to Abelard.

"Why dimly *gleams* the visionary *sword?*"
Elegy on an unfortunate Lady.

"So flew the soul to its congenial place."
Ibid.

These four lines from Pope might be multiplied to four hundred similar quotations; so often does he avail himself of a privilege always graceful under the influence of genius and judgement, and always favourable to conciseness as well as to elegance, as may be proved by the reader placing the words naturally where Pope *inverts* them; as I have done in the line censured by the British Critic, and in those from Gray's Runic ode.

Now observe the verb lavishly preceding the noun in MILTON, where the convenience of *rhyme* could make no part of the temptation *so* to place it:

"Awake! we lose the prime, to mark
how *spring* [*grove*,
Our tended plants, how *blooms* the citron
What *drops* the *myrrh*, and what the balmy
reed."
Paradise Lost, book V. l. 21.

Behold it in another passage used *four* times in five lines that succeed each other:

"Forth *flourish'd* thick the clust'ring
vine; forth *crept*
The swelling *gourd*; *upstood* the corny *reed*
Embattled in her field; the humble shrub
And bush, with frizzled hair implicit; last
Rose, as in dance, the stately trees."
Ibid. book VII. l. 320.

Again:

——"Darken'd so, yet *shone*
Above them all th' *Archangel*."
Ibid. book I. l. 599.

But it would be endless to enumerate the *frequent* inversion of the verb in Milton. *He* knew the value of that privilege. These authorities, from the three best poets in our language, prove how entirely unfounded the assertion of the British Critic, that it is rarely used by writers of *good* authority. The reader may easily satisfy himself that it occurs as often in Milton, Pope, and Gray, as in Anna Seward's compositions. Thus is she justified by the practice of her superiors, and by the demonstrated benefits which result to poetry by the judicious use of *inversion*.

Of equal ignorance is the assertion, that wires are not used for harps; they are used for the Irish harp, the bell-harp, and many others; even the pedal and Welsh harps of *this* period have some of their strings covered with wire. Besides, in poetic language, the wire is a string, the string a wire, as the rhyme may suggest. Milton says,

"Let the cherubic host, in tuneful choirs,
Touch their immortal harps of golden
wires."

The following lines are next charged with want of perspicuity:

"Now with a vestal lustre glows the vale,
Thine, sacred Friendship! permanent as
pure."

The *very* plain sense of which is, "Now *does* the vale glow with a vestal lustre, *and it is* thine, sacred Friendship!" To condense sense by the omission of expletives and articles is to sweep away its sticks and straws. When Leonora, in the Revenge, asks Zanga *whose* life is in danger, instead of replying, "*It is* yours *that is in danger*," he answers, with similar abruptness, "Yours, Madam, yours." Dr. Young would have stared to see a British Critic pronouncing the answer of Zanga *obscure*. An author cannot, by any pains or attention, guard against such criticisms.

"The

"The dear minute Lyceum of the dome" is, by the ſtricture in queſtion, deemed an *affected* line. If the author had called a *ſmall* apartment, though dedicated to the Muſes and the Arts, a LYCEUM, without the adjective *minute*, it had been pompous, but with it there can be no turgidity; and in the word *minute* ſurely there is no affectation. The term Palace is not improper, when preceded by the epithet *fairy*, for an elegant cottage; "The fairy palace of the vale." The familiar terms library, apartment, room, would have been below the level of the ſtyle in the poem alluded to; therefore *minute Lyceum* is a happy expreſſion, a term of elevation, but of *playful* elevation.

It is next objected, that "Thus conſecrate to GLORY," and "Thus conſecrate to LOVE," follow *cloſe* upon each other;—not *very cloſe*, ſince 28 lines intervene. Evidently, however, they follow by *purpoſe*. Acts of valour are deſcribed; and thus, ſays the author, the vale is conſecrate to GLORY: then the ill ſtarred paſſion of the bard is preſented; and thus, ſhe tells us, it is conſecrate to LOVE. She next proceeds to ſhew that it is conſecrate to FRIENDSHIP. The repetition is judicious, as it enforces the remembrance of *triple conſecration*.

That ſtanza in Llangollen Vale, which every man of genius whom I have heard mention the poem has pronounced the fineſt in the work, is ſaid by the Britiſh Critic to be written in defiance of ſenſe; viz. addreſſing the ruined abbey:

"For your ſad ſons nor SCIENCE wak'd her pow'rs, [play;
Nor e'er did ART her lively ſpells diſ-
But the grim Idol vainly laſh'd the hours
That dragg'd the mute and melancholy day; [head,
Dropp'd her dark cowl on each devoted
That o'er the breathing corſe a pall eternal ſpread."

The perſonification of Superſtition, emphatically called "the grim idol," with her voluntary miſeries, and idolatrous diſcipline, vainly trying to ſpeed the hours, which, in allufion to their attendance on the chariot of Phœbus, are *cloſſically* ſaid to drag the ſilent and gloomy day; and dropping her cowl upon the head of her votaries, which is, with unborrowed ſtrength, called the eternal pall of the breathing corſe; theſe images will not be termed *ſenſeleſs* by any perſon who underſtands and feels poetry. Such only *ought* to be its cenſors.

This Critic ſays, the poem HOYLE LAKE opens proſaically. He miſtakes ſerenity for proſing. The exordium, being a calm addreſs to the proprietor, is as much elevated as it cou'd be without rant. *Circling main* is *picture*; and Hygeia rearing her chryſtal altars on the coaſt is *imagery*; they exalt the opening of this poem above the *water mark* of proſe. Its general aim is rather the Claude than the Salvator ſtyle of landſcape, as the ſcenery on the Hoyle ſhore is rather ſoft than ſublime.

Moſt extraordinary is this Reviewer's criticiſm when he accuſes all the paſſages of nonſenſe in which our author uſes the verb *thrill*, as if ſhe did not underſtand its meaning. That *he* does not underſtand it is plain; but, if Johnſon *does*, Anna Seward has not miſapplied it. Thus in his Dictionary is the verb defined:

To THRILL, *verb active*, to pierce, to bore, to penetrate.

"The cruel word her tender heart ſo thrill'd, [vein."
That ſudden cold did run through ev'ry Spenſer.

"With *thrilling* point of deadly iron brand."
Spenſer.

"A ſervant that he bred, *thrill'd* with remorſe,
Oppos'd the act." Shakſpeare.

"Nature, that heard ſuch ſound
Beneath the hollow ground,
Of Cynthia's ſeat the airy region *thrilling*."
Milton.

To THRILL, *verb neutral*, to have the quality of piercing.

"With that one of his thrillant darts he threw." Spenſer.

To pierce or wound the ear with a ſharp ſound.

"The piteous maiden, careful, comfortleſs,
Does throw out thrilling ſhrieks." Spenſer.

To feel a ſharp tingling ſenſation.

——"To *thrill*, and ſhake,
Even at the crying of your nation's crow."
Shakſpeare.

——"Doth not thy blood *Thrill* at it?" Shakſpeare.

To paſs, with a ſharp tingling ſenſation.

"A faint cold fear *thrills* through my veins." Shakſpeare.

——"A ſudden horror chill
Ran through each nerve, and *thrill'd* in ev'ry vein." Addiſon.

Thus

Thus does Johnſon define the power of the verb *thrill*. The paſſages, pointed out by the Britiſh Critic as rendered nonſenſe by its uſe, are the following:

"While more enchanting notes the ear aſſail,
Than thrill'd on Serga's bank the love-devoted vale."

In proſe, "More charming notes than thrill'd, or *penetrated*, the vale of Vaucluſe;" as Milton ſpeaks above of *ſounds thrilling the airy region*. In the *ſame* ſenſe, which the Reviewer calls *nonſenſe*, our author ſpeaks of the tones of a fine Æolian harp, and ſays, they "thrill the duſk expanſe;" and of thoſe of the final trumpet that, they "thrill the murky gloom" of the ſepulchre:

"The ſainted maid, amid the burſting tomb,
Hears the laſt trumpet *thrill* its murky gloom."

Again, the author ſays, in another poem of this collection, that certain objects, which ſhe deſcribes,

"Draw the ſoft tear from *thrill'd* Remembrance ſprung."

In which, as in all the *preceding* paſſages, the Britiſh Critic ſays the word *thrill* makes nonſenſe, or ſomething not much better. The quality of piercing or penetrating the airy region is metaphorically given to the tones of the Æolian harp, and to thoſe of the laſt trumpet; and Remembrance is *literally* thrilled when tender images of former years return to it *ſuddenly*. *That* word, above all others, *beſt* expreſſes the ſhudder of the nerves, which, like tears, is equally excited by pleaſure, by tender regret, and by horror. If it may ſeem to have been too often applied by our author, let it be recollected that the paſſages cited are from different poems, written on various occaſions, and moſt of them at long-divided periods of time.

BRITISH CRITIC is a title of high aſſumption. He, who had the temerity to cenſure an experienced poetic writer, ſhould at leaſt have provided himſelf with Johnſon's Dictionary, which would have inſtructed him in the eſtabliſhed uſages of poetic diction, and in the *powers* of the verb.

Yours, &c. HENRY WHITE.

P. 413, col. 2, l. 19, for "bleak *tains*," read "bleak *ruins*."

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, June 8.*

TO ſolve the enquiry of Mr. Knapp, p. 373, I beg to quote from Pinkerton's Hiſtory of Medals, which will be a ſufficient elucidation for the ſubject. They are in no wiſe ſcarce; I have four in my cabinet of the ſame die. They are known by the name of jettons, or counters; and, Pinkerton ſays, are apt to confound the unſkilful, who know not what to make of them; they are ſmall and very thin pieces, commonly of copper or braſs; their intention, as implied by both the Engliſh name and the French jetton, from *jetter*, to caſt, was merely for calculation; this was performed by means of a board, marked with parallel lines, &c. Theſe pieces were of moſt common uſe in abbeys and other places where the revenue was complex and of difficult adjuſtment; for this reaſon a great number are found in the ruins of our Engliſh abbeys, whence they are commonly called abbey-pieces. They are of Nuremburg fabrication, chiefly from the manufactory of Hans Krawinckle and Wolf. Laufer, whoſe abbreviated names are found on them, with the abbreviation of Reck. Pe. for Reckoning Penny. Snelling, in his Treatiſe on Counters, has engraved this among a vaſt number of others, one of which has the reckoning table and man counting. If Mr. Urban thinks this die will amuſe any of his correſpondents, I will ſend him the counter to fill a niche in one of his miſcellaneous plates, and many others of antique impreſſions*.

The ſong of Lillibulero E. A. p. 395, may find in Percy's Reliques, vol. II. p. 367, and the muſic in the eighteenth edition of the Dancing Maſter, vol. I. p. 116, by Pearſon.

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *June 24.*

PERMIT a perſon, who is a ſincere friend to the eſtabliſhment of the Church of England, to offer a few obſervations upon the ſtate of the inferior Clergy; with ſome practical remarks on the late act which obtained the ſanction of the Legiſlature, with a view to render their ſituations more comfortable, and the profeſſion more reſpectable.

This act enables the biſhops to augment the ſalaries of the curates to 75*l.* a year,

* They are not worth engraving. EDIT.

a year, with the use of the parsonage-house; but, wherever a curate cannot be accommodated with the parsonage-house, owing to an old tenant occupying it, together with the land belonging to the living, or such like, he is to have 15l. a year allowed him in lieu of it. Their augmentation is left to the discretion of the bishops; for, some livings will not admit of so great an advancement.

Before this act passed, the bishops had it in their power to advance the salaries of curates to 50l. a year only. Upon the principle of this former act, Dr. Horsley, when he was appointed a few years ago to the see of St. David's, sent an order to all the curates in the diocese to wait upon him at his palace in Abergwily with their testimonials, signed by three dignified clergymen, and to take licences upon their respective curacies. At this time the considerate diocesan granted them licences, with considerable augmentations, according to the value of the livings; for, before this regulation, the inferior clergy had there but very scanty salaries indeed. This was certainly a noble example to the whole Bench.

By virtue of the present act, a curate may go of his own account to the bishop, and solicit a licence, and an advancement of salary. But consider, Mr. Urban, what a point of delicacy there is in this. By so doing, he would, perhaps, incur the displeasure of his patron (particularly a penurious man), and very likely be censured by his parishioners, judging that it would be the occasion of some alteration in the demands of the incumbent upon them. Would it not, therefore, be doing a large body of men a very essential service, if the bishops would come forward and make a general thing of it, by granting licences to all curates (after Dr. Horsley's example), specifying therein their advanced incomes, and the times for payment. It is notorious, that in my neighbourhood there is a rector, whose livings amount to 650l. a year, and has, besides, an estate which brings him in 700l. a year more, and yet allows his curate only 50l. a year for doing duty three times every Sunday in three different churches, and has the weekly duty besides. Last summer, the rector was ill for some time; during his illness, the curate did duty most Sundays four times every Sunday; and yet, when pay-day came, he was allowed by his generous patron only the 50l. all the surplice-fees being deducted.

The Church of England, then, calls aloud for a fit regulation in these matters; and, certainly, the sooner the better, as provisions are so extravagantly dear.

Therefore, bishops will act neither without law, without precedent, nor without strict justice, if they will but do as it is recommended by your correspondent. LAICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oakfield, June* 22.

ONE of the characters essential to the *Cryptogamia* class is, that the *fungi* have generally been observed to proceed from a decayed substance, such as *putrid wood*, the dried *bark of trees*, and rotten *branches* of the *oak* in particular. One of this class, the *Peziza Coccinea*, has been found in this parish upon very old and irregular-growing apple-trees, so splendid that the human eye can scarcely behold its refulgent splendour: no scarlet can exceed the brightness of this delicate native of Great Britain. It was found formerly by the celebrated Mr. Bacon, in Devonshire, upon an old thatched cottage, surrounded with an uncommon degree of *moss*, from which it imbibes great nutriment.

I should thank any of your readers who will favour me with a satisfactory distinction of that beautiful tribe of plants, *viz.* the *Orchidiæ*. Some *modern botanists*, with myself, have not yet arrived at any safe and distinct conclusion respecting the *nectarium*, whether the sole *distinction* consists in *it* or not.

Though, perhaps, I may lay myself open to the censure of the *critical* Botanist, my ignorance may in a great measure be palliated in appearing in a Magazine not less favourable for the Critick than the Naturalist.

It may not be amiss to caution some of your readers not to approximate too near the cell of the industrious bee at this particular period. I need not inform you of any thing more alarming than what hath so lately occurred in a neighbouring village. A young lad, of about 11 years of age, approaching near a tree where he apprehended he should discover a *swarm*, instantly grasped this numerous collection, not aware of the dreadful consequence which was likely to ensue. Upon this

the

the whole ſwarm ſeated upon the boy's face, who in about half an hour expired upon the ſpot. His unhappy parents are left, with a numerous family, to deplore his untimely end.

Yours, &c. D. F. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

THE great attention which of late years has been paid to botanical reſearches has induced me to join in them with peculiar aſſiduity. In the courſe of the enquiries I have made, ſeveral remarks occurred to me relative to the language and nomenclature of botany, ſome of which it is my intention to offer to your readers' conſideration. In the conſtruction of *genera*, Linnæus has laid down the characters which ought to diſtinguiſh each *genus* from its congeners in the cleareſt and moſt accurate manner it was poſſible for a man, ſo attentive to ſyſtematic preciſion as he was, to accompliſh. His great maxim was, that every family of plants ſhould bear the generic characters in its face, and that none ſhould aſſume the marks of reſemblance to any other; for, reſemblance, he adds, mutilates and deforms. Now, I wiſh to enquire whether the reſemblance between the eſſential characters of the *genera lamium* and *galeopſis* does not violate this rule, and ſtill more ſo, when *galeobdolon*, which Linnæus makes a ſpecies of *galeopſis*, is conſidered a ſeparate *genus*, as Curtis, Relhan, and others, have made it. There are ſeveral other inſtances of this kind which I could adduce; but, as theſe have been ably diſcuſſed by Dr. Coyte, in his obſervations on the ſubject annexed to the valuable *Hortus Gloucenſis*, which he lately favoured the world with, I ſee no neceſſity to enlarge upon them here. But, I cannot help adding one or two obſervations on the learned Profeſſor Martyn's tranſlation of the Linnean terms, and theſe will extend to a general objection againſt the introduction of ſome of the Engliſh ones he has ſubſtituted. The view with which any reviſal of terms can be made is to obviate the inconveniences ariſing either from the harſhneſs or obſcurity of them in their original dreſs, and thereby render them more intelligible, and leſs difficult of retention, to thoſe Botaniſts who are incapable of benefiting by the untranſlated works of Linnæus. Mr. Martyn has certainly done great ſervice in many reſpects towards fixing a ſtandard language; while in others he has evidently loſt the view with which he ſet out. In the former caſe, I allude to his new names, *corol*, *anther*, *piſtil*, *germ*, *nectary*, *monophyllous*, &c. while, in the latter, I object to *bractæ*, *ſtipulæ*, *lunate*, *lyrate*, *ſubulate*, &c &c But, great as theſe objections may appear, they are trifling indeed when compared with the terms Dr Withering has uſed in his Arrangements of Britiſh Plants; ſuch as *bloſſom*, *tip*, *ſummit*, *ſeed-bud*, *honey-cup*, *prop*, &c. Hence it ſtrikes me, that no ſtandard language can ever be made till Botaniſts univerſally accede to the ſame terms; and it is much to be lamented, that the extreme difficulty, if not, in many caſes, impoſſibility, of rendering Greek and Latin names into equivalent Engliſh ones, muſt neceſſarily protract, and poſſibly annihilate, the hopes of ſo happy an acquiſition to botanic knowledge.

Something is neceſſary to be done; and, while the language and nomenclature of Botany remain ſo imperfect as they now are, ſurely it intereſts every ſtudent of this delightful ſcience to add his mite to the general ſtock, with the well-meant intention of eventually promoting the eſtabliſhment of a correct arrangement of plants, according to univerſal terms and general rules of botanic nomenclature. With the hope of one day ſeeing, and perhaps contributing in an inferior degree towards the ſame, I remain,

Yours, &c. PHILOBOTANICES.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 5.

PLEASE to aſk your correſpondents, how often crown-adminiſtrations are ſigned, and whether there is any manner of expediting the buſineſs, ſo as to obtain his Majeſty's ſignature within a year, or leſs? My reaſon for aſking ſuch queſtions is this. A friend of mine, ſpecially appointed to adminiſter by the Crown, about the year 1790, upon his application for the adminiſtration now, receives the ſame anſwer as he did then, or indeed rather worſe At that time he was informed by his Proctor, he ſhould have it in a ſhort time, as it merely waited for the King's ſignature; but is now told, that it cannot be ſigned before the meeting of the repreſentatives of the

the people in St. Stephen's chapel. On other occaſions, our Sovereign's hand is expeditiouſly procured; and, as the above is of the utmoſt importance to many individuals, I hope you will ſuffer your Miſcellany to be the channel through which ſome ſatisfactory information may be collected; and which will, no doubt, tend to explain and elucidate the above myſterious mode of proceeding. P. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

NOT having read Mr. Malone's far-famed vindication of Shakſpeare, I know not whether he remarks the ſteady adherence to, or inconſtancy, of the orthography of Mr. Ireland's manuſcripts; if the orthography be uniform, that circumſtance alone would weigh with me as an unequivocal proof of the forgery; as, in Shakſpeare's age, the mutability of ſpelling was common, not only in the ſame page but even in the ſame line.

This poſition is clearly exemplified in the will of Henry VII. publiſhed by Mr. Aſtle; where, among numerous other inſtances, *alms* is written five different ways; and I have heard it aſſerted, that in lord Cholmondely's family are title-deeds which ſhew that name has undergone *twenty-five* variations. M. H. F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

A LITTLE volume, intituled "Sketches in Verſe, with Proſe Illuſtrations," opens with an ode, addreſſed to the prince of Wales, on his marriage with the princeſs of Brunſwick; and it is no great praiſe to ſay, that it is the beſt which has been produced on the occaſion. What led me, however, to advert to this ode, was the boldneſs and ſpirit of the following ſtanzas (not the moſt poetical in the ode, though I fear the moſt appropriate):

"The cares that watch thy weal, O Prince,
A nation's loyal love evince;
That love which, link'd to harmony,
Heav'n hath, perhaps, reſerv'd for thee!
Yes; if the roſe-inwoven bow'r,
To ſpotleſs Hymen rear'd, refine
Thy ſoul in the connubial hour;
And, if thy pure parental fire
Beyond the private walk aſpire,
And in thy zeal for Britain's glory ſhine;
Then ſhall thoſe ardent vows that bleſs thy Sire be thine.
Yes; if the ſycophantic crew
Tremble thy footſteps to purſue,
Diffuſing far the taint of vice,
Where riot glories to entice
Th' unweeting boſom to its ſnare;
If thou, with manly ſoul, diſmiſs
Th' extravagance, whoſe gaudy glare
The fool divine effulgence deems;
If, waken'd from the fev'riſh dreams
Of love, thou ſpurn the ſenſual bliſs;
Behold, thy garment's hem a grateful kingdom kiſs!"

In the 12th ſtanza, the *Georgian ſtar* blending its luſtre with the *nuptial planet* has been judged a happy originality:

"Go, happy Pair," a Spirit cries,
(The Pow'r that rules o'er Britiſh ſkies,)
"Go, where the nuptial planet blends
Its luſtre with the Georgian ſtar,
And to the couch of Hymen lends
The chaſten'd influence, which alone
Looſens, uncheck'd, the virgin zone;
While, gliding on the boſom of the air,
Love wreathes with ev'ning flow'rs his dew-beſprinkled car."

The "Sonnet to an Artiſt, employed in new-modelling the Pleaſure-grounds of my Lord ——," ſeems to deſerve notice for the ſame reaſon as the above ſtanzas; it alludes to the tranſactions of the day:

AH! what avails, fair Artiſt, to diffuſe
So bright a verdure o'er the ſwelling lawn,
To guide the ſtream, by gradual windings drawn
Down the rich dale, or paint the wood with hues
That ſeem to kindle, as amid the dews
They dance, to catch the crimſon of the dawn!
Ah! what avails that many a nimble fawn
Wantons beneath the foliage, if the Muſe
Inſpire not the poſſeſſor, fond to dart
The eye of ſympathetic pleaſure round!
Alas, the poor poſſeſſor hath no heart!
Here lies, in ſilence hush'd, th' untrodden ground,
Though Nature boaſt the elegance of Art,
Unleſs when vulgar notes to revelry reſound.

With a few of our author's illuſtrations of this ſonnet I ſhall cloſe my letter:

"Having ſpent the greater part of the year in London, our nobility make a haſty viſit to the country; and, with no loſs of time, convert their villas into inns, for the entertainment of the neighbouring boroughs. To ſupport his intereſts in the borough-town that unluckily happens to be ſituated within a mile or two of his ſeat, his lordſhip obligingly bows to the meaneſt mechanic of the place, addreſſes every cobler

cobler by his name, and "ſows the ſtreet with orient ſmiles." Whilſt he is cringing to the vile attorney who had managed, perhaps, the laſt election by means of the dirteſt chicanery, my lady patroneſs dances attendance on the pettifogger's wife. Expoſed to the inſolence of thoſe who ape the manners of gentlewomen, and ſet themſelves on a footing with her ladyſhip at the coterie, though obliged to dedicate their mornings to the ſervice of the counter; the ſituation of ſuch a perſonage, I think, is truly to be pitied; ſhe finds her moſt flattering attentions miſconſtrued into artifice; and often liſtens, through ſad neceſſity, to the petulant animadverſions of females affecting independence; while her attachment to the intereſts of her lord prevents her from repelling the attack with the contempt and indignation it deſerves. Struggling with the difficulties and diſgraces of repeated elections, ſquandering away thouſands among the unprincipled and the mercenary, to the defalcation of his rent-roll and in oppoſition to the laws of his country; ſubjected to inſults not to be reſented; perplexed by importunities not to be repelled; ſtung by the ingratitude of ſome, and alarmed by the defection of others; he ſees himſelf, at length, the envied patron of a few officers, perhaps, in the Cuſtoms, for whom he hath had the honour of procuring their reſpective appointments. The ſweet ſummer-evenings paſs by unheeded, though they ſtream though his viſtas the richeſt light, though they tincture his lawn with colours the moſt beautiful, though they deepen his woods, and burniſh his waterfalls. Alas! his table is begirt with the vulgareſt people in the neighbourhood; and he "lets the ſun go down" upon intemperance and riot. The pureſt delights are thus reſigned to intemperance, ſolicitude, and ſhame. However fine the diſpoſition of his wood and water, the taſte of mercers and grocers (though members of a corporate body) can hardly be judged equal to the taſk of appreciating its beauties. The worthies of the borough, indeed, may expreſs wonder at the ſcene; but the ſtare and the language of ignorance only excite contempt. From the converſation of thoſe whoſe applauſes might raiſe in his boſom the glow of complacency, our unfortunate patron hath excluded himſelf; and his hours move heavily along: while, at every pauſe of reflexion, he regrets the ſacrifice of convivial elegance to vulgar feaſting, of politeneſs and decorum to obſequiouſneſs or inſolence, and of approving friendſhip to ſtupid admiration." M. M.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 7.

YOU have heard and ſaid much on the modern forgeries of antient ſepulchral monuments. The barrows of all the Grecian heroes at the Trojan war, with contents ſuch as, I believe, never were found in barrows (ſee vol. LXII. p. 733), and the ſarcophagus of the blind Bard himſelf, have been palmed upon us by the French and Ruſſians (LXV. 59, 680). I am going to preſent you with another ſpecimen from the ſame quarter, the tomb of Ovid, from the frozen N. W. ſhores of the Black Sea. And, as the French forgery of the Trojan barrows by a Frenchman, who alſo invented that of Homer's tomb, was backed by a Scotchman, and has been completely detected by our countryman Jacob Bryant; ſo is this of the Roman poet by another, Dr. Matthew Guthrie, author of a compariſon between the Ruſſian and Grecian cuſtoms. But let Dr. G's account ſpeak for itſelf, as he received it from Brigadier-general Volant, chief engineer for all the new fortifications erecting on the Ruſſian ſide of the Pontus Euxinus. In digging for the foundation of a new fort on the Liman, or Sinus, at the mouth of the Dneſtre, the antient *Tyres*, they found, ten feet below the ſurface, a tomb compoſed of five flat ſtones, of a brown kind of ſlate, two feet and a half ſquare, and four inches thick, four forming the ſides, and the fifth the top, within which were depoſited the aſhes of the deceaſed, and with them a ſmall antique buſt of baked clay, of exquiſite workmanſhip, three inches and a half high, formed by the fingers, the impreſſion of the human ſkin remaining on it, which the Doctor calls an antient Grecian practice. It repreſents the head of a beautiful woman, the profile evidently Grecian, and the head-dreſs divided on the forehead into two knots, forming, together, a ſpecies of creſcent, the back part covered with a veil worked in a light airy manner. From the veil the Brigadier inclined to think the buſt repreſented a prieſteſs of Diana, or a veſtal; but Dr. G. aſſigns it to Diana herſelf, as goddeſs both of chaſtity and the chace. On each ſide of the tomb was placed a vaſe of baked clay, three feet high; and on the middle of the upper ſtone ſtood an unglazed earthen lamp. Several ſimilar tombs had been diſcovered in the foundations of various works, but ſmaller, with only one vaſe and a broken lamp. The tradition of the country, which ſeems to be adopted by the Ruſſian court, makes this the tomb of OVID, who died in exile

exile on the shore of the Black Sea somewhere thereabout. This conjecture is founded on the Moldavian name of the Liman, or Sinus, where it was discovered, *Lacus Ovidii*, or the Lake of Ovid, and the striking resemblance of the bust to Julia, daughter of Augustus, judging from the fine medals of her in the Empress's cabinet. From this circumstance her Imperial Majesty has named the city and fort erected on the spot where the tomb was found *Ovidopole*. The General, however, is rather inclined to fix the place of Ovid's banishment and residence considerably to the N. E. of this spot, in the *Tomi* of the antients, the ruins of which are still to be seen on the right bank of the canal of St. Gregory, one of the mouths of the Danube, five verds below the city of Fulcza, exactly where the canal joins another, named Sunia, some distance from where they both fall into the Black Sea, and where now stands the village of Dendiska, built on the classic spot. But, allowing that Ovid lived at Tomi, it does not follow that he died there, nor were the Roman geographers so intimately acquainted with the topography of the N. W. shore of the Black Sea as to enable us to ascertain its site with exactness. Dr. G. conjectures that the bust may probably have represented Diana, whose famous Tauric temple, when Iphigenia was sacrificed, was in this neighbourhood; and the inhabitants of the same side of the Euxine may have given her a distinguished place in their Lararium, and even ranked her at the head of their lares. Or it may represent Iphigenia herself, to whom Herodotus, who travelled into that country, and gave a better description of it than the Roman geographers, who wrote so long after him, says, the Taurians offered human victims. He adds, that a people of Grecian extraction, called *Tyrites*, dwelt at the mouth of the *Tyras*, or Dneister; which must of course have been exactly on the very Sirius where the antient tomb has been discovered; and it is remarkable that, on each of the two urns found at the ends of it, were three Greek letters, A Π Σ.

I forbear to enlarge any farther on this discovery, on which your readers, who are at all conversant in these matters, will anticipate all my observations.

Yours, &c. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

I WISH your correspondent JUNIUS would favour you with a drawing of the Roman pavement at Bromham, p 472, of which the Society of Antiquaries appear to have been informed 1765 (British Topography, II. 384).

Holland, in his translation of Camden's Britannia, which he is supposed to have performed under Mr. C's own auspices, is the authority for the *inscribed tablet of tin* found at Stonehenge. See the new edition of the Britannia, I. 108, and p. 107, note p, for a *parchment* book written in Roman letters, and inclosed in a wooden case, found there also, according to the same authority.

The numbers are *omitted*, by your engraver, in the telegraph, p. 475.

Mr. Mason's Essay on Gardening, reviewed p. 227, was first published, without his name, 1768, as an eighteen-penny pamphlet. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 11.

THROUGH the channel of your valuable monthly Miscellany, permit me to offer a few remarks on the letter of your correspondent P. Q. P. p. 458. It is astonishing that, in this boasted age of refinement and philanthropy, the mind of man should be so deeply tinctured with the gall of party virulence. When will the world learn the lessons of humility, and behold with an eye of candour the sentiments of each other? Frail and fickle as we are, who shall assume the empire of Wisdom, and say to his neighbours, "thus far shall ye go, and no farther!" These reflexions arise from the opprobrious hints your correspondent makes use of concerning the Dissenters—a body of people as respectable for their worth in commercial stability as for their many moral and literary ornaments; a class

"More sinn'd against than sinning."

Perhaps it may not be unnecessary to premise, that I belong not to the sect of Dissenters; on the contrary, to the Established Church: yet, let another be Mahometan or Christian, Pagan or Jew, as a fellow-creature, in my opinion, he has a claim to tenderness. From my soul I despise; no, I pity, the being who would rudely wrest the extent of another's thoughts to his own erroneous standard. If an institution,

institution, intended for the propagation of knowledge, is unfortunate enough to lose its supports, the patriot, so far from displaying the ghastly smile of invidious satisfaction, will generously heave the manly sigh of sympathetic regret! P. Q. P. like the uncultivated barbarian, who exults over the tottering remains of an elegant and venerable fabrick, a specimen of the genius of past generations, like him, I say, wretchedly rejoices at the dreary decay of human improvement! What are the "designs" he so mysteriously mentions? The Dissenters strove to remove the burdens of persecution; to meliorate the harsh terms of their existence, and of the advantages in which Providence intended them to partake, they have endeavoured to acquire a justifiable portion. What are their "machinations?" do they tend to the destruction of religion? The Dissenters worship the Divine Majesty according to the rules their own reason and the Gospel point out. Are their "machinations" political? The Dissenters are amongst those who once flattered themselves with the prospect of a more perfect representation of the people, and the abolition of unjust and unnecessary laws. For these circumstances who with propriety can blame them? Whom have they injured—whom have they oppressed? They have acted after the noble precepts of our great forefathers; they have suffered in the cause of humanity! It will not be amiss to remind your correspondent, that the lips of true religion breathe meekness and benevolence; but the tongue of the infatuated bigot spits its venom and its malice!

Yours, &c. PORTIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

MR. MILNER, p. 471, misrepresents the words of your Reviewer, who does not say a *monastery, or other religious structure*, has been erected by a foreign artist in Dorsetshire, but only a *structure*, by which, I imagine, he alludes to the new chapel at Lulworth castle, but certainly not a residence for the monks of La Trappe. Hegisgrave is a typographical mistake for Hengrave; and the nunnery at Ambrosbury was for *Benedictines* in its *original* foundation. I have nothing to do with the *new* or *old* oaths of Catholicks; but that *they*, as well as all other religionists, endeavour to make converts, nobody can deny. Q.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Chancel of the Church of Alva, *in* Stirlingshire; *see p.* 522.

"Heic
conditi jacent cineres
Caroli,
Jacobi Erskine et Margaretæ Macguire
filii natu maximi,
pueri
vere egregii,
mira virtutis indole,
morum comitate mira,
raroque discendi cupidine,
multum in literis humanioribus
cæteroque animi cultu
ingenio superante annos,
novennio modo absoluto,
provecti
morbo νέφριτικῷ abrepti,
iii. kal. Sept. an. sal. hum. MDCCLX.
Hunc
talem sibi natum
gratulati,
at acerba morte peremptum
desiderantes,
desiderii sui monumentum,
H. M. P. M. P. C.

Amantissimæ conjugi,
Margaretæ Macguire,
non. Apr. A. D. MDCCLXVI.
ætat. XXXVII, consortii XVII.
vita-breviore officiorum cumulo
compensata,
ad arripienda virtutis præmia
subito sed non improviso
elapsæ,
amicitiæ, amoris, desiderii,
monumentum qualecunque
idem heic sibi meditans sepulchrum,
H. M. P. C.
Jacobus Erskine.

Parenti optimo,
Carolo Areskine C. A. de Alva, eq. F.
qui
juventute doctrina plurimum excults,
ætate provectiore
in jure respondendo dicendoque
feliciter versatus,
senectute serena placidus,
summis in republica muneribus,
ad LXXXIII. usque annum
gnaviter expletus,
vita honorifica fatur,
in sede tandem avita,
ossa juxta paterna
heic lubens quiescit.

Matri etiam venerandæ,
Griseldæ Grierson de Barjarg,
Decemque ex ea natis,
Edinburgi apud frat. Francisc.

Carolo

Carolo quoque fratri multum defiderato,
familiæ fuæ patriæque, fi fata tuliffent,
Decori eximio,
Londini in zedicula cœnobii Lincoln.
fepulto
H. M. P. C. Jacobus Erfkine,
M DCC LXIII.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

I CANNOT help perfuading myfelf, that the *abomination of defolation ftanding in the Holy place*, predicted by our Lord, Matt. xxiv. 15, is more applicable to the French revolution than to the Pope. It was to follow great convulfions in the natural and political world; the difciples of Chriſt were to be cruelly perfecuted and to apoſtatize; and the Goſpel was to be preached in all the world, which it certainly has been to a great extent. That the Pope cannot be this abomination of defolation ſeems clear for two reaſons: that, however the *corruption* of Chriſtianity may be *abominable*, it did not produce *defolation*; whereas, apply theſe terms to the French revolution, and it will be found, that total apoſtacy was the *abomination*, and the extermination of the miniſters of religion the *defolation*. The Papal ſyſtem in the Chriſtian church cannot be ſo great an uſurpation as the harlot of Liberty and the genius of Reaſon, which have ſuppla ted God himſelf in his temple. Preparatory to this event, falſe Chriſts and falſe prophets were to ariſe. And have we not ſeen in our country miniſters of the Goſpel, labouring to the utmoſt to degrade and falſify the character of Chriſt, and the end of his coming into the world? and falſe prophets, ſetting themſelves up as ſuperior to him, and pretending to predict calamities. Famine, peſtilence, and earthquakes, have contributed to the calamity of the times. Nations and kingdoms have riſen againſt nations and kingdoms. I mean not to invalidate the application of theſe predictions of our Lord to the deſtruction of Jeruſalem and the Jewiſh nation, as admirably illuſtrated by various commentators of our own; and by none ſo comprehenſively as Bp. Newton, in his Diſſertations on the Prophecies, II. 199; nor to controvert Dr. Warburton's opinion, that theſe predictions were not of *double* import. But, laying all circumſtances together, and comparing ſome of the lateſt explanations of learned men, and the periods aſſigned by them for the completion of prophecies, who, that is not wilfully blind, cannot ſee enough to ſatisfy him, that the predictions concerning the Jewiſh people are now doubly fulfilling in the world at large; and I think it impoſſible not to ſee that St. Paul's *man of ſin* is *Atheiſm*, and not corrupted Chriſtianity. He is the offspring of a *falling away* (apoſtacy); he *oppoſeth* and *exalteth* himſelf *above all that is called God, or that is worſhiped, ſo that he as God ſitteth in the temple of God, ſhewing himſelf that he is God*, (2 Theſſ. II. 3, 4). St. Paul copies the deſcription of him by Daniel (vii. 25): He ſhall *ſpeak great words againſt the moſt High*, and ſhall *wear out the ſaints* of the moſt High, and think to *change times and laws*: and magnify himſelf *above every god*, and *ſpeak marvellous things againſt the God of Gods*. The Pope may indeed ſit in the temple of God, claiming divine authority as a ſervant of God; but the man of ſin diſputes with God himſelf a right to ſit in that temple, ejects him, and introduces the goddeſs of Reaſon and Liberty, or rather a ſtrumpet to repreſent her. He literally, as Daniel foretels of Antichriſt, "honours the *god of forces*;" for, ſo we tranſlate *mahuzzim*, which biſhop Newton ſays (II. 156), "is derived from a radical verb ſignifying *he was ſtrong*; and the proper meaning of it is *munitions, bulwarks, fortreſſes*: but, the Hebrew often uſing abſtracts for concretes, it ſignifies equally *protectors, defenders*, and *guardians*, as Mr. Mede hath ſhewn." This is ſo preciſe a derivation, that it is impoſſible not to ſee in it the immenſe *armies* to whoſe ſupport the French ſacrifice every thing. "*A god whom his fathers knew not, ſhall he honour with gold and ſilver, and with precious ſtones, and pleaſant things.*" Daniel xi. 38. "Thus ſhall he do in the *moſt ſtrong holds* with a ſtrange god, whom he ſhall *acknowledge, and increaſe with glory*: and ſhall cauſe them to *rule over many*, and ſhall *divide the land for gain*," v. 32. Armies and Liberty are the gods of the French, mutually ſupporting each other, and plundering all nations for that purpoſe. "He ſhall eſtabliſh," ſays biſhop Newton," II. 158, "the worſhip of Mahuzzim, of *protectors, defenders*, and *guardians*." Is not this a more obvious ſenſe of the paſſage than ſaints and angels, and *martyrs* and their *prieſts* and *miniſters*? Saints and martyrs, with their prieſts and miniſters, were eſtabliſhed

blished in the Christian church long before the Pope's power was increased to its utmost.

How far we are justified in applying the two last verses of this chapter of Daniel to the French, time and events must shew. "*Tidings out of the East and out of the North shall trouble him; therefore shall he go forth with great fury to destroy, and utterly to make away many.*" I long to understand this of England and Russia. It is possible "*he shall plant the tabernacles of his palace between the seas in the glorious holy mountain* [qu. Rome or Italy]: *yet he shall come to his end, and none shall help him.*" CHRISTICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 16.

PERMIT me to offer to your notice the following speech, which was delivered, a few days ago, by the Rev. Dr. Ford, chaplain to the volunteer infantry of Melton Mowbray, in a very animated and impressive manner, upon the presentation of the colours *.

Yours, &c. A LOYALIST.

"I think myself happy, gentlemen, because I shall this day have the honour so publicly to avow my zeal for the purest church, my allegiance to the best of kings, and my veneration of the most perfect legislature upon earth. Confident also in your unshaken adherence to the same principles, and secure of the respect you have so long shewn to the clerical office, I feel the less embarrassment from the many conscious imperfections of my own personal address. It is agreeable to my profession, and will not be at all adverse to the present celebrity, if I combat an objection which some, more scrupulous than well advised, have urged to the utter unlawfulness of all war in a Christian land; and if I infer, from sacred authority, that arms, taken up in a just cause, are not only expedient, but enjoined. For, surely, the Supreme Being would never be styled the Lord of Hosts, the Lord mighty in Battle, a Man of War, both the Leader and Rereward of His People, the Shield of their Help, the Sword of their Excellency; nor would He have called His Gospel a Standard lifted up, to which all nations should be gathered, and under which all Christians, as good soldiers, should fight; nor assimilated the virtues and graces of His religion to the habiliments of war; nor would he claim the counsel his, the battle his, the victory his; if war were necessarily sin, and self-preservation a crime. But, that self-preservation cannot be maintained without preparation for war is too evident to be proved: and, if the Almighty be a nation's defence, it must be by enabling that nation to defend itself. The fact is, God hath instituted and regulated the military character as well as the civil; and a man may be as devout a soldier now as the Centurion and Cornelius were formerly, and as when the first Christians (the best Christians) served, as we know they did, with fidelity and diligence in the armies of the Pagan emperors. God brought the Israelites out of Egypt by their armies, i.e. in martial order; he fixed the discipline of their camp and their march; he ranked each tribe under its respective banner: out of the cloudy pillar himself spake the word of command, at which they went forward or halted; and he ordained the priests to blow the silver trumpets with variation of sounds, as the service required.

"Banners, I am of opinion, originated from those figurative emblems used in the benediction of the twelve patriarchs; which, considered as prophetic of their future atchievements, were depicted on their ensigns for ever after. Hence heraldry; multiplying, diversifying, and adjusting, armorial bearings on banners, shields, and coats, in persons, families, and states, passing by descent to posterity down to the present time.

"Under these Colours, now presented to you, you will assemble, sirs, for direction and encouragement in support of monarchy, the constitution, the laws, and the public tranquillity, against the annoyance of all sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion. That they be henceforth consecrated to loyalty, freedom, and honour, so dear to every faithful Briton, I proceed to invoke His gracious protection whose we are, and whom we serve.

"Most High and Holy One! that inhabitest eternity, blessed and only Potentate, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, look with an eye of approbation down! Unfeignedly we acknowledge the innumerable and inestimable blessings which thy right-hand and thy holy arm have wrought, and the light of thy countenance hath secured to this land, even because thou hast a favour unto it. Suffer us not, for any national apostacy, to be deprived of the happy enjoyment of them and thy praise, from age to age, till time shall be no more!

"Save and defend thine anointed servant, our sovereign, King George; hide him from the gathering together of the froward, and from the insurrection of wicked doers; abate the pride, assuage the malice, and confound the devices, of those who would put out his glory, and tread his honour in the dust. As for his enemies, clothe them with shame; but, upon himself, let his crown flourish. The hearts and hands of this company in one defensive band unite, never, never to abandon that righteous cause for which they are now confederate

* See this month's Country News, July 7.

dorate before thee. Thou haſt given us a banner to be diſplayed becauſe of thy truth. We lift it up in thy name; we ſet it in the midſt, as a token that our hope and our help, our ſtrength and ſucceſs, are from thee. Give peace in our time, O Lord! and haſten the fulfilment of thy great promiſe, that nation ſhall not lift up ſword againſt nation, neither ſhall man have occaſion to learn war any more!—We aſk all for His ſake, Jeſus Chriſt, who is the Captain of our ſalvation, the Champion of the Church, the Prince of Peace, the Redeemer of the World!!!"

Mr. URBAN, *July* 9.

IT was lately obſerved, by a Critick of ſome eminence, that every originality in a modern poem ought to be carefully ſelected and preſerved by the periodical Reviewer. I am entirely of his opinion, though from a different reaſon from that which he aſſigns. I think, by thus impreſſing thoſe originalities on the public mind, authors will be prevented from ſtealing them from their contemporary brethren. Who, for inſtance, at the diſtance of five or ſix years from the publication of the poem *on local attachment*, would be able to appropriate the following original ideas to their author, ſhould a poetical pirate or two be inclined to ſeize on them, and produce them in a poem of the following autumn? Theſe thefts, Mr. Urban, have been committed, and will be committed repeatedly, unleſs you and other guardians of the Literary World interpoſe in the manner I have mentioned.

"Yet Pleaſure views, and trembles at the gaze,
Theſe gloſſy treſſes their luxuriance ſpread
To roſeate eſſences; the diamond-blaze
Of many a crefcent on the turban'd head,
Or the pearl-luſtre as by rainbows fed;
The full dark eye; the *panting of the breaſt*
Thro' gauze that ſeems to kindle; limbs that ſhed
Purpureal light by ſilken folds careſt,
And the rich zone that checks the thin tranſparent veſt."

There are other novelties in the poem, conſiſting, however, more in expreſſion than ſentiment. But the *luſtre of pearls* (apparently) *fed* by *rainbows*, and *gauze that ſeems to kindle, from the panting of the breaſt*, are to me *new ideas*, and, at the ſame time, juſt. But, Mr. Urban, you may read many elegant modern poems (and, indeed, antient too) without being ſtruck by one original idea.

In the following paſſage from "Sketches in Verſe," the lines in *Italick* have more originality in expreſſion than in ſentiment:

"Once, when o'er the thirſty waſte
Murmur'd the melancholy blaſt;
When from the dark-red thunder broke
The flame that rent the towering oak;
When ſpectres, clad in ſable ſhrouds,
Gleam'd from the chambers of the clouds;
When ſlow, along the midnight heath,
Mov'd the prophetic pomp of death;
When helmets, hung in darkſome rows,
Shook to the moon their ſtealy brows;
'Twas then I deem'd ſome danger near,
And own'd my boſom chill'd with fear;
For, as I ſaw her pallid hue,
Her ſhuddering frame, I trembled too!"

But, in a little collection of poems, intituled, "Poetic Trifles," the abode of Nightmare, and the perſon of Cramp, are both new in poetical painting:

"Away flew Puck and Will, to ſeek the ſhaft, [rial rod
Where Cramp was laid. A fine mercu-
The fairy waves; and ſtrait with tiny craft
Diſcovers of the fiend the dark abode.
There murky ſilence marks the exhauſted lode
Of copper, that, in many a ruddy ſtreak,
Had once amidſt the gloomy fiſſures glow'd:
There, ſilver-gray, cobaltic branches break,
And daſh the deep below, a vitriolic lake.
There, on the *backs of ſwallows that had clung*
In deadly torpor, ſhrivell'd up he lies;
When, by the hazel touch'd, the pigmy
Into a monſter of enormous ſize; [ſprung
Then ſhrunk into himſelf in agonies!
Now, as all muſcle, he appear'd to ſtrain
His limbs, and look'd as if his burſting eyes
Within their ſockets he could ſcarce contain;
Now hiccup'd hoarſe, and laugh'd, and hiccup'd hoarſe again.
Next, in a blue ſlate cavern, Puck and Will
Found Nightmare, who up-prick'd each ſhagged ear,
And with her rattling hoofs bade Echo fill
Her dungeon, as ſhe view'd the fay draw near,
And hail'd the fiery Fatuus, her compeer
In merry miſchief, ſad indeed to ſome!
"Say," cries the goblin (with a ſatyr's leer), you come?"
"Good couſin Puck and Wiſp, ſay whence
"Certes! to preſs the maids Mab orders out my bum!"
Soon as the oaf could comprehend the affair
She ſtretch'd her limbs; when outflew many a bat [and there
That ſlept between her leathern breaſts,
Oft drew her paps, like any human brat,
Or fann'd her, on her hairy buttock ſquat;

Spreading

Spreading their ſkinny pinions of tann'd hue:
Then, ruminating as the monſter ſat,
She would collect her cavern's dripping dew,
Mix'd with the juice diſtill'd from cypreſs and from yew.
Now, as high buſineſs ſummon'd her abroad,
She with thoſe dark ingredients quickly whips
The froth up, from a ſickly-ſwelling toad,
And adds the pois'nous humour that oft drips
In madneſs from a gaſping beagle's lips,
And mixes all in a green oiſter-ſhell; [dips
Then in the venom ſhakes her mane, and
Her hoof; ere long to iſſue from her cell,
Performing wonderous feats, which ſoon my muſe ſhall tell." Y. Z.

ON THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

By the Rev. Dr. Fordyce.

(Now firſt printed).

How many opportunities of doing good are loſt, for want of attention, not for want of ability! What numbers have we known, in affluent circumſtances, with the beſt principles, and the moſt liberal diſpoſitions, who, though not ignorant of the Humane Society from its firſt eſtabliſhment, or of the noble purpoſes it has anſwered in its progreſs, have never yet come forward to promote it! In a country ſo juſtly celebrated as Great Britain for the multiplicity, diverſity, and vaſt extent, of its charitable foundations, it ſeems ſtrange that the liſt of thoſe who have ſupported *this*, a fabrick which can advance claims above any of the reſt, ſhould not be nearly equal to that of its triumphs over Death, the common enemy of mankind; who, but for its wonderful exertions, muſt have inevitably robbed the world of more than 2000 lives.—More than 2000 lives! Bleſſed Heaven! what an idea burſts here upon the mind! I pretend not to purſue it through all the connexions and conſequences of the ſublime object it preſents to our beneficence; but, I am ſtrongly inclined to believe that no perſon of underſtanding and ſenſibility, who is not biaſſed by prejudice, can read, as I have lately, the "New Inquiry into the Suſpenſion of vital Action" by the very learned and very ingenious Dr. Fothergill, of Bath, or the Annual Report of 1796, by the truly worthy and highly-honoured Dr. Hawes, who had ſo eminent a hand in founding the Humane Society, without the deepeſt conviction of its tranſcendent utility and importance. Were it lawful to feel envy on any occaſion, I ſhould be tempted to feel it on this, when I mention the name of the happy man, who has lived to witneſs the marvellous ſucceſs of a ſcheme ſo novel, ſo beneficial, ſo grand! May he be ſpared to ſee it become, with the continued aſſiſtance of his unwearied and diſintereſted coadjutors, "the joy and praiſe of the whole earth!" The extraordinary fame it has already acquired in foreign, and even barbarous, lands, gives the faireſt hope that our wiſh may be fulfilled.

In the mean time, what imagination can conceive a plan ſo comprehenſive of all that is moſt intereſting to Humanity and Religion!—in reſcuing ſuch numbers of rational and immortal creatures from a premature grave;—in ſaving them to the ſtate;—in reſtoring them to the tranſported arms of their parents, families, and friends, who had juſt been weeping over them with unutterable anguiſh;—in preventing the horrid effects of ſelf-murder, a crime now more than ever prevalent;—in furniſhing with the means of inſtruction and reformation multitudes that muſt otherwiſe have periſhed in ignorance and vice!—(What ſhall I ſay more?)—in affording the philanthropiſt, the patriot, the divine, the philoſopher, the phyſician, the poet, the painter, the ſkilful mechanick, ample ſcope for the exerciſe of their various powers, and the gratification of their reſpective inclinations! If perſons of eaſy fortune, who devote a part of it to other charities, are afraid of adding to their yearly expence one guinea more in ſupport of this, though by no means inadequate to reliſh the pleaſures of the mind or of the heart, I wiſh them to know, that theſe may be enjoyed with ſupreme delight by all who have an opportunity of contemplating the *annual feſtival* of the Humane Society; a ſpectacle, I muſt needs think, ſurpaſſing all that were ever exhibited on the theatre of the univerſe! Ye ſons of luxury, ye daughters of diſſipation, hide your diminiſhed heads before the friends of this Inſtitution! Boaſt of your pleaſures and your attractions no more! Go and ſacrifice, at the altar of Humanity, a portion of thoſe ſuperfluous ſums, that are now thrown away without prudence or taſte, on gratifications both hurtful and degrading. If

If we consult the history of the world, we shall find in no age or country an instance, next to its *redemption*, in which the dignity of the creature Man, who was deemed an object worthy of such interposition, appeared so conspicuously, as in thus co-operating with the creator God, to produce, with a rapidity that seems miraculous, effects unparalleled for their grandeur, variety, and extent, in the present state, and reaching forward into an endless existence. The suddenness of the transition, from the extreme of evils to happiness beyond calculation, strikes me, I must confess, in a manner which I have no power of describing. Of all that I have read upon the subject, Dr. Fothergill's Treatise on suspended Animation approaches, in my opinion, nearest to "the height of this great argument." But, nothing less than the eloquence of Heaven, or the duration of eternity, can do justice to the grateful extasies of myriads who shall have been saved from "the second death," or the rapturous congratulations of those who were the instruments of making them "partakers of the first resurrection." He that hath an ear to hear, let him hear; and he that hath a heart to feel, let him indulge its sweetest and noblest sensations, in manifesting, without farther delay, his *esteem* and his *zeal* for the Humane Society.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 11.

As so much hath been said respecting the old composition called *Dulce Domum* in your Magazine for March last, possibly the following observations may not appear obtrusive to your readers.

There is a quotation in p. 209, as well as an article, in the same page, signed T. M. which say, the tradition goes, that a boy, confined during the vacation, was the author, and that he wrote under so great a depression of spirits, that he died before his companions returned. It must be observed here, that what follows is not intended as an answer either to T. M. or Veritas, as they have merely given the tradition without comment, but is meant merely as applicable to the tale. It appears to me, that the lines, intituled, *Dulce Domum*, could never have been written by a person labouring under a melancholy deprivation of his long-expected return to his "home, sweet home;" on the contrary, it seems to have been written when almost intoxicated with pleasure at the certain prospect of the next hours of morning wafting him on to his "household gods." Every line, and every image, argues for my supposition; he calls on his fellows to rejoice that the prospect is almost realized to them. Would he have done so were he alone deprived of it? "Lo! the joyful hour advances!" Surely, not to him, who, "chained to a tree or pillar," was condemned to linger out in *penance* what his comrades enjoyed as "the happy season of delight." Poor fellow! festal songs and dances were denied to him as a requital for the labours of his Muse; it is not, therefore, probable she should trip "on light fantastic toe," as she does on this occasion. His "weary'd Muse" has shewn herself a lass of much fire, to baffle the pangs of disappointment and despair in a mind which was so soon to sink beneath the load of life. In short, there appears to me a very slender foundation indeed for the tradition: it is much more probable that it was written by some one who had *felt* the delights of a return to their home. It might, however, have been composed by a boy, who had behaved amiss, before his punishment was communicated to him.

Perhaps I have been only combating a shadow, which most *traditions* are.

I am much obliged to your correspondent on Hackney church; though, when I said the *old* parsonage-house, I did not mean more than *one* or *two centuries*. I was yesterday in St. Paul's cathedral, where I observed that a thumb of one of the figures in the bas-relief on the pedestal of the statue of Mr. Howard was broken off by some despicable wretch. If by a boy, it were a pity he should escape a severe chastisement. It surely could not have been done by a person of the least respectability. And of the *lowest* class of people there are numbers infest the church on a Sunday; I say infest; for, all ideas of devotion with *them* are out of the question. I would therefore propose, that any future monuments erected there should be surrounded by railings, so far removed from them as to render it impossible to reach the figures.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 13.

THERE has lately been erected in the church of Tackley, in Oxfordshire,

fordſhire, a very beautiful monument to the memory of the late Mr. Morton, executed by Bacon.

A whole-length figure of Juſtice in ſtatuary marble holds in her right-hand a ſword, the point reſting on the ground, her left holds the ſcales, the elbow reſting on the Holy Bible placed on a pillar.

The inſcription is as follows:

Near this monument are depoſited the remains of
the Hon. JOHN MORTON, chief-juſtice of CHESTER.
He poſſeſſed great judgement,
firmneſs of mind, and unſhaken integrity.
Having ſerved his country in parliament
for more than thirty years,
and near ſixteen in a ſeat of juſtice,
he expired on the 25th of July, 1780, aged
65 years.

On an urn above are his arms: dexter, a greyhound ſaliant; which, on other monuments of the Mortons, is Sable collared Or. The ſiniſter is ſomething like Ermine.

The chevron between three roſes, in Lydington hoſpital windows, p. 457, is the arms of biſhop Smith, not biſhop Ruſſel, who, I think, bore two chevronels between three roſes. R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Sepulchre's, London, July* 15, 1796.

MANY of the inhabitants of this pariſh were very much ſurprized, and indeed concerned, at reading an article in your laſt, p. 493, as it ſeems to be written with a view of aſperſing the character of the preſent vicar. The paragraph alluded to begins thus:

"While the miniſter and the pariſhioners of St. Sepulchre, in London, unite in veſtry to reſiſt the advice of their diocеſan, if the news papers do not miſrepreſent them."

Now, we poſitively declare the ſaid paragraph to be a groſs miſrepreſentation of what occurred at a Veſtry above five months ago. The real fact, which all who were preſent can teſtify, is, that after the biſhop of London's letter was read in Veſtry, as directed, together with the reſolutions of both Houſes of Parliament, and the agreements entered into by the reſpective members thereof, for reducing the conſumption of wheaten flour, not only the vicar, but ſeveral reſpectable inhabitants, concurred heartily in the ſaid agreements, and ſtrongly recommended the ſame to the pariſh in general; and a motion was made, and ſeconded,

"That this Veſtry do recommend the adopting of one or other of the modes agreed unto by the Legiſlature:"

But, on the queſtion being put by the vicar, it muſt be acknowledged that the ſaid motion was negatived; a majority being of a different opinion. We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, requeſt you will inſert, in your next Magazine, this true ſtate of the caſe, in vindication of a reſpectable character, which has been very unjuſtly, though perhaps unintentionally, calumniated.

DANIEL BUTLER, JOSEPH GREATED, JOHN EYKYN, } Churchwardens then preſent.
WM. SCAIFE, Veſtry-clerk.

Epitaph on a ſmall Stone Slab in the Chancel of the Pariſh-church of Wells, *in* Norfolk *(now much defaced).*

"Hic propè in cemeterio jacent corpora THOM' BURWARD, et MARGARETTÆ uxoris ſuæ, imprimis Makyns. Qui Thom' vireſcit nauta expert' tota'q' vitâ bona ac pia fama; obiit 15 Januarii, an. 1578, ætatis ſuæ 73. Prædicta Margaretta, reverenda matrona, per quam obſtetricis officium in hoc oppido per pluſquam 40 annos magna modeſtia, multiſque exequiis proſpere exercitum eſt, ſimiliter obiit 11 die menſis Auguſti, an' D'ni 159., ætatis ſuæ 90. In quorum memoria, —— Burward, de Bacounſthorpe, et Thom' de Lynne, filii ſui, hoc opuſculum poſuerunt."

NORFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

TO become intimately acquainted with all contingent circumſtances in the proceſs of ſerious ſtudy, conſtitutes the laudable wiſh of ſuch literary men as read with views more to intellectual profit than to deſultory entertainment. Such, Sir, is my ſituation. Imperious exigences of moment compel me to prefer my claim to a politeneſs I ſhould not preſume to ſolicit, were I not unable to obtain elſewhere ſuch information as the Gentleman's Magazine is confeſſedly qualified to beſtow.

I am ſtudying an elaborate foreign treatiſe, wherein the names of divers ingenious authors are introduced. Some are familiar to me, but others are perfect ſtrangers. Of the latter, the principal are Jouſſe, Farinacius, Bergmann, Gebelin, Bonnet, and Winſlow. Now, Winſlow was profeſſor of phyſick, anatomy, and ſurgery, in the univerſity

sity of Paris, member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, and of the Royal Society at Berlin, &c. He wrote "An anatomical Expoſition of the Structure of the Human Body;" in 4to.

C. Bonnet publiſhed "La Palingénéſie philoſophique, ou Idées ſur l'Etat paſſé & ſur l'Etat futur des êtres vivans;" 8vo.

The reſt are as utterly unknown to me, as Alaſtor and Chromius*.

If, Mr. Urban, ſome learned correſpondent would briefly inform me *who* theſe authors were, of *what* country, and *when* born, he would confer a very eſſential obligation upon,

Yours, &c. JOSHUA BARNES.

Mr URBAN, *July* 15.

A MONTH or two back I ſaw an enquiry after Heathcote's pamphlet on the Corporation and Teſt Acts, and naturally concluded this would have brought forward your review of it. This pamphlet I have read; and think it, at this time more eſpecially, worthy the ſerious conſideration of every friend of his king and country, as it does not only ſo well account for the prevailing diſaffection and diſcontent, but, in my opinion, points out the moſt effectual means of preventing the miſchiefs this diſaffection and diſcontent ſo daringly threatens. Mr. Heathcote inſiſts upon it, that, if we would retain our preſent form of government, no Diſſenters muſt have any the leaſt ſhare in ſuch government; and that theſe acts were made to exclude him therefrom; and the reaſonableneſs of the one and the other he inſtances in the members of the corporation of Nottingham, who, he tells us, are almoſt to a man Diſſenters, and Diſſenters too of all others moſt inimical to kingly government—*Preſbyterian—who muſt*, as he has it from my Lord Bolingbroke, *to be conſiſtent with their principles, endeavour the ſubverſion of what is eſtabliſhed.* Mr. Heathcote laughs at the pretended right in a Diſſenter to challenge the Sacrament by way of qualification for civil office; and grounds this oppoſition to it upon the 27th and 28th Canons; and farthermore aſſerts, upon their authority, that the Clergy have no more power to give than they to receive the Sacrament upon this or any other occaſion whatever;

"But, with regard to the Preſbyterian members of your Corporation," ſays he pp 24, 25, 26, "ſince they now find there is no keeping their ſeats without the requiſite qualification by communion with us, ſome of them have already ventured at the perverſion of this moſt ſacred inſtitution, and the unworthy receiving of this Sacrament. I forbear, on account of the age and infirmities of ſome, and the youth and inexperience of others, of theſe gentlemen, to ſay any thing to them on the ſubject; but I think the clergymen, who have permitted them to partake of this Sacrament upon this occaſion, have acted exceedingly wrong; wilfully offended againſt the moſt poſitive orders of Church and State; and this too in violation of their moſt ſolemn engagements to both. They have at once offended againſt reaſon and religion; profaned the moſt ſacred, and diſregarded the moſt ſalutary, of legal inſtitutions! And thus we ſee how ineffectual the beſt contrivances are to the ſecurity of the ends propoſed by them. Perhaps ſome may fancy I have here delivered myſelf with too much warmth and aſperity; and it may poſſibly enough be urged in defence of theſe reverend gentlemen, *that the conſideration of worthineſs or unworthineſs is a point that lies between God and a man's own conſcience:—the miniſter's buſineſs is to inſtruct and admoniſh; the guilt of profanation belongs to the unworthy communicant.* I very readily acknowledge this in general to be both juſt and liberal; and, I think, without a very notorious commiſſion of crimes, no clergyman has a right to refuſe any member of the Church from a participation of this Holy Sacrament. But, it is to be remembered, we are ſpeaking to the profeſſed members of another church, who, I am ſo thoroughly convinced, come under the denomination of ſchiſmaticks, that, were I a clergyman, I would refuſe them the Sacrament in ſpite of the threatenings and peril of Weſtminſter-hall; and I could very ſincerely plead reaſon and conſcience in my defence, if reaſon and conſcience may avail".

If what I have taken from, and ſaid of, this publication, ſhould introduce it to more general notice, my intention will be fully anſwered; and this is what I moſt ſincerely wiſh, from a perſuaſion, that the Eſtabliſhment never ſtood more in need of defence, or can be better defended, than by a ſtrict attention to the doctrines it contains.

Yours, &c. C. B. N.

Tin Boats uſed at the Siege of Galloway, *in* Ireland, 1691.

WHILE it was light our men made but ſmall advances; but at night they attacked a ſmall fort they had

* See Homer.

had made to command a valley between the town and us, and immediately beat the Irish out of it; and, hearing that Baldarock O'Donnel intended to throw himself and his brigade into the place that night or the next morning, the tin boats were immediately put into the water, and six regiments of foot and four squadrons of horse and dragoons, sent over the river, and posted in the way Baldarock was to take; so that, finding no succours could be put in on that side, he retired with his rabble into the county of Mayo, burning and destroying all the country as he marched. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 8.

DINING lately with a friend, our conviviality was suddenly interrupted by the discovery of a maiden lady, who observed that our party consisted of thirteen. Her fears, however, were not without hope, till she found, after a very particular enquiry, that none of her married friends were likely to make any addition to the number. She was then fully assured that one of the party would die within the twelvemonth. Though I did not in any degree partake of the old lady's apprehensions, yet my curiosity was excited, and I was at a loss to account for the origin of this vulgar error. You, Mr. Urban, or some of your correspondents, will, I dare say, be able to assign a reason for the prevalence of this popular persuasion; which will confer a favour on many of your readers. INCREDULUS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

H. OF LORDS.

December 10.

TWO addresses of thanks were voted to his Majesty, for his two gracious communications to the House the preceding day, the one on the subject of peace, and the other respecting the debarkation of foreign troops.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the third reading of the treason bill.

Mr. *Harrison*, Gen. *Tarleton*, Mr. *Sheridan*, and Mr. *Fox*, opposed it.

Sir *W. Pulteney*, Alderman *Newnham*, Mr. *Pitt*, &c. supported the motion; on which the House divided; for the motion 126, against it 45.

Mr. *Sheridan* proposed a clause, by way of ryder, the purport of which was, to take away the power of the Judges in Scotland to transport persons for sedition for more than seven years; on which the House divided; for the clause 27, against it 184. The bill was then passed.

H. OF LORDS.

December 14.

Lord *Grenville* proposed introducing an amendment into the sedition bill, for altering the word "offences," in Scotland, into "felonies;" as, otherwise, what was a misdemeanour here would be a felony there.

The Duke of *Bedford* went into a general examination of the principles of the bill, which he considered so subversive of British freedom that he never would consent to it.

Lord *Hawkesbury* went at large into the necessity of adopting these measures, to prevent, rather than punish, the seditious temper of the times.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* attributed the whole discontent of the people to the calamities brought on by the war. If the people were in want, it was an easy conclusion, that they might as well be knocked on the head as perish by famine. His Lordship read a letter relative to the situation of the finances of France, comparatively with this country; and another, stating, that 686,000l. in bars of silver had been paid for corn in October last; whence he inferred, that, while our Ministers were projecting what was to be done, the French had anticipated the markets. He considered the bill as totally unnecessary, and therefore was determined to oppose it to the last.

Lord *Grenville* treated the Noble Marquis's correspondence as of no importance. He went at large into the wretched finances of France; and the violent proceedings of the societies of this country, to which he attributed the origin of the war; upon which grounds, he contended the bills were absolutely necessary, and denied that they infringed upon the rights and liberties of the people.

Lord *Thurlow* agreed in the position, that the bill infringed upon the liberties of the people as to their right of meeting to discuss public matters, and insisted

fisted that, under the wording of the clauses, the people could not meet at all without being subject to the penalties, as they were prohibited from alluding to Church & State as by law established; and now was it possible for them to speak on a real or supposed public grievance without complaining of the one or the other? He dwelt for some time on the power a magistrate would have to dissolve any meeting; pointed out instances in which it would interfere with the advantages of juries; and that it was worse than the Riot Act, whence it seemed in some manner to be copied; since, under this, if the people remained an hour ever so quietly after the proclamation, they would be guilty of felony; whereas, under the other, they must be riotous, and tumultuously assembled. His Lordship deprecated several of the provisions, and declared he entirely disapproved of it.

The *Lord Chancellor* replied to the Learned Lord, and contended, that it did not go to the length he supposed. Meetings might be held as usual; they were only put under some necessary restrictions, which the temper of the times required; and, in doing which, the Legislature followed the example of former times. His Lordship dwelt upon the necessity of putting a stop to the reading of lectures, calculated solely to inflame the minds of the hearers, and which, of late years, had done so much mischief. He supported the idea, that it was to similar societies that the whole misfortunes of France were to be attributed, and which ought to be a warning and example to every state in Europe; and, having gone through what he stated to be the principle of the bill, concluded by hoping it would meet their Lordships approbation.

The House then divided on the question, that this bill do now pass; Contents 57, Proxies 50; Non-contents 24, Proxies 4.

In the Commons, the same day, the tax-bills, money-bills, assessments, &c. which stood as orders of the day, were gone through; on each of which conversations of considerable length took place.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved the remaining order of the day, to consider farther the report on the seditious pamphlet attributed to Mr. Reeves, into which he went at great length, and proposed that this libel was a high breach of the privileges of parliament. First, then, he would come to a censure, and request the Lords to concur with them. He then submitted to the House the following motions: That two copies should be burnt by the common hangman, one in New Palace-yard, and the other opposite the Royal Exchange; next, an Address to his Majesty, to remove Mr. Reeves from any office of trust, &c.; and, lastly, that he be brought to the bar of that House, and be there reprimanded severely by the Speaker.

Mr. *Dundas* opposed the motions; and stated the pamphlet to be an attack on the whole frame of the Constitution; the evidence before the House was only *ex parte*, when that before a jury would be complete: he would, therefore, move an amendment, to leave out all the words following the first word "that," and substitute the following, "an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, humbly intreating, that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions to his attorney-general to prosecute John Reeves, esq as the author and publisher of a printed pamphlet, intituled, Thoughts on the English Government, and also the printer thereof, that they might be brought to condign punishment."

Mr *Sheridan's* motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. *Dundas's* amendment was then put; when there appeared, for it 25, against it 4. A motion was then made to have the House counted out; when there were but 29 members, and consequently the business must begin *de novo*.

H. OF LORDS.
December 16.

The amendments made in the treason-bill, by the House of Commons, were agreed to.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the third reading of a bill for raising 18,000,000l. by annuities.

Mr. *William Smith* said, that, if he had been aware of the nature of the bill, he would have opposed it in an earlier stage; but, as it had gone so far, he would not oppose the third reading.

After a few words between these two gentlemen, the bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. *William Smith*, after a short speech, moved, "that a Committee be appointed

appointed to take into conſideration the loan of 18,000,000l.; and to report thereon.

After a few words between the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Mr. *Fox*, the queſtion was put on Mr. Smith's motion for a Committee of the whole Houſe; on which a diviſion took place; for it 19, againſt it 56. The Select Committee was then carried without a diviſion; which is to be an open one, and all who attend have voices.

H. OF LORDS.
December 17.

On the queſtion being put, that the bill for raiſing the ſum of 18,000,000l. to his Majeſty, for the public ſervice, be read a ſecond time, the Earl of *Lauderdale* roſe to call their Lordſhips attention to the tranſaction of the late loan. He took a comprehenſive review of the finance of the country; and, after commenting on the manner in which loans had been negotiated for the laſt 20 years, contraſted them with the preſent; and concluded, by propoſing an enquiry into the conduct of Miniſters on the ſubject of the loan.

Lord *Grenville* vindicated the manner of negociating the loan; and remarked, that, as the ſubject was under the inveſtigation of a Select Committee of the other Houſe, the propoſition was unneceſſary.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* replied; and the bill was then read the ſecond time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the report of the horſe-tax bill, Mr. *Roſe* introduced a clauſe to exempt poſt-horſes, that paid ſo much a mile.

Col. *Rolle* propoſed to exempt horſes that were not immediately employed in drawing weights or burdens.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, exceptions of this kind would go ſo far as to deſtroy the tax altogether, and he was againſt the clauſe.

Lord *Sheffield* was of the ſame opinion; and wiſhed the tax had been larger; becauſe it would make the uſe of bullocks become more general, and increaſe the quantity of proviſions.

Mr. *Pole Carew* approved of the reſolution. It was then put, and negatived without a diviſion.

H. OF LORDS.
December 18.

Their Lordſhips met; and, after the hearing of counſel on an appeal, Anſtruther againſt Anſtruther, a commiſſion was opened, empowering the *Lord Chancellor*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Duke of *Dorſet*, and others, as commiſſioners, to give the royal aſſent to the bill for the ſafety and preſervation of his Majeſty's perſon and government againſt treaſonable and ſeditious practices; the bill for the more effectual preventing ſeditious meetings and aſſemblies; the bill for the free paſſage of grain; Wakeman's divorce bill; and nine incloſure, road, and naturalization bills.

The tax bills were read the firſt, and ordered to be read a ſecond time to-morrow.

The loan bill was read the third time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the Houſe went into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the new horſe-duty bill.

Mr. *Pitt* moved an amendment in favour of all horſes under 13 hands high; this particularly related to ſmall horſes uſed in parts of England and Scotland. Agreed to.

Another motion was made, to leave out the words "colts and fillies."

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that the duty would only attach on work-horſes; and that an account of theſe ſhould be given in to the proper officers, with the exception of all thoſe that had never been employed.

On the motion of Mr. *Wilberforce*, a clauſe was added to the preſent horſe duty bill, exempting freehold farmers under 70l. annual rent, who ſometimes rode their work-horſes.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *July* 5.

HAVING furniſhed your valuable Repoſitory with an hiſtorical account of elections of *knights of the ſhire for Surrey*, from the year 1698 to the year 1784, incluſive (ſee vol. LVIII. pp. 974, 975), I now ſend you a continuation of the ſaid account to the end of the late general election.

By the death of Fletcher Lord Grantley, on January 1, 1789, his ſon, the Hon. William Norton (choſen with Sir Joſeph Mawbey, bart. in 1784, a repreſentative for the county of Surrey), was called up to the Houſe of Peers. The vacancy happened during the king's illneſs, and whilſt the Regency-bill was under the conſideration of parliament; againſt which, it was ſaid, the late Lord Grantley had prepared

prepared a ſpeech, which death alone prevented him from delivering. The critical ſtate of the king's health, and the expectation of a *regency*, in all probability, favoured the pretenſions of Lord William Ruſſell, youngeſt brother to the Duke of Bedford, and a nephew of the late Admiral Keppel. His Lordſhip was ſtrongly ſupported by ſeveral gentlemen of rank and fortune in the county, and in general by a ſtrong parliamentary oppoſition to the meaſures of the Miniſter; and, although ſome gentlemen of conſiderable weight were adverſe to his pretenſions, yet, as they had no candidate ready to oppoſe him, his Lordſhip was elected knight of the ſhire, on the 19th of January, 1789, without oppoſition.

Parliament being diſſolved on the 12th day of June, 1790, and writs being immediately iſſued for calling a new one, which were made returnable on the 10th day of Auguſt following, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, bart. and Lord William Ruſſell were again candidates to repreſent the county of Surrey in parliament; and it was for ſome time believed that no other candidate would offer. Lord William Ruſſell's friends, however, made every preparation againſt any attack which Sir Joſeph Mawbey, believing the aſſurances which were given him, that Adminiſtration had no intention to diſturb the peace of the county, nor would encourage others who might wiſh for an oppoſition, contented himſelf with canvaſſing with much induſtry, but formed no committees in different parts of the county, nor ordered carriages, nor favours. The election ſtood fixed for the 28th day of June, 16 days after the diſſolution of parliament; during the early part of which time the name of the Hon. William Clement Finch, of Albury, a captain in the navy, and brother to the Earl of Aileſford, was mentioned as a gentleman likely to become a candidate; but Sir Joſeph Mawbey was firmly perſuaded, as Adminiſtration profeſſed not to encourage Mr. Finch's pretenſions, that there was not any probability of his becoming one. But, what completely threw him off his guard was the declaration of Mr. Finch himſelf, about eight days after the diſſolution of parliament (at the houſe of a noble lord who was anxious for an oppoſition), in the hearing of a particular friend of Sir Joſeph Mawbey, "that he had no thoughts of becoming a candidate, though he wiſhed very much to ſee Lord William Ruſſell rejected;" and he expreſſly gave permiſſion to the company preſent to publiſh ſuch declaration. The almoſt immediate tranſmiſſion of ſuch declaration to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, then employed in the middle of his canvas, fixed him in a ſtate of ſecurity that moſt certainly was fatal to his pretenſions. The ſheriff, Samuel Long, eſq. was ſolicited to fix an early day for a nomination of candidates; but, engaged in his own election at Ilcheſter, ſuch nomination did not take place till the 25th of June, three days only before the election. Serious as the oppoſition then appeared, Sir Joſeph Mawbey gave directions for procuring one hundred carriages, to bring the voters to the poll at Guildford on the Monday following; but the elections coming on at the ſame time for Hertfordſhire, Kent, and other places, they were not to be had; and that circumſtance contributed very much to his defeat. At the end of the firſt day's poll, Mr. Finch was 78 only a-head of Sir Joſeph Mawbey; when a perſon of conſiderable intereſt, who had promiſed to give him equal ſupport with Mr. Finch, even after he had declined a junction, and who apparently directed the friends of Adminiſtration, is ſaid to have written letters to different parts of the county, ſtating, moſt untruly, that Sir Joſeph aſked for ſingle votes, and, therefore, deſiring ſingle votes for Mr. Finch. In conſequence, almoſt all the friends of Adminiſtration, during the next day, gave ſingle votes for that gentleman. At the cloſe of the ſecond day's poll the numbers were,

For Lord William Ruſſell	1842
The Hon. William Clement Finch	1373
Sir Joſeph Mawbey, bart.	1034

Many were of opinion, if the latter gentleman had continued the poll a day longer, he would have ſucceeded againſt Mr. Finch; but, as the Surrey election had never continued more than two days, and Sir Joſeph Mawbey, though a friend in general to Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration, had on various occaſions been adverſe, and particularly during the laſt ſeſſion of the late parliament, he himſelf did not believe the 339 majority could be materially diminiſhed, as he had no claim for the protection of Lord William Ruſſell's friends, and thoſe connected with Adminiſtration

miniſtration abandoned him altogether. He therefore declined the poll, and Lord William Ruſſell and Mr. Finch were elected.

At the nomination, Sir Joſeph Mawbey publicly declared he would not join either of the other candidates. He was preſſed, on the day after, to join Mr. Finch, at a large meeting of a club at Guildford; and was threatened by ſome of the company, who publicly declared, if he would not join, and "it ſhould become a queſtion, during the poll, whether himſelf or Mr. Finch ſhould be elected, that they would vote ſingly for that gentleman." In anſwer to which he declared, that nothing ſhould induce him to violate his promiſe given at the nomination, even though certain defeat ſhould be the conſequence of adhering to it. After the election, he complained in terms of much ſeverity, in his Addreſs to the freeholders, of the *treachery* of ſome conſiderable perſons who had broke their faith with him.

Nothing but the not ſoliciting ſingle votes, and the being made to believe that no oppoſition was intended, could poſſibly have loſt Sir Joſeph Mawbey's election. Mr. Finch, in all probability, had really no thoughts of offering himſelf a candidate when he made the declaration abovementioned, but was induced by Adminiſtration to become one. After urging him to the conteſt, it was not wonderful that they ſhould prefer him to Sir Joſeph Mawbey, over whom no Adminiſtration ever had, at any time, any particular influence.

Sir Joſeph has been heard frequently to declare, that he never met with more general concurrence in his favour in his canvas than at this election. It was the ſame in Kent in favour of the Hon. Mr. Marſham; but both were ultimately defeated at the ſame general election; ſo true is it, that the eager friends of the candidates moſt oppoſite to each other, when heated by party-ſpirit, neglect and abandon characters they have been accuſtomed to reſpect, that are leſs attached.

The conteſt in Kent was ſuppoſed to lie between the new candidate, Sir Edward Knatchbull, who was ſet up by the friends of Adminiſtration, and Filmer Honywood, eſq. who was ſupported by the Oppoſition; whilſt the Hon. Charles Marſham, one of the moſt independent, and, at the ſame time, moſt uſeful, members that ever ſat in parliament, had the general good wiſhes of the county, and had every reaſon for thinking his election ſure; but the event ſhewed, that the man who is attached to no particular party has no ſtrong hold of any; for, Mr. Marſham polled near 300 votes leſs than Mr. Honywood.

The unhappy death of the Hon. Mr. Finch, in October, 1794, occaſioned a vacancy for the county of Surrey; and the election of a knight of the ſhire came on at Guildford on the 7th of November following. At the nomination at Epſom, on the 20th of October, Sir John Frederick, of Burwood park, was the only perſon who came to ſuch meeting as a candidate. He was propoſed by the Hon. Thomas Onſlow, who was ſeconded by William Man Godſchall, eſq.; after which Sir John Frederick himſelf mentioned his ſervices as an officer in the militia, and his attachment to the county, and talked of his intention to ſupport Government in the juſt and neceſſary war in which the country was engaged, to check the increaſe of principles deſtructive of all order. Sir Joſeph Mawbey, immediately afterwards, drew a picture of the ſtate of the country, depreſſed and ruined by the war, into which, he contended, we ought not to have entered, but ſhould have remained neutral like the Danes and Swedes, who had much to fear, as their governments were deſpotic; and was pointedly ſevere on the meaſures of Government, and on Sir John Frederick himſelf, for his uniform ſupport, in a former parliament, of Lord North's adminiſtration, and particularly of the American war, which he deſcribed as wicked in principle, and calamitous in its conſequences; and he therefore declared, that though, as a private gentleman, he reſpected, and wiſhed him and his family every felicity, he could not think Sir John Frederick a fit repreſentative of a great trading, commercial, and independent, county.

After having, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, animadverted on the neceſſity of a parliamentary reform of the Houſe of Commons, and of ſhortening the duration of parliament, and the folly of ſubſidizing Heſſians, Hanoverians, Pruſſians, Sardinians, and Auſtrians (which, he ſaid, if the war

be perſiſted in, muſt exhauſt our treaſures, and bring us to ruin), he declared that, from his former public conduct, he believed Sir John Frederick had not acquired juſt notions of our free Conſtitution, and he therefore muſt oppoſe his nomination.

Mr. Turton anſwered the ſpeech of Sir Joſeph Mawbey; and, in particular, ſaid Sir Joſeph Mawbey was miſtaken in deſcribing Denmark and Sweden as *deſpotic* governments: they were, he ſaid, quite the reverſe; and Sweden, in particular, was a *republican* government. This aſſertion called up Sir Joſeph Mawbey again; who ſaid, "if the gentleman who ſpoke laſt had known hiſtory, he would have known Sweden and Denmark were arbitrary governments, at preſent governed wiſely. Sweden was at one time a *free ſtate*; but the late King of Sweden overturned the conſtitution, and made the *monarchy* deſpotic."

Many freeholders called out to name Sir Joſeph Mawbey a candidate; but the ſheriff, inattentive to ſuch call, declared Sir John Frederick was nominated a candidate, and immediately put an end to the meeting, whilſt Sir Joſeph was ſpeaking.

Such conduct on the part of the ſheriff induced Sir Joſeph Mawbey to declare, that, if he found the ſenſe of the county was in his favour, he would appear a candidate at the poll. He attended a meeting of his friends at Southwark, and at Croydon afterwards; but, not chooſing to canvas, and ſuſpecting that the increaſed influence of the Crown, ariſing from the expenditure of near 40 millions ſterling *per annum* in the war, would be exerted fully and effectually againſt him, he declined the conteſt at a ſecond meeting of his friends in Southwark, two days before the election, though the gentlemen who compoſed ſuch meeting were fully of opinion he might have ſucceeded. Sir John Frederick was, therefore, elected without oppoſition.

Parliament being diſſolved on the 21ſt day of May, 1796, an oppoſition was expected at the enſuing general election. With a view to find out the ſenſe of the county previous to the expected diſſolution, a meeting of independent freeholders was at firſt adverti ſed to dine together at the Royal Oak inn, at Vauxhall, on the 13th of May; and the names of twelve reſpectable gentlemen were held out as ſtewards on that occaſion. This meeting, on account of Epſom races, was afterwards poſtponed to the 27th day of May. From ſuch meeting it was expected that Sir Joſeph Mawbey, or ſome other independent gentleman, would ſtart as candidate; but the adverſe party, by a warrantable manœuvre, got the nomination fixed for that very day, and thereby rendered it unimportant. The zeal of Sir Joſeph's friends was, however, ſuch at that meeting (for he did not attend the nomination) as to preſs him to come forwards, if, on fuller information of the ſtate of the county, there ſhould be a proſpect of ſucceſs; and, on the day of election, at Guildford, on Wedneſday, the firſt day of June, a committee of his friends actually ſat at the Three Tuns tavern, in Southwark, and in other parts of the county, in eager expectation of receiving from Guildford a letter from him, announcing his being a candidate at the poll, for he had long determined not to canvas.

At the election, Lord William Ruſſell was propoſed by Sir Robert Clayton, and ſeconded by James Trecothick, eſq.; the Hon. Mr. Thomas Onſlow propoſed Sir John Frederick. The ſhow of hands was taken as uſual; and each candidate addreſſed the meeting, thanking them for the approbation they met with; and each profeſſed, as their parliamentary conduct had met with the ſanction of their conſtituents, an intention of perſevering in the ſame line of conduct.

Theſe declarations called up Sir Joſeph Mawbey, who proteſted, "that he did not mean to have ſaid a word when he came into the town-hall; but, each of the gentlemen having aſſumed merit for their parliamentary conduct, and each having declared he would perſevere in ſuch conduct, he begged leave to remark, that both could not have been right, for their conduct had been diametrically oppoſite. The Noble Lord had uniformly reſiſted the war, and all the corrupt meaſures with which it had been attended, for which, for one, he begged leave to thank him; whilſt the Hon. Baronet had uniformly ſupported the war, and every meaſure of Adminiſtration! Inſtead of acknowledging how much he had been deceived by ſupporting a war which had loaded the publick with almoſt intolerable burthens, and which would probably

prove its ruin—instead of asking forgiveness for his past conduct, and promising a change in future—the Hon. Gentleman gloried in the mischief he had helped to create, and promised to go on in the same line of conduct in future! If the Noble Lord's conduct had been right, the Baronet's had been wrong; the freeholders could not approve of both! He would, therefore, name another candidate, by proposing a worthy friend of his, whose principles he much approved, and who, he was persuaded, would deserve their confidence. He asked his worthy friend's pardon for bringing his name forwards altogether unknown to him, and without himself having thought of such a measure a minute before;" and Sir Joseph concluded by proposing, as a fit person to be chosen, James Trecothick, esq. of Addington; and, being seconded by Henry Rowed, esq. his name was put up for the sense of the meeting, and the show of hands was believed to be equal in number to those for Sir John Frederick.

Mr. Trecothick immediately declined all pretensions; and it was in consequence contended, that the freeholders had no right to choose him against his own liking. But Sir Joseph Mawbey said the freeholders had such right, and any two of them might demand a poll in his favour:—he demanded a poll, and insisted that the freeholders had a right to choose any qualified man they liked, even though he himself did not desire it. Mr. Onslow, in speaking on this subject, called it a Jacobitical measure, which induced Sir Joseph Mawbey to reply, and to say, "he wondered much at such an insinuation; that he had published his political opinions on a variety of occasions; that he himself was a sincere friend to a government of King, Lords, and Commons, as it was settled and established at the glorious Revolution in 1688. He loved *old* England, its laws and liberties, in contradistinction to the *new* England of modern times; and his principles led him to be a true supporter of the Bill of Rights." At length, however, he complied with the wishes of Sir Robert Clayton and Mr. Trecothick, by not persisting in his motion; and, in consequence, Lord William Russell and Sir John Frederick were elected without farther opposition.

It may be useful to record, that, during all the time that the present Lord Onslow and Sir Francis Vincent represented the county in parliament, the freeholders always, at the nomination, dined at a public ordinary. Mr. Norton, in 1784, publicly treated the freeholders, and Lord William Russell and Captain Finch, in the year 1790, engaged each one of the inns at Epsom, and treated the freeholders in the most open manner, and had flags with their names fixed over the door of the houses inviting their friends to dinner. Sir Joseph Mawbey, on the contrary, on the days of his nomination, neither treated the freeholders, nor hired horses or carriages to bring them to Epsom. Such entertainments most certainly are against the letter and spirit of the act of parliament; and most probably, if repeated, may, on some future occasion, vitiate the election.

Sir Joseph Mawbey never employed counsel at any of the seven elections at which he stood candidate, *viz.* at two for the borough of Southwark, and at five for the county. When Mr. Hume, Mr. Hammond, and himself, were candidates in the year 1761, and he was for the first time elected for Southwark, Mr. Wedderburn (the present Lord Loughborough) attended as Mr. Hume's counsel; but, there being none employed by his opponents, Mr. Wedderburn during the three days poll had nothing to do. If each had had a counsel, they might have disputed about a vote for hours together whilst the tap was running, and the expence by such means must have been considerably increased. He always considered the sheriff as a ministerial officer, who was bound to receive the vote of the man who would swear he had one, though it might sometimes be useful to hold out a caution to the freeholder. Mr. Finch was the only gentleman, in modern times at least, that employed counsel at the Surrey election.

In a note at the bottom of page 975 of your LVIIIth volume, I said, I had not been able to discover where William Fenwick, esq. lived, who was a candidate to represent the county in 1701. I have since found out that he owned Betchworth castle, as heir to the family of Brown.

I shall be obliged if any of your correspondents will inform me where Goseford castle was situated, which Speed mentions as being in Surrey?

Yours, &c. SURRIENSIS.

168. *An*

168. *An Apology for the Bible, in a Series of Letters addreſſed to* Thomas Paine, *Author of a Book, intituled, "The Age of Reaſon, Part II. being an Inveſtigation of true and fabulous Theology."* By R. Watſon, *D.D. F. R. S. Lord Biſhop of* Landaff, *and Regius Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of* Cambridge.

WE are not of the number of thoſe who think that a book ought not to be anſwered becauſe it may be defective in argument, or redundant in miſrepreſentation and invective. The neceſſity of expoſing its errors will be increaſed with the importance of the ſubject, and the probability of thoſe readers to whom it is addreſſed being miſled by their ignorance of the matters contained in it. If this be generally true, it can never be more ſo than when the ſubject of Religion is handled ignorantly and petulantly; when every thing venerable and ſacred is made the ſport of rude cavil and wanton ſcoff, and when a work profeſſing to deſtroy the genuineneſs, authenticity, and authority, of the books of Scripture, is addreſſed, by its ſtyle and manner of publication, to the vulgar and unlearned.

It is evident to every thinking man, that ſuch readers as the maſs of the people is compoſed of, muſt be incompetent to decide accurately upon the evidences of Revelation at large. They involve literary queſtions, hiſtorical as well as critical, of which common readers cannot poſſibly judge.

They cannot weigh the difference between ſpurious and genuine writings; they cannot pronounce upon the agreement or diſagreement of the hiſtories recorded in holy writ with the contemporary periods of profane tranſactions: they cannot nicely balance the analogy which prevails between the word and works of God; as, indeed, the errors and inconcluſive reaſoning of the champion whoſe work is here encountered ſufficiently manifeſt.

If he whoſe underſtanding, though miſerably perverted, is naturally good, whoſe literary attainments, though very ſuperficial, muſt exceed that of the loweſt claſs of readers; if he whoſe zeal, and, it may be, conviction, have prompted him to examine the ſubject anxiouſly and diligently, has fallen into erroneous poſitions, and deduced inconcluſive conſequences, has ſhewn more warmth than judgement, and produced more invective than argument; how are readers, whoſe underſtandings and attainments may be generally inferior, to decide upon thoſe momentous points with any capacity or fairneſs?

We lament, indeed, that ſuch a ſubject ſhould be ſo handled for ſuch readers; but we receive all the conſolation the caſe admits of when we thus meet with writers on the ſide of Revelation infinitely more powerful, and quite as zealous, as Mr. Paine.

We ſee, with a glow of heartfelt pleaſure, the ſame champion who ſo ſucceſsfully encountered the more learned, more dextrous, and more temperate Gibbon, now advance, with a firm and collected pace, to repreſs the petulance, to expoſe the ignorance, and correct the miſrepreſentations, of Mr. Paine. It is, indeed, a ſingular, and the world will pronounce it an happy, event, that the diſpaſſionate reaſoning and the profound learning which checked the career of the Hiſtorian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire ſhould now be effectually exerted to ſtem the torrent of profaneneſs which has iſſued from the author of *The Age of Reaſon*.

Twenty years of ſtudy and reflection have improved that maſs of knowledge, and thoſe powers of reaſoning, which were ſo conſpicuous in the *Apology for Chriſtianity*; and they have ſo ſtrengthened and confirmed the learned Prelate's conviction of the goodneſs of his cauſe, that he now ſteps forward, with the intrepidity of youth, and with the experience of age, to aid the cauſe of Truth and Revelation in an *Apology for the Bible*.

Greatly as we are pleaſed, and completely as we are ſatisfied, with the refutation contained in the book before us of the objections of Mr. Paine, yet there is no circumſtance with which we are more highly gratified than by the *manner* in which the reply is couched.

Firm, temperate, and collected, the learned Prelate deſcends not from diſcuſſion into reproach, from argument into ſcurrility. He reproves with dignity, he retorts with calmneſs. He never forgets the Chriſtian, the ſcholar, or the gentleman. What an amiable contraſt does this form in a prieſt, in a biſhop too, with the conduct of his adverſary, the illiberality of whoſe epithets, and the uncharitableneſs of whoſe temper, would alone condemn a cauſe much more plauſible than his own!

own! Let us, however, haſten to juſtify our applauſe of the work before us by ſome paſſages, which we heſitate not to place before our readers, familiar to them as they may now be, and, we truſt, are.

The Biſhop properly and ſtrongly ſhews the abſurdity of that teſt to which Mr. P. appealed as the criterion of his principles:

"A fever, which you and thoſe about you expected would prove mortal, made you remember, with renewed ſatisfaction, that you had written the former part of your *Age of Reaſon*; and you know, therefore, you ſay, by experience, the conſcientious trial of your own principles. I admit this declaration to be a proof of the ſincerity of your perſuaſion; but I cannot admit it to be any proof of the truth of your principles. What is conſcience? Is it, as has been thought, an internal monitor, implanted in us by the Supreme Being, and dictating to us, on all occaſions, what is right or wrong? Or is it merely our own judgement of the moral rectitude or turpitude of our own actions? I take the word (with Mr. Locke) in the latter, as in the only intelligible, ſenſe. Now, who ſees not that our judgements of virtue and vice, right and wrong, are not always formed from an enlightened and diſpaſſionate uſe of our reaſon in the inveſtigation of truth? They are more generally formed from the nature of the religion we profeſs; from the quality of the civil government under which we live; from the general manners of the age, or the particular manners of the perſons with whom we aſſociate; from the education we have had in our youth; from the books we have read at a more advanced period; and from other accidental cauſes. Who ſees not that, on this account, conſcience may be conformable or repugnant to the law of Nature? may be certain or doubtful? and that it can be no criterion of moral rectitude even when it is certain, becauſe the certainty of an opinion is no proof of its being a right opinion? A man may be certainly perſuaded of an error in reaſoning, or of an untruth in matters of fact. It is a maxim of every law, human and divine, that a man ought never to act in oppoſition to his conſcience; but it will not thence follow, that he will, in obeying the dictates of his conſcience, on all occaſions act right. An inquiſitor, who burns Jews and hereticks; a Robeſpierre, who maſſacres innocent and harmleſs women; a robber, who thinks that all things ought to be in common, and that a ſtate of property is an unjuſt infringement of natural liberty; theſe, and a thouſand perpetrators of different crimes, may all follow the dictates of conſcience; and may, at the real or ſuppoſed approach of death, remember, "with renewed ſatisfaction," the worſt of their tranſactions, and experience, without diſmay, "a conſcientious trial of their principles." But this their conſcientious compoſure can be no proof to others of the rectitude of their principles, and ought to be no pledge to themſelves of their innocence in adhering to them" (p. 5).

Having ſtated the diſtinction between the genuineneſs and authenticity of a book, which his adverſary had confounded, the learned Prelate thus applies his poſition to an argument which Mr. P. vends with great confidence and ſatisfaction:

"Your argument ſtands thus: if it be found that the books aſcribed to Moſes, Joſhua, and Samuel, were not written by Moſes, Joſhua, and Samuel, every part of the authority and authenticity of theſe books is gone at once. I preſume to think otherwiſe. The genuineneſs of theſe books (in the judgement of thoſe who ſay that they were written by theſe authors) will certainly be gone; but their authenticity may remain; they may ſtill contain a true account of real tranſactions, though the names of the writers of them ſhould be found to be different from what they are generally eſteemed to be. Had, indeed, Moſes ſaid that he wrote the five firſt books of the Bible, and had Joſhua and Samuel ſaid that they wrote the books which are reſpectively attributed to them; and had it been found that Moſes, Joſhua, and Samuel, did not write theſe books; then, I grant, the authority of the whole would have been gone at once; theſe men would have been found liars, as to the genuineneſs of the books; and this proof of their want of veracity in one point would have invalidated their teſtimony in every other: theſe books would have been juſtly ſtigmatized, as neither genuine nor authentic. An hiſtory may be true, though it ſhould not only be aſcribed to a wrong author, but though the author of it ſhould not be known; anonymous teſtimony does not deſtroy the reality of facts, whether natural or miraculous. Had Lord Clarendon publiſhed his Hiſtory of the Rebellion without prefixing his name to it; or had the Hiſtory of Titus Livius come down to us under the name of Valerius Flaccus, or Valerius Maximus; the facts mentioned in theſe hiſtories would have been equally certain" (p. 35).

The following cavil of Mr. P. meets with a ſatisfactory confutation and a ſucceſsful retort from his *prieſtly* antagoniſt:

"But Moſes, you urge, cannot be the author

author of the book of Numbers, because he says of himself that 'Moses was a very meek man, above all the men that were on the face of the earth.' If he said this of himself, he was, you say, "a vain and arrogant coxcomb (such is your phrase!) and unworthy of credit; and, if he did not say it, the *books* are without authority." This your dilemma is perfectly harmless; it has not an horn to hurt the weakest logician. If Moses did not write this little verse, if it was inserted by Samuel, or any of his countrymen, who knew his character and revered his memory, will it follow that he did not write any other part of the book of Numbers? Or, if he did not write any part of the book of Numbers, will it follow that he did not write any of the other books of which he is usually reputed the author? And, if he did write this of himself, he was justified by the occasion, which extorted from him this commendation. Had this expression been written in a modern style and manner, it would probably have given you no offence. For, who would be so fastidious as to find fault with an illustrious man, who, being calumniated by his nearest relations, as guilty of pride and fond of power, should vindicate his character by saying, "My temper was naturally as meek and unassuming as that of any man upon earth?" There are occasions in which a modest man, who speaks truly, may speak proudly of himself without forfeiting his general character; and there is no occasion which either more requires or more excuses this conduct than when he is repelling the foul and envious aspersions of those who both knew his character and had experienced his kindness; and in that predicament stood Aaron and Miriam, the accusers of Moses. You yourself have, probably, felt the sting of calumny, and have been anxious to remove the impression. I do not call you a vain and arrogant coxcomb for vindicating your character, when, in the latter part of your work, you boast, and I hope truly, that "the man does not exist that can say I have persecuted him, or any man, or any set of men, in the American Revolution, or in the French Revolution; or that I have in any case returned evil for evil."

"I know not what kings and priests may say to this; you may not have returned them evil for evil, because they never, I believe, did you any harm; but you have done them all the harm you could, and that without any provocation" (p. 51).

In a book whose subject is of such general importance as that before us, and whose excellence, we may almost say, is equal to its importance, we hit with pain and reluctance any passage which strikes us as particularly calculated to vindicate the authority of Scripture, or to place the evidence of Revealed Religion in a striking point of view. We must therefore beg to be understood as affording, by our selections, a fair specimen of the whole; and, if any of our readers should be so unfortunate, from a previous want of information, from a partial view of the subject, from a captious spirit of objection, as to have imbibed any of the principles, or to have been misled by any of the arguments, of Mr. Paine, we earnestly and anxiously intreat him to give the whole book a cool, unprejudiced, and diligent, reading. And, if he sees so many petty cavils refuted, so many real difficulties obviated; or, if he finds similar doubt and ignorance attending the subjects of Natural Philosophy, or Natural Religion, where few or none allow themselves to doubt, or to deny the whole because they cannot comprehend a part, he owes it to himself *, to his friends, and his country, to conduct his remarks farther, and to examine with the same diligent impartiality the whole of the evidence in favour of Revelation. "The consequence of his unbelief must be left to the just and merciful judgement of Him who alone knoweth the mechanism and the liberty of our understandings, the origin of our opinions, the strength of our prejudices, the excellences and defects of our reasoning faculties" (p. 11).

With respect to the difficulties attending Revelation, they produce in the Bishop's Apology the following admirable and even sublime reflections:

"The History of the Old Testament has, without doubt, some difficulties in it; but a minute philosopher, who buries himself in searching them out, whilst he neglects to contemplate the harmony of all its parts, the wisdom and goodness of God displayed throughout the whole, appears to me to be like a purblind man, who, in surveying a picture, objects to the simplicity of the design, and the beauty of the execution, from the asperities he has discovered in the canvas, and the colouring. The History of the Old Testament, notwithstanding the real difficulties which occur in it, notwithstanding the scoffs and

* See some admirable observations on the danger of unbelievers in the pious and candid Jortin. Rem. on Eccl. Hist. vol. II. p. 41—43.

cavils

cavils of unbelievers, appears to me to have such internal evidences of its truth, to be so corroborated by the most antient profane histories, so confirmed by the present circumstances of the world, that, if I were not a Christian, I would become a Jew. You think this history to be a collection of lies, contradictions, blasphemies: I look upon it to be the oldest, the truest, the most comprehensive, and the most important, history in the world. I consider it as giving more satisfactory proofs of the being and attributes of God, of the origin and end of human kind, than ever were attained by the deepest researches of the most enlightened philosophers. The exercise of our reason in the investigation of truths respecting the nature of God, and the future expectations of human kind, is highly useful; but I hope I shall be pardoned by the metaphysicians in saying that the chief utility of such disquisitions consists in this—that they bring us acquainted with the weakness of our intellectual faculties. I do not presume to measure other men by my standard; you may have clearer notions than I am able to form of the infinity of space, of the eternity of duration, of necessary existence, of the connexion between necessary existence and intelligence, between intelligence and benevolence; you may see nothing in the world but organized matter; or, rejecting a material, you may see nothing but an ideal, world. With a mind weary of conjecture, fatigued by doubt, sick of disputation, eager for knowledge, anxious for certainty, and unable to attain it by the best use of my reason in matters of the utmost importance, I have long ago turned my thoughts to an impartial examination of the proofs on which Revealed Religion is grounded, and I am convinced of its truth. This examination is a subject within the reach of human capacity; you have come to one conclusion respecting it, I have come to another; both of us cannot be right; may God forgive him that is in an error!" (p. 136).

If Mr. Paine's book has met with a favourable reception amongst any class of readers, it must be attributed to the licentious wit he has chosen to exercise on sacred subjects. An unexpected and pleasant combination of ideas often determines the judgement of the vulgar and unthinking more than a solid argument; and serious subjects are those which, of all others, afford the readiest materials for the exercise of this talent. If a profane and licentious man chuse to employ his wit on the subject of religion, the strange and unusual assemblage of ideas which he may put together will have an effect from the novelty and surprize which the real ability of the assemblage could not have on any other subject. "The mind, without looking any farther, rests satisfied with the agreeableness of the picture and the gaiety of the fancy; and it is a kind of affront to go about to examine it by the severe rules of *truth* and good reason." Locke.

Our Apologist, however, is affronting enough to put Mr. Paine's wit to the test of these harsh rules; and how successfully he can combat him, even with his own weapons, let the following extract shew:

"As you esteem the Psalms a song-book, it is consistent enough in you to esteem the Proverbs of Solomon a jest-book. There have not come down to us above eight hundred of his jests; if we had the whole three thousand, which he wrote, our mirth would be extreme. Let us open the book, and see what kind of jests it contains. Take the very first as a specimen: 'The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge; but fools despise wisdom and instruction.' Do you perceive any jest in this? The fear of the Lord! What Lord does Solomon mean? He means that Lord who took the posterity of Abraham to be his peculiar people—who redeemed that people from Egyptian bondage by a miraculous interposition of his power—who gave the law to Moses—who commanded the Israelites to extirpate the nations of Canaan. Now, this Lord you will not fear; the jest says, you despise wisdom and instruction.—Let us try again: 'My son, hear the instruction of thy father, and forsake not the law of thy mother.' If your heart has been ever touched by parental feelings, you will see no jest in this.—Once more: 'My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not.' These are the three first proverbs in Solomon's "jest-book;" if you read it through, it may not make you merry: I hope it will make you wise; that it will teach you, at least, the beginning of wisdom—the fear of that Lord whom Solomon feared" (p. 151).

We could wish to bring forward the conclusion of the sixth letter, where the learned Apologist sums up the result and effects of his adversary's attack upon the Old Testament, as we consider it a short but decisive enumeration of the proofs of its divine authority; but this and all other omissions we trust our readers will correct by perusing again and again the whole volume.

The beginning of the eighth letter, where the testimony of the Apostles is

given

given "to eſtabliſh the alibi of the dead body from the ſepulchre by ſupernatural means," affords an happy inſtance of the refutation of a cavil in a manner at once popular and concluſive. And to thoſe who, unhappily, have been caught by the artifices of *The Age of Reaſon*, ſuch paſſages as theſe will be the moſt important and intereſting. To the world at large, to ſcholars and divines, the Apology will be more important for thoſe parts of it where the author has entered into the queſtion more generally, aſſerted the neceſſity of Revelation, and has taken a large and comprehenſive view of the whole matter in debate. Such, for inſtance, is the vindication of the Jews as the choſen people of God, p. 121; the refutation of Mr. Paine's incontrovertible propoſitions, p. 224; the ſuperiority of Chriſtianity to Deiſm, p. 298; and the whole of the laſt letter. With one of theſe we ſhall beg leave to cloſe our ſelections, and we chuſe it becauſe it is ſhort. It is on the advantages the Chriſtian poſſeſſes over the Deiſt:

"The Chriſtian has no doubt concerning a future ſtate; every Deiſt, from Plato to Thomas Paine, is, on this ſubject, overwhelmed with doubts inſuperable by human reaſon. The Chriſtian has no miſgivings as to the pardon of penitential ſinners, through the interceſſion of a Mediator; the Deiſt is harraſſed with apprehenſion leſt the moral juſtice of God ſhould demand, with inexorable rigour, puniſhment for tranſgreſſion. The Chriſtian has no doubt concerning the lawfulneſs and efficacy of prayer; the Deiſt is diſturbed on this point by abſtract conſiderations concerning the goodneſs of God, which wants not to be intreated; concerning his foreſight, which has no need of our information; concerning his immutability, which cannot be changed through our ſupplication. The Chriſtian admits the providence of God, and the liberty of human actions; the Deiſt is involved in great difficulties when he undertakes the proof of either. The Chriſtian has aſſurance that the Spirit of God will help his infirmities; the Deiſt does not deny the poſſibility that God may have acceſs to the human mind; but he has no ground to believe the fact of his either enlightening the underſtanding, influencing the will, or purifying the heart."

In a work of ſo much variety and importance as the preſent, at the ſame time treated ſo conciſely, it cannot be expected that every objection ſhould be anſwered in the moſt ſatisfactory way, or every queſtion placed in the fulleſt point of view. For inſtance, we have a more ſatisfactory vindication* of Eliſha's curſing the children than what the Apology ſupplies (p. 195) in a work† written on the ſame occaſion, but inferior in general merit. And there are ſome parts which will appear more or leſs ſatisfactory, according to the difference of opinions in the Chriſtian world. But we will venture to ſay, that, taking into conſideration the variety, the magnitude, and the difficulty, of the ſubject, there is as much excellence comprized in ſo ſmall a compaſs as we ever obſerved in any book whatever.

Such is the execution of the work before us, which muſt be conſidered as a moſt valuable acceſſion to the cauſe of Revelation, whether we view it in the light of a maſterly refutation of the objections which produced the Apology, or as a ſubſtantial and convincing illuſtration of the main arguments which ſupport the fabrick of Revelation. While we deplore the cauſe which called upon the Biſhop for this additional proof of his powers and his

* Extremely few are the inſtances in which our mind has been diſſatisfied with the Biſhop's ſolutions of the difficulties oppoſed to him. But they are very numerous in which we have found his arguments confirmed by the teſtimony of experience, and the deciſions of thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the ſubject of controverſy. We ſhall briefly point out a few of theſe inſtances. In regard to numerical contradictions, p. 142, how well is the Biſhop's poſition ſupported by Godwin ad Cæſ. de Bell. Gall. lib. I. c. 26: "Ut ſemel dicam quod ſentio, parva fides eſt numeris, in quibus ſemper fuit facilis librariorum lapſus, non ſolum apud Cæſarem, ſed ubique." See alſo a caſe exactly in point, cap. 29, where the total amount of numbers neither correſponds with the particulars, nor with the account given by other hiſtorians.—Paine's argument, from the difference in the inſcriptions upon the croſs (p. 241), which is ſo well refuted by our Apologiſt, is expoſed, on the ſame convincing grounds, by Samuel Keyher. Vid. not. ad Fabricii Cod. Apocr. Nov. Teſt. vol. I. p. 260.—In illuſtration of the payment of tithes, as an acknowledgement of *civil* not religious benefits (p. 66), we may mention a people who derived their name from that circumſtance, the Decumates. See Brotier ad Tacit. Germ. c. 29; and Gibbon, vol. I. p. 337, 4to.

† Age of Infidelity, by a Layman, part II. p. 64.

zeal

zeal to defend Chriſtianity; becauſe it may have done more miſchief than can be undone, we cannot but congratulate the Chriſtian world on this good effect which has flowed from it. We hail with reverence and applauſe the labours of an Apologiſt whoſe name will ever rank among the beſt and ableſt defenders of the Goſpel, for the ſoundneſs of his reaſoning, the extent of his learning, the moderation of his temper, and the fervor, the Chriſtian fervor, of his zeal.

169. *Sober and ſerious Reaſons for Scepticiſm as it concerns Revealed Religion; in a Letter to a Friend. By* John Hollis, *Eſq.*

ON the new principle that all things are to be made public, is founded this attack on revelation, under the ſpecious title of an examination into it. Suppoſed irreconcileable differences between the doctrines of Chriſtianity and rational ideas of the Divine benevolence and future ſtate are here brought forward; and future puniſhment, whether ſtrictly eternal or not, is preſumed to be inconſiſtent with the comfortable notion that God is equally the father and friend of all his creatures. According to the extent to which it is become the faſhion to carry *benevolence*, there muſt be no puniſhment at all; and the more tender, affectionate, and fatherly, the connection between parties, the leſs muſt one of them correct the other, even for acknowledged faults. But in this, and his doubts and objections, we do not find Mr. Hollis advancing any which had been left unnoticed by former profeſſors of ſcepticiſm; nor does he ſhew a diſpoſition open to conviction, though he declares that "he ſhall no longer (at leaſt till he is better informed) by a ſolemn and public act declare himſelf a Chriſtian, becauſe he would not do it, either by word or deed, in private converſation."

170. *The Decline and Fall of the* Engliſh *Syſtem of Finance. By* Thomas Paine, *Author of "Common Senſe," &c.*

THE *funding* ſyſtem, which is the ſyſtem here treated of, is not of Engliſh but foreign origin. Mr. Paine begins his work by aſſerting that every ſyſtem of credit is a ſyſtem of paper-money. He affirms that the Engliſh ſyſtem differs from that of the paper-dollars of America, and the aſſignats of France, in one particular only, namely, that the capital does not appear in circulation. Hence he deduces, that the accumulation of paper-money in England is only proportioned to the amount of intereſt of that capital; and that, if the intereſt be taken at five per cent, it will require twenty years to elapſe before the ſame deſtructive inconvenience would follow on the funded ſyſtem as was produced in one year by that of the paper-dollars, or aſſignats. In a word, that the latter ſyſtems verged ſpeedily to their ruin, and the ſyſtem of funding will as inevitably experience the ſame fate in the courſe of a term twenty times as long.

In the next place, our author proceeds to examine what he calls the ſymptoms of decay in the ſyſtem of funding upon intereſt. They are exhibited in the progreſſive increaſe of the national debt, from the expences of the five wars preceding that in which we are now unhappily engaged. He finds that the ſums expended in each were nearly in geometrical proportion, increaſing by the common ratio 1½. So that each ſucceſſive total is once and a half the amount of the preceding, as follows:

1ſt war	National debt	21 millions.
2d	Additional	33
3d	Ditto	48
4th	Ditto	72
5th	Ditto	108

From theſe he goes on to aſcertain by computation the expences of the wars to come, as under:

Preſent war, or 6th		162
7th		243
8th		364
9th	—	546
10th	—	819
11th	—	1228
12th	—	1742

At which period our national debt is expected to be 5466 millions of pounds ſterling!

As it became in ſome meaſure incumbent on Mr. P. (after having aſſumed this ratio from the firſt five terms) to ſhew the principle from which it may ariſe, he adverts, in the next place, to the apparent riſe in the price of all commodities in America and France, during the operation of their ſyſtems or paper-money, which, in fact, conſiſted chiefly in the diminiſhed value, or plenty, of the medium of

of circulation only. He affirms that the funding ſyſtem alſo threw paper into circulation, which had a ſimilar effect; and, conſequently, that the difference between one war coſting 21 millions, and another 160 millions, is likewiſe merely nominal, or relative to the circulating medium.

Thus far the notes of the bank have remained unnoticed, and are only once incidentally mentioned. But, in the ſubſequent part of his pamphlet, the author makes them the leading object of his remarks. He takes notice, that all the taxes are paid in bank-notes, and that there is money enough in the bank to pay theſe notes; that the coin actually in the kingdom is about 20 millions; that government became inſolvent as ſoon as the money of the nation was inſufficient to liquidate all the notes in which the intereſt of the public debt is paid; that the diſcounts of the bank amount to above four millions annually, which are effected by changing their paper for other paper, namely, bills of exchange; that the depoſits of thoſe who keep caſh at the bank, being made in paper, add nothing to the ability of the bank to give money for their own notes when preſented; and, laſtly, that the corporation of the bank, by acting as bankers for government, with which they are aſſerted by our author to have a myſterious ſuſpicious connexion, have overſtocked the market with paper money, to the amount, as he eſtimates, of ſixty millions.

In the courſe of this diſcuſſion, Mr. P. under the common error of taking either effectively or by repreſentation, for the whole property of a nation, affirms that the limit of poſſibility to wring taxes from a people is proportioned to the quantity of money they poſſeſs. He ſtates it at one fourth part; and from theſe poſitions it is, that he deduces the above ſixty millions of bank-notes, aſſerted to be in circulation; that is to ſay, ſince the taxes amount to 20 millions, the currency muſt be eighty millions; but of this only twenty millions are coin; the remainder, therefore, ſays he, conſiſts of bank notes, namely, ſixty millions.

By ſome fallacy, which does not clearly appear, the author has been led to overlook the corporation of traders; and, confounding the bank with the government, he aſſerts that theſe ſixty millions are alſo national debt, which has been deluſively and fraudulently incurred to pay the intereſt of the funded debt. He conſiders the latter debt as a trifle in its conſequences, compared with that of the notes payable on demand; and concludes his work by congratulating himſelf on the juſt vengeance he has taken for America and France, in expoſing the ſyſtem of an oppreſſor and enemy, on the verge, and even in the gulph, of bankruptcy.

Mr. P. obſerves, that paper has *pulled down* the value of gold and ſilver to a level with itſelf; and that what we call *dearneſs* is no more than the actual depreciation of the value of money. He aſſerts that we have not gold and ſilver coin enough in the kingdom to pay the taxes, and that the quantity of money in the bank can never be ſo much as two millions; while he eſtimates the quantity of bank-notes in circulation at ſixty millions. In each of theſe ſtatements we deem him erroneous. The amount of the gold and ſilver coin, we believe, has been much under-rated by political writers; and, as to the ſmall quantity of caſh which Mr. P aſſigns to the bank, he would be puzzled perhaps to ſhew how this could anſwer the common demand, which muſt be continually made on it in conſequence of ſixty millions of circulating paper. As the bank has gone on for an hundred years paying its notes on demand, we may conclude that it is not in ſo bad a plight as this writer would repreſent it to be. Theſe and other aſſertions and hints are made to create, if poſſible, a run on the bank, which he thinks muſt ſoon ruin it, ſince he tells us that, after the two millions ſhall be paid away, there are no means left of obtaining for it a freſh ſupply. Conſidering, however, the growing power and vaſt reſources of the government, which may be ſaid to have the property of the kingdom at its diſpoſal, and reflecting that its intimate connexion with the bank would induce it to ſupport the latter in any emergency, there can be little room for apprehenſion on this point.

Fallacy in his arguments, and a want of due acquaintance with his ſubject, characteriſe this as the reſt of Mr. Paine's writings; the profeſſed object of which is ſcepticiſm and miſchief.

171. *The Correſpondence of the Rev.* C. Wyvill *with the Right Hon.* W. Pitt. *Part I.*

MR. Wyvill publiſhes this correſpondence to detect what his party call the inconſiſtency of conduct and perverſion of talents in the premier; becauſe a reform of parliament does not ſeem to *him at preſent* ſo eſſential as it did to him and Mr. Wyvill formerly; and becauſe change of circumſtances have induced him to adopt change of meaſures.

172. *The Manner in which the Proteſtant Diſſenters perform Prayer in public Worſhip repreſented and vindicated. In a Letter to the Rev.* Richard Mant, *D.D. Rector of* All-ſaints, Southampton, *occaſioned by his Sermon at the Conſecration of the new Church in that Pariſh, on Nov.* 12, 1795. *By* William Kinſoury, *A. M.*

IT ſhould ſeem that Dr. Mant might as well have abſtained from any reflexions on the extempore prayers of the Diſſenters.

173. *The Life of* Lorenzo de Medici, *called the Magnificent. By* William Roſcoe.

WHILE our traveled gentlemen and ladies amuſe themſelves with ſuperficial obſervations on the countries and people they run over, or with aping the follies and vices of ſtrangers; a private man, amid the engagements of a profeſſion, and placed beyond the limits of that favoured country, "ch' Appennin parte el mar circond' a el Alpe," finds time to collect into one focus the ſtriking events of one of the moſt intereſting periods of the hiſtory of the world, a period abounding with great ſtateſmen and great ſcholars. The revival of literature, or, it may be the introduction of Greek and Roman learning, is a feature of univerſal hiſtory of which we have long impatiently expected a good delineation. It was promiſed, in a hiſtory of the reign of Leo X. by one of our own countrymen *; but, by one of the ſiniſter accidents of human life, never carried into execution. Another of our countrymen, Dr. Hody, claims no little merit in his endeavours towards ſuch a work, but theſe are only ſketches. The life and labours of LORENZO DE MEDICI is another ſuch feature. Mr. Roſcoe, in a remote part of the kingdom, deprived of many advantages peculiar to ſeats of learning, ſaw no difficulty in giving a more full, diſtinct, and accurate idea of the ſubject than could be collected from any performance he had then met with. For ſome years paſt the works of the Italian writers had amuſed a portion of his leiſure-hours; a partiality for any particular object generally awakens the deſire of obtaining farther information reſpecting it; and, from the peruſal of the Italian poets, he was inſenſibly led to attend to the literary hiſtory of that cultivated nation. In tracing the riſe of modern literature, he ſoon perceived that every thing great and eſtimable in ſcience and in art revolved round Lorenzo de Medici, during the ſhort but ſplendid æra of his life, as a common centre, and derived from him its invariable preſervation and ſupport. He began to collect ſuch ſcattered notices reſpecting him as fell in his way; and the Florentine hiſtories of Machiavelli and Ammirato, the critical labours of Creſcembeni, Muratori, Bandini, and Tiraboſchi, and other works of leſs importance, of which he found himſelf poſſeſſed, ſupplied him with materials towards the execution of his plan. He had not gone far before he perceived the ſubject demanded a more minute enquiry; for which purpoſe it would be neceſſary to reſort to contemporary authors, and, if poſſible, to original documents. The impoſſibility of obtaining in this country the information of which he ſtood in need, would, perhaps, have damped the ardour of his undertaking, had not a circumſtance preſented itſelf in the higheſt degree favourable to his purpoſe. An intimate friend, with whom he had been many years united in ſtudies and affection, had paid a viſit to Italy, and had fixed his winter reſidence at Florence. Mr R. well knew that he had only to requeſt his aſſiſtance to obtain whatever information he had an opportunity of procuring, from the very ſpot which was to be the ſcene of his intended hiſtory. His enquiries were particularly directed towards the Laurentian and Riccardian libraries, the ineſtimable treaſures of which had, by the munificence of the late grand duke Leopold, and the liberality of the marquis Riccardi, been laid open to every enquirer; and, under the regulations of the venerable Canonico Bandini, to whoſe labours the literary hiſtory of Naples is highly indebted, ſuch arrangements have been adopted in the Laurentian

* Warton, Eſſay on Pope, ſpeaks of ſuch a deſign by the late Mr. Collins.

Laurentian library, that every difficulty which might retard research is effectually removed. Unlike the immense, but ill-digested and almost prohibited, collection of the Vatican, the libraries of Florence are the common property of the learned of all nations; and an institution, founded by Cosmo and promoted by Lorenzo de Medici, yet subsists the noblest monument of their glory, the most authentic depositary of their fame. The enquiries of Mr. Roscoe and his friend were crowned with the desired success; and, among other interesting materials, have produced several beautiful poems of Lorenzo de Medici, which it would be injustice to the translator not to say have been happily translated into our language. But it is not merely minute details, or critical disquisitions in notes at the bottom of the page, that form the merit of this work. Mr. R. shews himself master of his subject, by an acquaintance with the politics of the governments that surrounded Florence, and from a spirit of rivalship interrupted her tranquillity. These were, the republic of Venice, the kingdom of Naples, the duchy of Milan, and the Pope; not to mention the lesser states of Ferrara, Genoa, Sienna, and Lucca. The resources of Florence, set in the centre of all these, enabled her to hire troops to fight her battles, to perform an important part in the transactions of Italy; and, if not powerful enough to act alone, she was, perhaps, more desirable as an ally than any other state of that country. Mr. R. has discovered, and published in the Appendix, a contemporary statement of her population and finances, and many other particulars.

Mr. R. takes up the history of the house of Medici with the first of them who was elected to the office of chief magistrate in the republic of Florence, 1379; but it was John, the great grandfather of Lorenzo, who laid the foundation of that greatness which his family possessed, and was succeeded by Cosmo, of whom an ample account is given, and whose character exhibits a combination of virtues and endowments rarely to be found united in the same person, both in public and in private life. He died 1464, aged 75, and was succeeded by his son Piero, who dying 1469, exhausted by bodily sufferings, and wearied with the arrogant and tyrannical conduct of many of those who had espoused his cause; and was succeeded by his son Lorenzo, between whom and his younger brother Giuliano a warm and uninterrupted affection subsisted. Lorenzo pursued the same successful branch of commerce as his grandfather, which is supposed to have been with the East by way of Alexandria, first opened, 1421, at the port of Leghorn. Cosmo and his descendants had a very large income from their farms and from the alum-mines in different parts of Italy, and from the commercial banks established by them in all the great trading towns of Europe, where the rates of interest depended on the necessities of the borrower, and were reported to his sovereign.

It is well known how much the writings of Plato were read, and his philosophy cultivated, by Lorenzo and the literati of his time. Mr. R very properly discriminates the effect of these studies, and happily contrasts the Platonists of the 16th century with the Methodists of the present; and, speaking of the excursions occasionally taken by Marsilio Ficino beyond the limits which his master Plato proscribed to himself, he very judiciously adds, p. 169:

"We might be inclined to smile at his folly, or to pity his weakness, did not the consideration of the follies and weakness of the present time, varied indeed from those of past ages, but perhaps not diminished, repress the arrogant emotion.

"Protected and esteemed by Cosmo, the same unalterable attachment subsisted between the philosopher and his patrons for four successive generations. If ever the love of science was hereditary, it must have been in this family. In perusing the catalogue of disciples of this institution, we perceive that the greatest part of them were natives of Florence; a circumstance that may give us some idea of the surprizing attention which was then paid in that city to literary pursuits. Earnest in the acquisition of wealth, indefatigable in improving their manufactures and extending their commerce, the Florentines seem not, however, to have lost sight of the true dignity of man, or of the proper objects of his regard. A thorough acquaintance as well with the antient authors as with the literature of his own age was an indispensable qualification in the character of a Florentine; but few of them were satisfied with this inferior praise. The writers of that country, of whose lives and production some account is given by Negri, amounted in number to upwards of

of 2000, and among these may be found many names of the first celebrity. In this respect the city of Florence stands unrivalled; a species of praise as honourable as it is indisputable" (p. 169, 170).

From these contemplations of philosophy, the train of the history leads us to assassinations and deep-laid plots; the death of the duke of Milan, and the conspiracy of the Pazzi, abetted by persons of the highest rank and consequence. Lorenzo, by singular good fortune, got over all these designs; and, by favour of peace, returned to his favourite studies. The rise of Italian literature in the 14th century, its subsequent degradation, its revival in the 15th century, the character of Lorenzo as a poet, form the fifth chapter of this entertaining and informing work; in which the writings of Burchiello, the Pulci, Matteo Franco, the various species of poetic composition, the origin of the Italian sonnet, and the state of the Italian satire, are detailed and illustrated. "The writings of Lorenzo de Medici are distinguished by a vigor of imagination, an accuracy of judgement, an elegance of style, which afforded the greatest example of improvement, and entitle him, almost exclusively, to the honourable appellation of the Restorer of Italian literature" (p. 254). His talent is accurate description of the face of Nature; which, if we mistake not, we have somewhere seen ascribed to Thomson, are his great merit. It is not easy to determine whether the sonnets of Lorenzo, or the English translations of them, are most pleasing. Our readers may judge from the following specimen:

"Non già così la mia bella catena
Stringe il mio cor gentil pien di dolcezza
Di tre nodi composta lieto il mena
Con le sue mani; il primo se bellezza,
La pietà l'altro per sì dolce pena,
E l'altro amor; nè tempo alcun gli spezza;
La bella mano insieme poi gli strinse
E di sì dolce laccio il cor avvinse

* * * * * *

Quando tessuta fu questa catena
L'aria, la terra, il cielo lieto concorse.
L'aria non fu giammai tanto serena,
Nè il sol giammai sì bella luce porse.
Di frondi giovinette, e di fior piena
La terra lieta, ov'un chiar rivo corse.
Cipigna in grembo al padre il dì si mise,
Lieta mirò dal ciel quel loco, e rise.

Dal divin capo ed amoroso seno
Prese con ambo mani rose diverse,
E le sparse nel ciel questo il sereno;
Di questi fior la mia donna coperse.
Giove benigno di letizia pieno,
Gli umani orecchi quel bel giorno aperse
A sentir la celeste melodia,
Che in canti, ritmi, e suon dal ciel venia.

Dear are those bonds my willing heart that bind, [twin'd;
Form'd of three cords, in mystic union
The first by Beauty's rosy fingers wove,
The next by Pity, and the third by Love.

The hour that gave this wond'rous texture birth [earth;
Saw in sweet union heav'n, and air, and
Serene and soft, all ether breath'd delight,
The sun diffus'd a mild and temper'd light,
New leaves the trees, sweet flow'rs adorn'd the mead,
And sparkling rivers gush'd along the glade;
Repos'd on Jove's own breast, his fav'rite child, [smil'd;
The Cyprian queen, beheld the scene and
Then, with both hands, from her ambrosial head
And am'rous breast, a show'r of roses shed;
The heav'nly show'r, descending soft and slow,
Pour'd all its fragrance on my fair below;
Whilst, all benign, the ruler of the spheres
To sounds celestial open'd mortal ears."

In the general collection of Lorenzo's poems by Aldus, 1554, his sonnets are accompanied by a copious comment, exhibiting many striking traits of his character, and a very favourable specimen of his prose compositions, but not republished in any subsequent editions. The works of Lorenzo were reprinted, with the addition of several pieces, at Bergamo, 1763. About twelve copies of his poems, from the Laurentian library, were printed 1791, chiefly for the purpose of regulating the text, and reprinted at the end of this work.

We might give extracts of equal merit from his devotional and satyrical poems, but our limits forbid. The idea of adapting the country dialect, or rustic language, to poetry, first occurred to Lorenzo de Medici; to him it was owing, that the ill-judged representation of Mysteries, which were more of dumb show, or pantomime, than dialogue, began to assume a more respectable form, and to be recited in dialogue. On this occasion Mr. R. suggests some curious hints on the early state of our own stage. The origin of the musical drama, or Italian opera, is attributed to Politiano. Lorenzo first taught his countrymen to dignify their carnival processions with sentimen

ment, and to add to their poignancy by the charms of poetry; and led the way, by specimens of his own, among the *Canti Carnaleschi*, of which there have been several editions. He had also his share in the *Canzoni a ballo*, or songs and dances, in which this arbiter of the politics of Italy mingled in person, in the streets of his capital.

"Thus far we have taken a review of of the chief parts of the poems which yet remain of Lorenzo de Medici, and have seen him, by his own example, stimulating his countrymen to the pursuits of literature. The restorer of the lyric poetry of Italy, the promoter of the dramatic, the founder of the satyric, rustic, and other modes of composition, he is not merely entitled to the rank of a poet, but may justly be placed among the distinguished few, who, by native strength, have made their way through paths before untrodden" (p. 310).

In the second volume we are led back again to the political life of the hero; to whom his biographer, on the best grounds, ascribes the merit of having first formed that political arrangement which was more fully developed, and more widely extended, in the succeeding century, and has since been denominated the balance of power. His endeavour to secure the peace of Italy was crowned with success.

"This epoch forms one of those scanty portions in the history of mankind on which we may dwell, without weeping over the calamities, or blushing for the crimes, of our species. Accordingly, the fancy of the poet, expanding in the gleam of prosperity, has celebrated these times as realizing the beautiful fictions of the golden age. This scene of tranquillity is the interval to which Guicciardini so strikingly adverts in the commencement of his history, as being 'prosperous beyond any other that Italy had experienced during the long term of a thousand years. When the whole extent of that fertile and beautiful country was cultivated, not only through its wide plains and fruitful valleys, but even amidst its most sterile and mountainous regions; and, under no control but that of its native nobility and rulers, exulted not only in the number and riches of its inhabitants, but in the magnificence of its princes, in the splendor of many superb and noble cities, and in the residence and majesty of religion itself; abounding with men eminent in the administration of public affairs, skilled in every honourable science, in every useful art, it stood high in the estimation of foreign nations; which extraordinary felicity, acquired at many different opportunities, several circumstances contributed to preserve; but, among the rest, no small share of it was, by general consent, ascribed to the industry and virtue of Lorenzo de Medici, a citizen who rose so far beyond the mediocrity of a private station, that he regulated by his counsels the affairs of Florence, then more important by its situation, by the genius of its inhabitants, and the promptitude of its resources, than by the extent of its dominions; and, having obtained the implicit confidence of the Roman pontiff, Innocent VIII. his name became so great, and his authority important, in the affairs of Italy. Convinced of the perils that might arise both to the Florentine republic and himself, if any of the more powerful states should be allowed to extend their dominions, he used every exertion that the affairs of Italy might be so balanced that there should be no inclination in favour of any particular state; a circumstance which could not take place without the permanent establishment of peace, and the minutest attention to every event, however trivial it might appear.' Such are the representations of that celebrated historian. It is only to be regretted that these prosperous days were of such short duration. Like a momentary calm which precedes the ravages of the tempest, they were scarcely enjoyed before they were past. The fabric of the public happiness, erected by the vigilance and preserved by the constant care of Lorenzo, removed, indeed, from the compact during the short remainder of his days; but at his death it dissolved, like the work of enchantment, and overwhelmed, for a time, in its ruins even the descendants of its founder" (vol. II. p. 46—48).

Mr. R. proceeds, in the following chapter to examine and illustrate the different progress of Italian and classical literature; and, with anecdotes of the respective restorers and professors of both, to give a general idea of the state of literature in Florence, in the close of the 15th century. Among the great scholars who adorned that period, we find the names of Angelo Politiano (who corrected and published the Pandects of Justinian, and wrote some elegant Latin poems, one of which is here given, with a translation equal to it, p. 66), Merula, Accaigiuoli, and Pico Mirandola*, that accomplished nobleman, and learned statesmen in other

* Voltaire's wit about him serves only to shew how superficial his own reading was; and that, if we wish to be acquainted with a writer, we must read his works with attention and patience.

governments

governments of Italy, and even two of the softer sex, who distinguished themselves by their compositions. A Greek academy was established at Florence, under Argyropylus and Chalcondylas, to whom our Grocyn and Linacer resorted for improvement. The newly-discovered art of printing was practised very early in Florence, where Bernardo Cernini, a goldsmith, taking for his example the inscriptions on the Roman seals, formed the matrices of his letters in steel, and printed the works of Virgil, with the commentaries of Servius, at Florence, 1472 *. One of the first efforts of the Italian scholars was the translation of the most eminent Greek authors into Latin; Plato, Xenophon, Plutarch, by Leon. Aretino; Plato and Plotinus, by Ficino; Herodian by Politiano, who also translated Homer, though this last work is lost. Lorenzo exerted himself to establish an academy at Pisa. In the attempt to restore a just taste for the literature of the antients made by Politian, who, in his compositions, approaches nearer to the standard of the antients than any man of his time, he was powerfully assisted by his contemporaries Pontanus and Sannazaro; and, the empire of his founding was, in the century, extended and secured by the exertions of Fracastoro, Vida, Naugerio, and Flaminio, in whom the great poets of the Augustan age seem once more to be revived.

"Whilst the study of polite literature was thus emerging from its state of reptile torpor, the other sciences felt the effects of the same invigorating beam; and the city of Florence, like a sheltered garden in the opening of Spring, re-echoed with the earliest sounds of returning animation. The Platonic academy exulted in full splendor, and served as a common bond to unite, at stated intervals, those who had signalized themselves by scientific or literary pursuits. Judicial astrology was exposed, and observation and experiment substituted in place of conjecture and fraud. The celebrated Gnomon of Toscanelli was erected in the cupola of the church of S. Maria del Fiore, the noblest instrument in the world for the purpose of determining the solstices and ascertaining the feasts of the Romish Church. Volpaia constructed for Lorenzo a clock, which shewed the hour and the motions of the sun and planets, eclipses, signs of the zodiack, and the whole revolution of the heavens. The study of geography was facilitated, by uniting it with poetry. Several treatises on metaphysicks appeared. Medicine and musick were reformed. Of the innumerable literary works of this period, the production of the Florentine authors, many yet hold a high rank, not only for practical knowledge, but for purity of diction; and, upon the whole, they bear the stamp of industry, talents, and good sense; and, as they may be preferred, both in point of information and composition, to the productions that immediately preceded them, so they are, perhaps, more truly estimable than many of those of the ensuing century, when, by an overstrained attention to the beauty of language, the importance of the subject was frequently neglected or forgotten, and the talents of the first men of the age, being devoted rather to words than things, were overwhelmed in a prolixity of language, that, in the form of letters, orations, and critical disquisitions, became the opprobrium of literature, and the destruction of true taste" (p. 113, 114).

In his private life, Lorenzo is represented as an affectionate and constant husband, a kind and fond parent. Politian had the care of his three sons; Piero, distinguished by a series of misfortunes too justly merited; Giovanni, afterwards Pope LEO X. *; and Guiliano, by alliance to the royal house of the French, afterwards Duke of Nemours.

The debts which Lorenzo had contracted for the wars in which the Florentines had been engaged being paid by the publick, he changed his mercantile pursuits for those of agriculture, and had several villas celebrated by the literati of his time. "As his natural disposition, or the effects of his education, frequently led him to meditate with great seriousness on moral and religious subjects, so there were no persons for whom he entertained a greater esteem than those who adorned their characters as teachers of religion by a corresponding rectitude of life and propriety of manners. Among these he distinguished Mariano de Guazzeco an Augustine monk, and superior of his order; for whose use, and that of his associates, he erected a monastery

* *Expressis ante calibe caracteribus ac deinde fusi literis*, says the colophon to the Bucolics.

* Whose history no man can be so qualified to write as Mr. Roscoe. He was admitted into holy orders at the age of *seven*, and declared capable of ecclesiastical preferment, which was soon heaped upon him and deserved; and he was made a cardinal at *thirteen*.

nastery in the suburbs of Florence, to which he was accustomed occasionally to retire, with a few select friends, to enjoy the conversation of this learned ecclesiastick.—Of the particular subjects of discussion which engaged the attention of Lorenzo and his associates at the convent of San Gallo, Valori has left some accounts, which he derived from the information of Mariano himself. The existence and attributes of the Deity, the insufficiency of temporal enjoyments to fill the mind, and the probability and moral necessity of a future state, were, to Lorenzo, the favourite objects of his discourse. His own opinion was pointedly expressed: "He is dead even to this life," said Lorenzo, "who has no hopes of another" (p. 156—158). Lorenzo put his metaphysical doubts into verse, which were answered in prose (p. 161—162).

In the following chapter is traced the rise and progress of painting and sculpture in Florence; the former from Cimabue, the latter from the Pisani. The rise of the last is ascribed to the fondness for antient monuments, which took place at the revival of classical literature, a capital collection of which was begun by Cosmo, and completed by Lorenzo. The latter established a school for the study of the antiqua in his own gardens, where was formed Michelagnolo Buonarotti, whose works and the rapid improvement of taste are examined and illustrated. Nor did Lorenzo less encourage the study of architecture, at the head of which was Guiliano da San Gallo. Attempts were made to renew the practice of the Mosaic. Certain goldsmiths of Florence invented engraving on copper, while other artists of the same city revived the art of engraving on gems and stones.

We come now to the period of the magnificent Lorenzo's life:

"Just as he intended to retire from public business he was seized with a slow fever, which reduced him at once into such a state of debility as totally precluded all hopes of recovery, and carried him off, in the height of his reputation, and at a premature period of life, April 8, 1492; a man who may be selected from all the characters of antient and modern history as exhibiting the most remarkable instance of depth of penetration, versatility of talent, and comprehension of mind. Of the various occupations in which he engaged there is not one in which he was not eminently successful; but he was most particularly distinguished in those which justly hold the first rank in human estimation. The facility with which he turned from subjects of the highest importance to those of amusement and levity suggested to his countrymen the idea that he had two distinct souls contained in one body. Even his moral character seems to have partaken, in some degree, of the same diversity; and his devotional poems are as ardent as his lighter pieces are licentious. On all he touched the extremes of the human character; and the powers of his mind were only bounded by that impenetrable circle which prescribes the limits of Human Nature. As a statesman, Lorenzo de Medici appears to peculiar advantage; uniformly employed in securing the peace and promoting the happiness of his country, by just regulations at home, and wise precautions abroad, and teaching to the sundry governments those important lessons of political science on which the civilization and tranquillity of nations have since been found to depend. Though possessed of undoubted talents for military exploits, and of sagacity to avail himself of the imbecility of neighbouring powers, he was superior to that avaricious ness of dominion, which, without improving what is already acquired, blindly aims at more extensive possessions. The wars in which he engaged were for security, not for territory: and the riches produced by the fertility of the soil and the industry and ingenuity of the inhabitants of the Florentine republick, instead of being dissipated in imposing projects and ruinous expedients, circulated in their natural channels, giving happiness to the individual, and respectability to the state. If he was not insensible to the charms of ambition, it was the ambition to deserve rather than to enjoy; and he was always cautious not to exact from the public favour more than it might be voluntarily willing to bestow. The approximating suppression of the liberties of Florence, under the influence of his descendant, may induce suspicions unfair to his patriotism; but it will be difficult, not to say impossible, to discover, either in his conduct or his principles, any thing that ought to stigmatize him as an enemy to the freedom of his country. The authority which he exercised was the same as that which his ancestors had enjoyed, without injury to the republick, for nearly a century, and had descended to him as inseparable from the wealth, the respectability, and the powerful foreign connexions, of his family. The superiority of his talents enabled him to avail himself of these advantages with irresistible effect; but history suggests not an instance in which they were devoted to any other purpose than that of promoting the honour and independence

pendence of the Tuscan state. It was not by the continuance but by the dereliction of the system that he had established, and to which he had adhered to the close of his life, that the Florentine republick sunk under the degrading yoke of despotic power; and to his premature death we may unquestionably attribute not only the destruction of the commonwealth, but all the calamities that Italy soon after sustained" (p. 240—242).

Such was the attachment of the Florentines to him, that his death caused universal alarm and consternation in the city. His son and successor, Piero, on whom the eyes and expectations of the publick were turned, gave early indication that he was unable to sustain the weight that had devolved upon him. The French invaded Italy; and, by his weak management, the Italian States wanted a bond of union, and Charles VIII. took possession of Florence, and not only expelled the Medici family, but plundered the library and other collections made by them. Piero perished in crossing the Garigliano in an overloaded boat. His brother, Giovanni, quitted Italy to travel; and soon after his family were restored to their country he was elected pope, 1513, and took the name of Leo X. Of his age Mr. R. gives a brief but accurate view, and afterwards particulars of the rest of his family till the election of Cosmo to be Duke of Tuscany.

"Thus terminated the Florentine republick, which had subsisted, amidst the agitations of civil commotions and the shock of external attacks, for upwards of three centuries, and had produced, from its circumscribed territory, a greater number of eminent men than any other country. This singular pre-eminence is chiefly to be attributed to the nature of its government, which called forth the talents of every rank of citizens, and admitted them, without distinction, to the chief offices of the state. But the splendor which the Florentines derived from examples of public virtue and efforts of superlative genius was frequently tarnished by the sanguinary contests of rival parties. The beneficent genius of Lorenzo de Medici for a time removed this reproach, and combined a state of high intellectual improvement with the tranquillity of well-ordered government. The various pursuits in which he had himself engaged appeared, indeed, to have been subservient only to the great purpose, the humanizing and improving his countrymen. His premature death left the commonwealth without a pilot; and, after a long series of agitation, the hapless wreck became a rich and unexpected prize to Cosmo de Medici. With Cosmo, who afterwards assumed the title of Grand Duke, commences a dynasty of sovereigns' succession until the early part of the present century, when the sceptre of Tuscany passed from the imbecile hands of Gaston de Medici into the stronger grasp of the family of Austria. During the government of Cosmo, the talents of the Florentines, habituated to great exertions, but suddenly debarred from farther interference with the direction of the state, sought out new channels, and displayed themselves in works of genius and of art, which threw a lustre on the sovereign, and gave additional credit to the new establishment; but, as those who were born under the republick retired in the course of Nature, the energies of the Florentines gradually declined. Under the equalizing hand of Despotism, whilst the diffusion of Literature was promoted, the exertions of real Genius were suppressed. The numerous and illustrious families whose names had, for ages, been the glory of the republick, the Soderini, the Strozzi, the Ridolfi, the Ruccellai, the Valori, and the Capponi, who had negociated with monarchs, and operated, by their personal characters, on the politicks of Europe, sunk at once to the uniform level of subjects, and became the subordinate and domestic officers of the ruling family. From this time the history of Florence is the history of the alliances, the negociations, the virtues, or the vices, of its reigning prince; and even towards these, the annals of the times furnished but scanty documents. The Florentine historians, as if unwilling to perpetuate the records of their subjugation, have almost invariably closed their labours with the fall of the republick; and the desire of information fortunately terminates where the want of it begins" p. 310.

We have dwelt thus long on this excellent addition to the few good specimens of modern history, in which the happy choice and arrangement of materials is only exceeded by the judicious observations and deductions, and the chasteness of the style in which the whole is couched *. A copious appendix and index is subjoined to each volume. The plates are, portraits of Lorenzo, Cosmo, and Guiliano de Medici, and of Leo X.; besides medals, medallions, and smaller subjects in vignettes.

* It gives us pleasure to see our opinion of this work confirmed by the unknown author of "The Pursuits of Literature," Part iii. p. 36, note e.

174. Llangollen *Vale (Concluded from p. 414).*

THERE is no complaint more universal among us, and, at the same time, more true, than that there has been, and still is, a lamentable dearth of good poetry in Britain. We are compelled to accept of the sweetness of the honeycomb instead of the strength of the lion, and Taste and Elegance proudly occupy the throne of Genius. Yet there are still some occasional rays of light, which, darting across the hemisphere of the Muses, give us a transient glimpse of the realms where the lyres of Milton, Pope, and Collins, remain yet suspended, though unstrung. There are few to whom the lovers of poetry owe greater obligations than to Miss Seward; and we only lament that we have not more frequent opportunity of making her our acknowledgements. The present collection consists of, 1. Llangollen Vale, a Poem, addressed to the Right Hon. Lady Eleanor Butler and Miss Ponsonby, whose romantic retirement and unparalleled attachment are alike notorious (see p 413). 2. Verses on Wrexham, and the Inhabitants of its Environs. 3. Hoyle Lake (see also p. 413). 4. Herva, a Runic Dialogue. 5. Eyam. 6. To Time past; and, lastly, Sonnets, selected the author says, from a Centenary of Sonnets, which she intends, at a future period, to publish collectively.—The task of selection becomes exceedingly easy where all are beautiful; but, on the whole, we are inclined to prefer the Verses on Wrexham, and the poem called Eyam, as being most chaste, simple, and impressive. We, therefore, give the whole of the latter:

"For one short week I leave, with anxious heart,
Source of my filial cares, the full of Days,
Lur'd by the promise of harmonic Art,
To breathe her Handel's soul-exulting lays.
Pensive I trace the Derwent's amber wave
Foaming through sylvan banks, or view it lave
The soft romantic valleys, high o'er-peer'd
By hills and rocks, in savage grandeur rear'd.
Not two short miles from thee, can I restrain
Thy haunts, my native Eyam, long unseen?
Thou, and thy lov'd inhabitants, again
Shall meet my transient gaze. Thy rocky screen,
Thy airy cliffs I mount, and seek thy shade,
Thy roofs, that brow the steep, romantic glade;
But, while on me thy eyes of Friendship glow, [flow.
Swell my pain'd sighs, my tears spontaneous
In scenes paternal, not beheld through years
Nor view'd till now, but by a father's side,
Well might the tender, tributary tears,
From keen regrets of duteous fondness, glide.
Its pastor, to this human-flock no more
Shall the long flight of future days restore;
Distant he droops—and that once gladdening eye [are nigh.
Now languid gleams, e'en when his friends
Through this known walk, where weedy gravel lies, [grass
Rough, and unsightly; by the long coarse
Of the once smooth and vivid green, with
To the deserted rectory I past; [sighs
Stray through the darken'd chamber's naked bound, [found.
Where Childhood's earliest, liveliest bliss I
How chang'd, since erst, the light some walls beneath, [breathe!
The social joys did their warm comforts
Ere yet I go, who may return no more,
That sacred pile, 'mid yonder shadowy trees,
Let me revisit!—antient, massy door,
Thou greatest hoarse! my vital spirits freeze
Pacing the vacant pulpit to the space
Where humble rails the decent altar grace,
And where my infant sister's ashes sleep,
Whose loss I left the childest sport to weep.

Now the low beams, with paper garlands hung,
In memory of some village youth or maid,
Draw the soft tear, from thrill'd remembrance sprung, [paid!
How oft my childhood mark'd that tribute
The gloves suspended by the garland's side,
White as its snowy flowers, with ribbands tied; [spread,
Dear village! long these wreaths funereal
Simple memorials of thy early dead!
But, O! thou blank and silent pulpit! thou
That with a father's precepts just and bland
Didst win my ear, as Reason's strengthening glow
Shew'd their full value—now thou seem'st to stand
Before my sad suffus'd and trembling gaze,
The dreariest relick of departed days;
Of eloquence paternal, nervous, clear,
Dim apparition thou,—and bitter is my tear."

Yet, with all the praise which we freely bestow on Miss Seward, it is not without a due mixture of serious regret that we see her sometimes careless and sometimes affected, giving cause, on more occasions than one, for that kind of censure which, with some justice, though too great acrimony, has been passed on the Della Cruscan community. Miss S. should be superior to prettinesses and conceits, which, whenever they occur, are disreputable to the claims of Genius.

175. *The*

175. *The Causes of the Contempt of the Clergy considered, in a Sermon intended to have been preached at a Visitation.*

THE commonly alleged causes of this contempt are *ignorance*, *immorality*, and *bigotry*, which the writer before us obviates in the best manner he is able; and proceeds to consider a less avowed, but probably more general, cause of contempt experienced by the inferior clergy—their *poverty*; which, to the great credit of the present bishop of London, has been so effectually remedied by the late act for the relief of curates by augmenting their salaries.

176. *A Supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of* Edward Gibbon, *Esq.*

A republication, without date or publisher's name (but of which a copy has been sent us), of a well-written paper called the *Observer*, dated Nov. 25, 1779, addressed to Mr. Gibbon, one of the lords of trade, intending to expose the *Memoire justificatif*, a flate-paper, penned by him, relative to the American war, and the parts which the courts of France and Spain took in it.

177. *An Account of The Black* Charaibs *in the Island of St.* Vincent, *with the* Charaib *Treaty of* 1773, *and other original Documents, compiled from the Papers of the late Sir* William Young, *Bart.*

FROM this pamphlet we learn, what we want not repeated evidence of, that the deep revenge, long treasured up in the breasts of negroes, operated upon and fomented by French arguments and perfidy, is sufficient to counteract the best designs, and destroy the most flourishing British settlement. The red Charaibs, the aborigines of the island have been nearly extirpated by the black invaders, descendants from the cargo of an African slave-ship, wrecked, 1675, on a small island two leagues West of St. Vincents; and both together, assisted by the French governors of Martinique, have nearly effected the destruction of the British settlers, to whose government they had sworn allegiance. Let the friends of Negroe liberty, and the advocates for Negroe virtue, exult in the cruelties practised on the English, and call it retaliation; but either the Charaibs or the English must quit St. Vincent's.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The IVth and Vth volumes of Abulfeda's Moslemic Annals were published in 1794 at COPENHAGEN (see our vol. LXII. p. 258). At p. 160 of vol. IV. are concluded the extracts from Abulfeda, given by the celebrated Schultens in Bohadin's Life of Saladin; in which edition were omitted whatever was not immediately connected with the life of that conqueror, such as literary anecdotes, and many pieces of poetry. The Arabic text in this new edition is printed with superior elegance and accuracy; but the version is more paraphrastic than that of Schultens, and, in some instances, additions are made to it, and too many Latin words of the lower empire, or *infima Latinitas*, are introduced, which the too scrupulous adherence of Professor Adler to his copy has prevented him from changing for the better. Mr. Reiske's notes to both volumes contain extracts from Marac and other Arabian writers, from the historians of the crusades, and from the accounts of travellers, particularly Wansleb, whose three voyages into Egypt are printed, one 1663, for the first time, in a collection of voyages, by Professor Paulus, at Jena, 1794, 8vo; vol III. highly valuable for the account of Abyssinia. These notes exhibit farther proofs of the extensive learning and sound judgement for which Reiske has been universally admired. Adler has subjoined three indexes; 1. of difficult and rare words; 2. historical; 3. geographical.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We have received a sensible and dispassionate letter from Mr. Moss, author of a treatise on the Management, Nursing, and Diseases, of Children, &c. vindicating the style of his treatise, and intimating, perhaps not altogether without reason, that the writer of the criticism on his work has, in one instance, suffered his pleasantry to get a little the better both of his good-nature and the soundness of his judgement. If it will be any consolation to Mr. Moss, *we* will add, that he who writes a useful book, well calculated to answer the end for which it was intended, may smile at the wit, or even the worse qualities, of a less favourable critic.

JUVENIS asks, in what book he may meet with a particularization of the tenets of the different sects of religion? We refer him to an abstract of them by Mr. Evans, reviewed LXV. 583, if he mean the *Christian* religion; or to Broughton's "Dictionary of all Religions."

TETENHALL Church in our next; with the plate of Saxon Coins, obligingly sent by an old correspondent; the OAKS in AMPTHILL PARK; portrait of JOHN GREEN, of Wexford; Lieut. WESTERN'S monument; &c.

To

To JOSEPH C. WALKER, Esq.

ON HIS RETURN FROM THE CONTINENT.

I.

THE Muſe, that on thy parting prow
Her votive tablet laid,
And fill'd the gale that on thy ſtreamers play'd,
With many a fervent heart-felt vow,
Like the night-warbling bird that 'plains
Her abſent mate in melting ſtrains,
Now, as the ſoaring lark that meets the morn,
(Had ſhe her fluent note) would ſing thy [with'd return.

II.

Now venal bards, in Potſdam's grove,
Chaunt the retreat from Chialons' plain,
And mount their matchleſs king above
The chief*, who led his dauntleſs train
From old Euphrates' wat'ry bed,
O'er boundleſs wilds, with ſlaughter ſpread;
Or bid his name with PARMA's vie†,
The ſcourge of France, Lorrain's ally,
Who to Lutetia fought his way,
From Henry's rebels tore the yoke,
Diſorder'd Folleville's firm array,
Silenc'd Montgomery's thund'ring tubes,
And Grillon's ſpearmen broke‡;
Then homeward led, before the royal hoſt,
In ſtern retreat, ſecure and ſlow, the ſhadowy column croſt.

III.

Thus let them ſing to earn their pay,
And lull imperial cares in ſoft repoſe;
I envy not the penſion nor the lay,
The annual gold, the annual doſe,
Friend! with a far ſuperior glow,
Unbrib'd, I feel my boſom beat,
Exulting at your ſafe retreat
From ſcenes of ſtrange viciſſitude and woe.
You ſaw the martial pageant ſpread
Along proud Rhone's pavilion'd ſhore;
You ſaw the tempeſt lift its head,
Where, in terrific ſlumbers glowing
(The ſullen Eaſt the ſignal blowing),
You ſaw th' exterminating fire,
You heard the thunders, mutt'ring long, conſpire, [mendous roar.
To ſhake the aſtoniſh'd world with tre-
Where are they now? By Franklin's wand
Quench'd are the bolts, the clouds diſband,
The gloomy volumes, pierc'd with light, divide,
The great majeſtic viſion fleets away
(Thus darkneſs ebbs at light's returning tide);
Soon ſcatter'd, though with toil combin'd;
They go, "nor leave a wreck behind;"
The ſhadowy cohorts fly, the ſcepter'd forms decay.

IV.

While execrations fill'd the gale
That ſwept the threat'ning gloom afar,
Or while, o'er Belgia's wat'ry pale,
In rude ſhock of alternate war,
Contending nations won and loſt
The batter'd wall, the bloody poſt;
While Death, between the Maeſe and Rhone, [throne;
O'er gaſping legions roll'd his mowing
What ſpell, by gifted wizard wrought,
Through this long paſs of perils brought
My friend? The ſtraight where Scylla raves,
And juſtling rocks torment the waves,
Leſs dreadful far, the Greek beheld,
To ride the boiling ſurge compell'd.
Thy guardian was the ſame protecting pow'r
Who o'er Laertes' ſon her ample ægis bore,
The patroneſs of ev'ry lib'ral art;
While the warm wiſh of many a heart,
Sent from the ſocial band at home,
Scatter'd the danger, broke the gloom,
Through thy long dang'rous march by land;
Nor failing when you reach'd the ſtrand,
Still, like a ſteady monſoon gale,
With perſev'ring breath inſpir'd the coming ſail.

V.

Not to the ſocial range alone confin'd,
Your noble energy of mind
Reviv'd the harmony of Tamor's hall,
Silent for many an age;
And, in thy claſſic page,
O'er her fall'n poets flung a richly-figur'd pall*.
Why need I ſing the Plan thy genius drew†
To rouſe their ſlumb'ring Siſter‡ at the view,
What ſcenes to charm her from the tomb,
What ſpells to break her cloiſter'd gloom?
O may thy public ſpirit, fraught
With all that Florence knew and taught,
With all that Buonarotti dar'd,
With all of heav'n that Raphael ſhar'd,
With Guido's grace, and Roſa's fire,
Brood o'er the formleſs maſs,
The mighty outline taſte,
And bid the glowing ſeeds of gen'rous art conſpire!

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* Xenophon, who conducted the famous retreat of the ten thouſand.

† The Duke of Parma, who compelled Henry IV. to raiſe the ſiege of Paris in 1591, and led his troops in ſafety to the Netherlands in the face of the royal army. See Davila, book 12.

‡ Montgomery, Folleville, and Grillon, celebrated commanders under Henry IV.

* Hiſtorical Memoirs of the Iriſh Bards.

† The Plan publiſhed by Mr. Walker for the encouragement of painting in Ireland, intituled, "Outlines of a Plan for promoting the Art of Painting."

‡ Painting.

The

The following lines are alluded to in the commencement of the foregoing Ode.

To J. C. WALKER, Esq.

EMBARKING FOR ITALY.

Sic te diva Cypri,
Sic Fratres Helenæ, & lucida sidera, &c.
Hor. lib. i. Ode 3.

MAY the twin sons of Music and chaste Love,
The genii of *Etria*, preside o'er your way;
May your vessel be built from Calliope's grove,
And her sisters, turn'd Sea-nymphs, the pageant convey.

May the Sov'reign of storms, in his gloomy Bastile,
Confine ev'ry gale but the soft-breathing West,
Till gentle Parthenope lave the long keel,
And the green shores of Italy hail their new guest!

May the Minstrels of Ireland, from Lethe's lone strand
By you re-conducted, to Virgil resign,
In a full-sounding Pæan, that elegant hand,
Whose well woven chaplets their temples entwine!

For not like a thoughtless young spendthrift he goes,
For trifles to barter his morals or health;
But find where the Sisters of Science repose,
And bless us with more than Peruvian wealth.

The humblest of Bards, but the warmest of Friends,
For many a sociable classical day,
This slender memorial of amity sends,
Where Friendship, not Genius, awakens the lay.

ROLLO.

TWO SONNETS:

BY MISS LOCKE.

I.

BENEATH thy awful reign, mysterious Night!
I love to listen to the tempest's roar;
To watch till Morn shall with her earliest light
Gild the lone castle and its ruins hoar.

Yet, as I wind along the caverns drear,
I look around with half-reluctant eye;
Down sinks my flutt'ring heart with idle fear,
I shudder as strange forms seem passing by.

Not so the wretch mark'd out by public scorn,
On him no visionary shapes attend;
He shuns th' approach of day, because the morn
Brings to his aid no sympathising friend.
He hails night's low'ring clouds, that o'er him roll,
Black as his fate, and fullen as his soul.

II.

CHILDHOOD! I love to mark thy cherub smile,
Thy spring elastic, and thy busy pace,
Anxious the painted insect to beguile,
With fear, hope, transport, pictur'd in thy face.

And, if thou seest a parent's sorrowing eye,
Lisping wilt ask to kiss away her pain,
Let fall a trickling tear, thou know'st not why,
Then hie thee joyous to thy sports again.

Ah! who would check the raptures of thy mind
With serious warnings of thy future doom;
Round infant brows a wreath of cypress bind,
And tear youth's flow'rets in their early bloom?

Few are the roses that life's eve adorn,
Noon blights the buds that open'd with the morn.

To a Moth, fluttering about my Candle.

VAIN flutt'ring insect, pageant of an hour,
Come, let me thwart thy self-destructive will;
Short are the pleasures in thy little pow'r,
And yet thou'lt make them even shorter still.

How apt an emblem of mistaken man,
When in his veins flow youth's empurpled tide!
I see the semblance to my kindred clan,
And own the folly shame would gladly hide.

Both are attracted by an empty blaze;
Pleasure to this, what flame to that supplies;
Each idly flutters in th' illusive rays,
Then falls a victim, and repentant dies.

Nuneaton, June 27. J. S. COBBOLD.

SONNET,

TO THE RAMBLER.

BUDWORTH! well pleas'd I view thy honest zeal
In Nature's favour and thy country's cause;
The bosom true to either soon must feel
The roughest sketch thy glowing pencil draws.

From the tall crag, whose grey head seems a cloud,
To the low flow'ret in the modest vale;
From the steep cataract that roars aloud,
Down where the broad lake curls to meet the gale;

I follow thee—and, in thy Rambles wild,
I love to hear thee beauteous scenery praise;
But, when thy theme is Man, O Nature's child!
By thee extoll'd in these degenerate days,
Too rashly, sure, thou judgest all the best.
By thine own generous heart—the truest and the best!

S. E.

A

A literal Translation of a Sacred Ode on the Providential Deliverance of our Most Gracious Sovereign, Oct. 29, 1795. (See p. 59.)

I.

WHO would believe this horrible thing which hath been committed in the land? Blood-thirsty men conspired together to destroy the anointed of Jehovah.

II.

Because there was no fear of God among them, they wickedly said in their rebellious heart, the king shall not reign over us: we will do that which is right in our own eyes.

III.

Then they who diligently sought his life hid a snare for him in the way; they prepared secretly the instruments of death, and had well nigh killed him.

IV.

Unless Jehovah had delivered them from all those * who hate him without a cause, he would have been a prey to their fury; and we had been deprived of the best of kings.

V.

Rejoice now, O happy nation; behold, thy king liveth! Shout now, O people, with the voice of joy; behold, they who devised evil against him are confounded.

VI.

The king shall rejoice in the strength of Jehovah; for, very great is his mercy towards him. He shall sing unto God with all his heart; for, his soul is precious in his eyes.

VII.

Blessed be Jehovah, our God, who in distress hath wrought salvation for our king and for his people! Blessed be the name of his Majesty for ever!

VIII.

In thee, O God, the king putteth his trust; let not his enemies triumph over him! Let them all be cloathed with shame; but upon his head may the crown flourish!

Lambeth, April 14. H. DIMOCK.

HYMN

Sung, June 12, 1796, *by the Charity Children at St.* MICHAEL'S, *Cornhill.*

(The Words by Mr. S. BIRCH. *See p* 321.)

LORD of life, all praise excelling!
Thou, in glory unconfin'd,
Deign'st to make thy sacred dwelling
With the poor of patient mind.

As thy love through all creation
Beams like thy diffusive light;
So the scorn'd or envy'd station
Shrinks before thine equal sight.

Thus thy care, for all providing,
Warm'd thy faithful Prophet's tongue;
Who, the lot of all deciding,
To thy chosen Israel sung:

"When thine harvest * yields thee pleasure,
Thou the golden sheaf shalt bind;
To the poor belongs the treasure
Of the scatter'd ears behind:
These thy God ordains to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

"When thine olive-plants increasing
Pour their plenty o'er the plain;
Grateful thou shalt take the blessing,
But not search the boughs again:
This thy God ordains to bless
The widow and the fatherless.

"When thy favour'd vintage flowing
Gladdens thine autumnal scene;
Own the bounteous hand bestowing,
But thy vines the poor shall glean:
So thy God ordains to bless
The widow and the fatherless."

Still we read thy word declaring
Mercy, Lord, thine own decree;
Mercy, ev'ry sorrow sharing,
Warms the heart resembling thee.

Still the orphan and the stranger,
Still the widow, own thy care;
Screen'd by thee from ev'ry danger,
Heard by thee in ev'ry pray'r.

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. STEWART.

In Imitation of Collins's Ode.

HOW sleeps the Wife, who sinks to rest
By husband, friends, and children blest!
Connubial Love, a matron mild,
And Innocence, a smiling child,
And Honour, Truth, and Grief sincere,
These all attend her hallow'd bier.

And Memory, in time to come,
Shall oft revisit Anna's tomb,
With Fancy's aid, again retrace
Her fond, maternal, anxious face;
Then ev'ry sweetest flow'r untwine
To deck beloved Anna's shrine.

Melford, July 20. R. W.

Epitaph in the Church of King's Teington, Devon, where several Clergymen had died of Agues in 1662; *written by their Successor.*

FELL Tyrant! can't profaner blood
suffice:
Must priests that offer be the sacrifice?
Go tell the Genii that in Hades lie.
Thy triumphs o'er this sacred Calvary;
Till some just Nemesis avenge our cause,
And teach this kill-priest to revere just laws.

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* For שׁאנים in the original, read שׂאים

* Deut. xxiv. 19.

TO ELIZA.

SAY, dear Eliza, since thine answering care
Has chac'd the hideous phantom of Despair,
Which late, near Pevensey's deserted shade,
Haunted my steps along the marshy glade;
Say, since thy bosom owns the sacred flame
Of purest friendship, and allows the claim,
Beats with regard, perchance with pity sighs,
Nor checks the fond emotions which arise;
Say, why reserv'd and cruel should you prove,
And stern forbid the sympathy of love?
Heav'ns! with what rapture did thine artless page
Arrest my sight, and every sense engage,
When first the tender character, endear'd
By quick conjecture, to my eyes appear'd!
Oft on those lines, where Friendship pure portrays
Thy fervent wishes, I enraptur'd gaze;
Frequent forsake the beaten path-way side,
And roam near Ocean's solitary tide,
On the lone beach take up my silent stand,
Or range the barren melancholy sand,
To trace each sentence with enquiring eye,
And taste the raptures which thy lines supply.
Sudden I start—Eliza there declares
No kind attention to a lover's pray'rs;
Cold and reserv'd, a list'ning ear denies
To all warm passions, nameless luxuries.
When love unfeign'd would urge its tender theme,
She calls the balm of life an idle dream;
Content in friendly apathy to live,
Nor taste the rapturous joys which love can give;
Resolv'd no husband's plighted faith to share,
And waste her sweetness in the desart air.
Ah, beauteous Maid, reverse the cruel doom,
Nor sink unwedded to the silent tomb!
See, mid the hurrying world's tumultuous strife,
How calm the placid station of the wife;
Who, when Oppression would its talons rear,
Or pining Sickness give the pang severe,
Misfortune keen inflict the poignant grief,
Finds in her husband's shelt'ring arms relief;
Sees his protecting hand uplifted high
To ward the vivid shock of misery;
Prompt to defend the partner of his care,
And all the fury of the storm to bear;
The tide of woe with feeling hand to turn,
Nor let the mistress of his bosom mourn!
Thus on the promontory's brow sublime,
Lash'd by rude winds, decay'd by stealing time,
In some lone covert, sheltter'd from the storm,
See the pale yellow poppy's graceful form
Rise o'er the brink, and, gay with harmless pride,
View wild commotions on the rough sea ride;
No storm can reach the safe protected flow'r,
The blust'ring tempest or the whelming show'r,
Plac'd far above the sweeping tumult's course,
She smiles at danger, and defies its force.
Oft as my sacred occupation calls
Within yon hallow'd edifice's walls,
Not all the emblems of the blest abode,
The floating vesture, or the book of God,
The prostrate figure on the tomb reclin'd,
The pious text to stimulate the mind,
Can chace thine image from my faithful breast,
Or dim the beauteous portrait there impress'd.
In vain Religion's holy duties claim
My wand'ring heart with energetic flame,
In vain I strive, on Holy Writ employ'd,
To calm my mind, to fill the aching void;
No kindling zeal with holier heat inspires
My soul, which burns with love's devoutest fires.
Oft when Vexation's serpent-fang invades
My drear retreat, mid solitary shades;
(For Care, too general visitant, will find
The titled noble and illiterate hind;
Intrusive follow with its anguish still
The humble curate of yon spire-clad hill;)
Musing, I ponder on the fretful strife,
And calm survey the miseries of life,
Think how its cares their hideous form would lose,
Were dearest B—— no longer to refuse
Her love, the only solace I can know,
The balm which rapture can alone bestow.
So unctuous oil, diffus'd o'er Ocean's tide,
Bids the proud tumult of his waves subside,
Spreads a smooth calm, though foaming billows rise,
And all the whelming of the surge defies;
In vain the rising storm hoarse-murm'ring raves,
Conflicting waters dash in angry waves,
See the clear peaceful surface quiet keep,
Mid the grand turbid motion of the deep:
So all life's storms but lullabies would prove
To soothe to rapture on the breast of love,
Would dear Eliza deign this heart to share,
Partake its transports, and assuage its care.
Blest with thy love, no mining cares would load
Life's daily walk; with gayest flow'rs 'twere strew'd
Would you but once your cold reserve resign,
And be, till death should solve the union, mine.
Then, haply then, Eliza's love to claim,
Some infant babe might lisp its mother's name;
Maternal transports might I eager trace
On ev'ry feature of thine angel-face,
When the dear child, soft-pillow'd on thy breast,
Its infant sense of happiness confess'd,
Its little hands with speechless joy would move,
Or ope its mother's eyes in sign of love.

Such

Such the mild raptures of the wedded state
To those who shun the follies of the great;
Who seek retirement, and in nature find,
The best, the calmest, happiness of mind;
In social duties, and in mutual love,
Joys most substantial and most lasting prove.
Here let me pause Dear Girl, accept from me
This tribute due to friendship and to thee.
Farewel; if future observations shew
This transient estimate of wedlock true;
If kind, consenting, you at length agree
To join, at Hymen's sacred shrine, with me,
Constant and tender shall my passion burn,
Worthy thy best reciprocal return;
No haughty mandates, no unjust controul,
Shall hurt the placid temper of thy soul;
No passions fright, no arts illiberal vex,
No weak unfounded jealousy perplex;
But love, regard, affection, still combine
To make you bless the hour you first were mine:
These, with esteem and passion's ceaseless flame,
Shall make friend, husband, lover, still the same.

J. S.

ODE TO MELANCHOLY.

NYMPH of the pallid hue, and downcast eye,
Around whose brow a wreath of cypress twines,
For ever doom'd to breathe the pensive sigh,
And beat that breast where comfort never shines;
To thee, when dissipated crouds retire,
I tune the sad, the woe-expressive, lyre.

Me to some tott'ring abbey-ruins bear,
When trembling twilight o'er the landscape falls,
Where hollow echoes vibrate on the ear,
And the long moss droops from the mould'ring walls;
There midst decaying structures let us muse,
Nor heed the clammy mists nor chilly dews.

At midnight hour with thee I'll wander o'er
The dreary heath; th' ungenial damps defy;
Or, stretch'd along the billow-beaten shore,
While the pale moon gleams from the clouded sky;
Amid the circling shades that whelm the night,
Catch the faint glimm'rings of some watch-tow'rs light.

Or, where funereal yews spread o'er the tomb,
Join'd hand in hand with thee, sad Nymph, I'll go,
To mark where Grief, enwrapt in awful gloom,
By the blue taper sheds her floods of woe,
And, weeping, wears the tardy hours away,
Till Morn's alarming clock proclaims the day.

Pleasure, avaunt! with all thy syren-crew,
Hence! ever may I flee their wanton pow'r;
And bid a long farewel, a last adieu,
To all the revels of the midnight hour!
Hark! heard'st thou not the direful shrieks of pain? [train.
Disease and death await the thoughtless

Dejected Maid! with thee content to dwell,
I shun the noise of Folly's idle brood,
To seek thee in thy solitary cell,
Where vain delusive joys can ne'er intrude;
But Contemplation calm, the nymph divine,
Numbers the twinkling planets as they shine.

Charles town, South Carolina. T. R. SHEPHERD.

An Occasional Thought, on returning from the Funeral of my late worthy Friend Mr. JOSEPH WHITTUCK, *of* Bristol, *whose Wife, Infant Child, and himself, died within a short Time of each other.*

LO! in yon silent grave are left
Two bodies, of one soul bereft.
There have not been, since time began,
Two gentle minds more truly *one*.
Time strove, indeed, to make them two,
But this nor Time nor Death could do.
She—gentle, pious, kind, and fair,
His constant joy and pleasing care;
He—tender, gen'rous, good, and just,
Her hope, her love, and steady trust.
To Heav'n resign'd the calmly dies;
"And must you go!" he weeping cries,
"And must thy lovely offspring too
Be snatch'd for ever from my view!
My God! relieve my broken heart,
And take me to my dearer part;
This fond request, dear Lord, forgive,
And let me die—that I may live!"
Kind Heav'n, indulgent to his pray'r,
Reliev'd his pain, dispell'd his care;
Th' appointed summons wing'd its way,
And join'd them in the realms of day.
Jesus! to thee all thanks we owe
That Death no longer is our foe;
This pious pair well understood
Their full redemption in thy blood;
This form'd their lives to virtuous love,
And plac'd them near thy throne above.

W. O.

On the Death of a Lady's Canary-bird.

WHITHER, fond Bird, thy quick retreat,
From Vernon's kind protecting hand?
Think'st thou of bliss is fix'd the seat
In fam'd Canary's happy land?

Ah! no. In vain in purer air
Thou hop'st of bliss the seat to find;
In leaving Vernon's fost'ring care
Thou'st left a paradise behind.

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

Downing-ſtreet, June 18. The following extract of a letter has been received by Lord Grenville, from Col. Graham, dated Peri, May 31.

Yeſterday morning the French army, under the command of General Buonaparte, conſiſting of about 22,000 men, forced the paſſage of the Mincio, at Valeggio. Gen. Beaulieu ordered the different corps of his army to retire on Caſtle Nuovo, except the infantry at Goito, which, being part of the garriſon at Mantua, was ſent back there; and the diſpoſitions were ſo well made, that this was executed without any loſs; every attempt to moleſt them in their retreat was not only immediately checked by the diſtinguiſhed conduct of the cavalry, both Auſtrian and Neapolitan, but the right of the French army was attacked, with great intrepidity and ſucceſs, by eight ſquadrons (Hulans and the Neapolitan regiment du Roi) coming from Goito, who cut down a great many men, took ſome priſoners (among them one of Gen. Buonaparte's aides de camp, and three other officers) and brought off above 130 horſes. This morning the army, with all the artillery (except two pieces of cannon loſt at Valeggio), ammunition, ſtores, and baggage, paſſed the Adige in perfect order at Chiuſa: in this affair the loſs of the French muſt have been conſiderable; that of the Auſtrians is trifling, and fell chiefly on one of the battalions of Wurmſer, poſted at the bridge of Valeggio, but in all it does not exceed 300 men, many of whom, being wounded, could not be brought off, for want of waggons.

This afternoon, whilſt the bridge at Couiſa was removing, the French appeared on the right bank of the Adige, and began a cannonade, which was returned. It has continued during all the evening, with ſcarcely any loſs on the ſide of the Auſtrians.

Whitehall, June 18. The following diſpatches have been received at the office of the Right Hon. H. Dundas, from Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies.

Sir, *Head Quarters, St. Lucia, May* 2.

In my letter of the 9th of April I expreſſed a deſire to detach a body of troops to take poſſeſſion of Demerary, provided the Admiral Sir John Laforey would afford the neceſſary naval force. The admiral, upon my application to him for that purpoſe, immediately ordered the Malabar, La Pique, and Babet, on board of which, and the Grenada tranſport, with ſome ſmall veſſels, Maj. Gen. White, with the 39th, 93d, and 99th regiments, and a detachment of the royal artillery, embarked and ſailed on the 15th inſt. On the 21ſt his ſquadron arrived upon the coaſt of Demerary; and on the 22d the Governor and Council were ſummoned to ſurrender the colony to his Britannic Majeſty. The next day the terms were agreed to, the capitulation ſigned, and the Britiſh troops took poſſeſſion of the fort and colony. Lieut. Col. Hiſlop, of the 39th regiment, is left commandant of Demerary and Eſſequibo. Maj. Gen. White was to proceed to take poſſeſſion of the neighbouring colony of Berbice; and, after making the neceſſary arrangement, he is ordered to repair to his ſtation at St. Domingo. From the accounts received, there is produce to an immenſe value at Demerary, which will be immediately ſhipped for Great Britain.

May 3. I have the honour to inform you, that, on the 22d of April, the fleet, with the troops deſtined for the attack of St. Lucia, ſailed from Carliſle Bay, and anchored on the evening of the 23d in Marin Bay, Martinique, Admiral Sir John Laforey ſtill retaining the command. On the 24th Sir John reſigned the command to Rear Adm. Sir Hugh Chriſtian, K. B. and on the evening of the 26th we ſailed for St. Lucia. The diſpoſition for landing was arranged in the following manner. Maj. Gen. Campbell was ordered to diſembark with 1700 men at Longueville's Bay, which he accordingly effected without oppoſition, except ſome ſhots fired from Pidgeon iſland. In the morning of the 27th he advanced to Choc Bay. As ſoon as the head of the column began to appear, the center diviſion of the army diſembarked near the village of the Choc; upon which about 500 men, who had faintly oppoſed Maj. Gen. Campbell on his march, retired from Anger's plantation to Morne Chabot. This Morne is one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt commanding poſts in the neighbourhood of Morne Fortuné; and, as it was abſolutely neceſſary to occupy it to be able to inveſt Morne Fortuné on the North ſide, two detachments from the army, under the command of Brig. Gen. Moore and Brig. Gen. Hope, were ordered to march that evening to attack it on two different ſides. Brig. Gen. Moore marched at twelve that night, by the moſt circuitous road, with ſeven companies of the 53d regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Abercromby and 100 of Malcolm's rangers, with 50 of Lewenſtein's. Brig. Gen. Hope, with 350 men of the 57th, 150 of Malcolm's, and 50 of Lewenſtein's, took the ſhorter road. From a miſcalculation of time, ariſing from the information of guides, Brig. Gen. Moore's diviſion fell in with the advanced picquet of the enemy an hour and a half earlier than was expected,

pected. Finding that his march was discovered, and that it was impossible to halt the troops, who, from the narrowness of the path, were obliged to march in single files, the brigadier instantly decided to risk the attack with his own division, in which he was well seconded by the spirit of the troops, who formed with all the expedition which the ground would admit of, and, after a considerable resistance, drove the post. Brig. Gen. Hope's division marched with so much precision, that they arrived exactly at the hour appointed; and, if fortunately the attack could have been executed as was directed, the whole force of the enemy would have fallen. Brig Gen. Moore speaks handsomely of the behaviour of the troops under his command. A return of the loss is herewith inclosed. From 40 to 50 of the enemy were found killed; and 200 stand of arms, with some ammunition, taken. The next day Brig. Gen. Moore occupied Morne Duchassaux, in the rear of Morne Fortuné. The division under the command of Maj. Gen. Morshed, which was destined to land at Anse la Ray, did not complete their disembarkation for some days, owing to their ships falling to leeward. They are now in possession of the bar of the Grand Cul de Sac, and invest Morne Fortuné on the South side. It is impossible to describe the difficulty of communication in this country; and, as Morne Fortuné is now in a respectable state of defence, it will require time and much labour to erect the necessary batteries to reduce it. Yesterday the enemy attacked the advanced post of the grenadiers, who are commanded by Lieut. Col Mac Donald, of the 55th regiment, but were repulsed with considerable loss: though I am sorry to add that we had several officers, and 40 or 50 men, killed and wounded, a return of which I herewith inclose. The only officer killed is Capt. Kerr of the York Rangers, the rest are slightly wounded, among whom is Maj. Napier of the 63d. From the best information I can obtain, the enemy have a garrison of about 2000 well-disciplined black troops, some hundred whites, and a number of black people who have taken refuge in the fortress. Sir Hugh Christian has, upon every occasion, exerted himself to afford me every possible assistance from the royal navy.

May 4. It having been part of the original plan for the investment of the Morne Fortuné to drive the enemy from the batteries they had on the base of the mountain on the side of the Grand Cul de Sac, and by that means to open this bay to the ships of war, it naturally fell to the share of Maj. Gen. Morshed to execute that service. To render the success more secure, Brig. Gen. Hope was detached from the side of Morne Chabot, with 350 men of the 42d regiment, the light company of the 57th regiment, and part of Malcolm's corps, on the night of the 2d of May, supported by the 55th regiment, which was posted at Ferrands; and yesterday morning Maj Gen. Morshed was ordered to march in two columns, the right to cross the river of the Grand Cul de Sac at Cools, and the left to the mouth of the same river, where it falls into the Bay of the Grand Cul de Sac. Maj. Gen. Morshed, being taken ill, was obliged to resign the command to Brig. Gen. Perryn. Brig. Gen. Hope carried the battery Seche, within a short distance of the works of the Morne Fortuné, with an inconsiderable loss, had not the brave Lieut. Col. Malcolm unfortunately fallen upon this spot. Col Riddle, who commanded the column on the left, got possession of the lower battery, called Chepuis, and remained possessed of it for a considerable time; but the column under the command of Brig. Gen. Perryn, never having crossed the river at Cools, Lieut. Col. Riddle remained unsupported, and Brig. Gen. Hope's division also became unconnected, and consequently placed in a very critical situation. From these untoward circumstances, the plan failed in the execution, and the troops retired to their former position. The ships of war, which were destined to enter the Cul de Sac, returned to their anchorage. Brig. Gen. Hope has mentioned to me the very gallant behaviour of Capt. West, commanding the light company of the 57th regiment. From the intricate nature of this country, and the difficulty of approaching the Morne Fortuné on any side, except by Morne Duchassaux, I have been obliged to undertake a laborious communication from Choe Bay to that Morne, and to form a road capable of allowing the transportation of heavy artillery. I have the honour, &c.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

Admiralty-Office, June 18, 1796. The following dispatches have been received by Evan Nepean, Esq.

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 4.

Sir, I transmit a duplicate of my letter of the 21st of last month, by which their Lordships will have been informed of my arrival that day at Barbadoes. The squadron and transports weighed on the next day, and on the 23d, at seven P.M. anchored in Marin Bay, Martinico. The day following Admiral Sir John Laforey resigned the command of the squadron, and sailed with the Majestic. I made the signal to prepare to sail early the next morning, and quitted Marin Bay with his Majesty's squadron and the troops about the close of day. The time for preparation was but short, the Admiral having proposed, to make his arrangement for the

the expedition to Marin Bay; but I felt the necessity of prompt exertion, and therefore ventured upon a hasty arrangement rather than delay the ardour of the troops, or lose time in so advanced a season. The General's plan of attack required support in three separate divisions by ships of force; the first was to take place in Longueville Bay, at Ance du Cap and Ance Bequene, the second in the Choc Bay; and the third at Ance la Rave, some distance to the Southward of the Cul de Sac. The first point of landing was commanded by a battery of five guns, placed on the low point of Pigeon Island; and it was supposed that another battery commanded the Bay of Longueville. I therefore directed the Vengeance, Ganges, Hebe, and Pelican brig, to cover this landing, with instructions for the Hebe to lead into Ance la Cap, the Ganges to support her, and the Pelican to anchor in the Ance Bequene. The vengeance I kept upon the weather-beam of the Astrea, in order that she might, if necessary, cover the Ganges, by anchoring in the angle of Pigeon Island battery. The position was taken by the three ships with great spirit and judgement: the fire from the ships kept the battery at check, dismounted one of the guns, and the troops landed without opposition. The second division was directed to be led by the Alfred to the anchorage in Choc Bay; the third by Capt. Dilkes of the Madras, supported by the Beaulieu. A strong lee current had driven the body of the transports so far to leeward, that it was not possible to effect the landing in Choc Bay; and the one intended for Ance La Rave was, for the same reasons, deferred; but the Vengeance, Arethusa, and Victorieuse brig, were ordered to take the several covering stations in Choc Bay at break of day on the 27th, when the landing was effected at half past ten A. M. and equally without opposition. The signal was made at the same time to Capt. Dilkes to put his orders into execution; but this division did not land until the 28th. The enemy retreated from their distant posts, and have entered the Morne Fortune, which height the general is surrounding and preparing to attack, to which time I have, in consequence of the general's requisition to that effect, landed 300 seamen, under the command of Capt. Lane, of the Astrea, and Capt. Rymes of the Bull Dog. The general directed, on the 2d instant, an attack to be made against the batteries on the Northern side of the Grand Cul de Sac, with a view to obtain that anchorage, and thereby facilitate the landing artillery and erecting batteries: the attack was proposed to take place at day-break on the 3d, by three columns, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Morshead; two of the columns reached with success their directed stations; but the centre column, having met with some unexpected difficulty, did not effect their junction. The Madras, Beaulieu, Pelican, and Victorieuse, were to support this attack; the Beaulieu had three seamen slightly wounded, and the head of her foremast injured. The attack on shore not having been successful, the Madras and Beaulieu have returned to Marigot des Soufflaux, to co-operate with Maj.-Gen. Morshead. It would be unjust to the merit of Capt. M'Donald, of the Ganges, and the officers acting under him at Bay Longueville, were I to omit repeating their just claim to my commendation; Capt. Rymes, of the Bull Dog, and Capt. Meares, of the transport department, commanded the division of boats at Longueville Bay; Captains Evans of the Fury, Dobree of the Woolwich, and Capt. Hill and Lieut. Skipper of the transport service commanded the several divisions of flat boats at the Choc and Ance La Raye landings; and I had good reason to be satisfied with their assiduity and proper exertions. The natural strength of this country is such, that time and great exertion will be necessary for its reduction. There exists the most perfect desire on the part of the officers and seamen of the squadron to share the fatigue and hazard with the army; and I trust that this desire may be kept awake to effectual advantage. H. C. CHRISTIAN.

Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 4.

Sir, Capt. Parr, of the Malabar, having by orders from the Adm. Sir John Laforey, been detached to Demerara with the Malabar, Undaunted, Pique, and Babet, to protect a detachment of troops under the command of Maj. Gen. Whyte, whose instructions were, in connection with Capt. Parr, to take the colonies of Demerara and Berbice under the protection of his Majesty's government, has reported his complete success at the settlement of Demerara; a copy of his letter relative to his conduct, and the papers to which it refers, are inclosed for their Lordships information. H. C. CHRISTIAN.

Malabar, off Demerara, April 24.

Sir, In pursuance of your orders I arrived off Demerara, with his Majesty's ships La Babet, Undaunted, and La Pique, with the Grenada and other transports; and having, in conjunction with Maj.-Gen. Whyte, commanding the land forces, prepared for the attack of that place, I proceeded over the bar with La Babet, Capt. Lobb, and La Pique, Capt. Bligh, followed by the land forces in some small craft, and all the boats of the squadron, on the evening of the 21st, and came to an anchor one mile and a half from the fort. The tide falling out so late, prevented our further proceeding until the morning of the 22d, when the inclosed summons (inserted

serted in the Gazette of Saturday) was sent in by Lieut.-Col Hislop: it produced the accompanying answer, &c. which will inform you of the capitulation of Fort William Frederick, with the colony of Demerara and its dependencies, including Efequeiba, together with a frigate of 28 guns, and a cutter of 12. There being a French privateer up the river, I have sent the cutter, with the boats of the fleet, up the river for her, and to take possession of such ships as appear to be lawful captures. On the night of the 21st I was joined by his Majesty's ship Scipio, Capt. Lafforey, whose boats and men we should have found indispensably necessary had the summons been refused. In consequence of a requisition from Maj.-Gen. Whyte, I ventured to detain the Undaunted, whose men, marines, and boats, were also necessary: My compliance in this, I hope, will meet your approbation, as I agreed in opinion with the general in the necessity of her assistance. Gen. Whyte having orders to reduce the settlement of Berbice, we mean to attack that place as soon as pilots and proper information can be obtained; which when reduced, I shall return to you with all possible dispatch; and as the Scipio is necessary for this service, I venture to detain her; and assure you, Sir, this shall not be a moment after she can be dispensed with. Having occasion for La Pique to go against Berbice, I have ordered Capt. Lobb to arm the captured frigate with what men he can spare, as she will be very necessary as a guard ship. I am, &c. THO. PARR.

Sir John Lafforey, Bart. &c. &c.

Letter from Capt Wintborp, of his Majesty's Sloop Albacore, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, May 19.

Sir, I beg you will be pleased to acquaint my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I arrived here on the 9th of May; and on my passage from Madeira, in lat 14 deg. 43 min. long. 47 deg 30 min. Barbadoes bearing S. 83 deg. W. distance 233 leagues, I fell in with, and, after a chace of six hours, captured L'Athenian French national corvette, mounting 14 four-pounders and 13 men, commanded by M. Jervais, Lieut. de Vaisseaux. She is a new vessel, fitted out at Guadaloupe, and has done much mischief in those seas.

I am, &c. R. WINTHROP.

Letter from Captain Cochrane, of his Majesty's Ship Thetis, to Mr. Nepean.

St. George's, Bermuda, May 16.

I beg leave to inclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Capt. Evans, of his Majesty's sloop, Spencer, giving an account of his having captured, on the 4th instant, the French corvette La Volcan, from Charlestown, bound to Guadaloupe, after an action of one hour and a quarter. Much praise seems to be due to Capt. Evans, his officers and ships company for their very steady conduct. The very great superiority of the enemy in number of guns, and the Spencer having three guns dismounted on the side she engaged, prevented the action from being brought to a close so soon as it otherwise would have been.

Spencer, St. George's, Bermuda, May 10.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that on the morning of the 4th instant, being in company with his Majesty's ships Boneta and L'Esperance, in latitude 28 deg. N. and longitude 69 deg. W. our signal being made to chace, we pursued, and at twelve o'clock came up with and captured the French corvette La Volcan, after a close action of one hour and a quarter, with the loss of one seaman killed and one wounded. The above-mentioned ships having chased two vessels standing a contrary way, we lost sight of them about ten o'clock. My officers and ship's company deserve the highest credit for their conduct on this occasion, evincing a coolness and obedience very meritorious. I am more particularly indebted to Lieut. Lenox and Mr. Harriden the master, for their assistance. I cannot exactly ascertain the enemy's loss, as they studiously endeavour to suppress it, but have reason to think it considerable. They have suffered very much from some powder casks and combustibles taking fire, which they had prepared with an intent to board us. Several of their men jumping overboard were drowned, and many others miserably burnt, some of whom have since died. The damage they sustained was very great, her top-masts being shot away, and her rigging, both standing and running, cut to pieces. The Spencer's (excepting her mizen mast badly wounded, and some of the running rigging rendered useless) is not material. I have judged it proper to make this port, to land our prisoners, whose numbers far exceed our own, as well as to refit and to compleat our water.

I am, &c. A. E. EVANS.

Hon. A. F. Cochrane, &c. &c.

Admiralty-Office, June 21, 1796. A letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, Cork-Harbour, June 15, 1796.

My letter of the 13th instant acquainted you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that I had sent out La Trompeuse sloop to meet the Unicorn and her prize La Tribune, and afford them any assistance they might need; you will now please to communicate to their Lordships, that, in execution of these orders, La Trompeuse, within a few hours after sailing from hence, on the 13th instant, discovered two brigs, the nearest of which, a cutter, having but just before been captured by the other, was immediately retaken, and Capt. Wallis pro-

proceeded in chace of the privateer, which he had the good fortune to come up with, and to capture about ten o'clock the same evening, close in shore, between Baily Cotton and Cable Island. She proves to be L'Eveille, mounting six guns, four of which were thrown over-board during the chace, but carrying one hundred men; had been out ten days from Brest, and had in the morning, well to the Southward, taken a Newfoundland outward-bound brig, which our other cruizers are likely to intercept.

Admiralty-Office, June 28, 1796. Extract of a letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, K.B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Mr. Nepean, dated on board the Victory, off Toulon, May 11, 1796.

I desire you will communicate to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed letter from Com. Nelson, addressed to me; and the satisfaction I feel in having an officer of such zeal and local knowledge on the important station he occupies.

Agamemnon, off Loano, April 25, 1796.

Sir, This morning, having received information, that a convoy, laden with stores for the French army, had anchored at Loano, I lost no time in proceeding off that place, with the Meleager, Diadem, and Peterell. I was sorry to observe, on my approach, that, instead of a convoy, only four vessels were laying under the batteries, which opened on our approach, and their fire was returned as the ships got up, under cover of which our boats boarded the four vessels, and brought them off. The vessels laying very near the shore, a heavy fire of musquetry was kept on our boats; and it is with the greatest grief I have to mention that Lieut. James Noble, of the Agamemnon, a most worthy and gallant officer, is, I fear, mortally wounded. The fire from the ships keeping under the fire of the batteries, we sustained no damage; the Agamemnon was, I believe, the only ship struck by shot. The principal part of this service fell on our boats, whose conduct and gallantry could not on any occasion have been exceeded; and I wish fully to express the sense I entertain of the gallantry of every officer and man employed on this occasion. Herewith I transmit a list of wounded, and of the vessels taken, none of which had any colours hoisted or men on board when taken. I have the honour to be, &c. HORATIO NELSON.

Sir John Jervis, K.B.

Downing-street, June 30. Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, have been received from Lieut.-Col. Craufurd, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Bamberg, June* 1, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that hostilities commenced yesterday morning at half an hour past ten o'clock. The enemy attacked the village of Wallhausen, situated near the source of the Nahe, and occupied by the Austrians as an advanced post; but they were repulsed, losing from 60 to 70 killed, and near 400 taken prisoners. To day a part of the Austrian Hulans, and the Salkbourg light-infantry, attacked and defeated one of the enemy's posts near Steinberg, towards the source of the Blies. There have been other trifling skirmishes that are not worth noticing; in all which the Austrians have had the advantage. In the course of yesterday and to-day their loss has been four officers, and between 70 and 80 non-commissioned officers and privates.

I have the honour, &c. C. CRAUFURD.

Ober Mosebel, June 6, 1796.

On the 4th and 5th reports were received from Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who commanded the corps upon the Sieg. They stated the substance as follows: the two divisions of the enemy's troops that were in the neighbourhood of Dusseldorff, being considerably re-enforced from their army of the North, marched towards the Sieg; and, after some severe skirmishes, forced the prince of Wirtemberg's advanced posts to quit that river on the 1st. His Serene Highness then took a position at Crobach, near Hackenburg, having an advanced guard at Altkirchen. On the third the enemy attacked the post of Altkirchen, and carried it with great loss, after experiencing the most obstinate resistance that it was possible to make. Nothing could surpass the bravery displayed by the Austrian troops; but they were obliged to yield to the great superiority of numbers; the enemy having brought the principal part of the force which they had on the right bank of the Rhine against that one point.

Head-quarters, Hockheim, June 10, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 6th inst. Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, upon finding that the enemy was manœuvring to turn his right flank, retired from the Synbach rivulet to the Lahn, and took a position near Linburgh, having a corps upon his left at Nassau, and one upon his right at Weilberg; the latter detached five squadrons of light cavalry to the neighbourhood of Wetzlar, for the purpose of observing the enemy's movements on that side. The first reinforcements that were sent to the Prince of Wirtemberg joined him on the 7th. Several other troops have since arrived in the position of the Lahn; and the further progress of the enemy is effectually stopped by the active and energetic measures which the Archduke has employed upon this

this important occasion. Gen. Jourdan, immediately after the success of Gen. Kleber against the Prince of Wirtemberg, threw bridges over the Rhine at Neuwied, and he is assembling, with the utmost diligence, the principal part of his army, on the right bank of the Lahn. His first intention evidently was to advance to Franckfort; but, as the Archduke has completely foiled him in that project, he seems now to confine his views to the siege of Ehrenbreitstein, which fortress he has invested. The Archduke is now marching against him with his main army, having left a considerable corps, under Gen. Montaudin, in the position behind the Seltz rivulet, between Mayence and Altzey. His Royal Highness's head-quarters were moved, on the 6th inst. from Ober-Muschel to Wonsheim, on the road from Creutznach to Altzey; on the 8th to Nide Ulm, and on the 9th to this place, where they remain to-day. All that part of his army, which is destined to act immediately against Gen. Jourdan, has passed the Rhine at Mayence, and is advancing towards the enemy, full of spirits and confident of victory. Marshal Wurmser has detached to the Upper Rhine a sufficient number of troops to put his left flank in security against any attempts which Gen. Moreau might now be induced to make on that side, and his Excellency still maintains a position with part of his army, on the left bank of the Rhine, from Reh Hurte to Franckenthal, the left of which is covered by the lower part of the Rehbach rivulet, and the front and right by the canal called the Flotebach, that intersects the plain from the Rehbach to Franckenthal, and runs from thence through part of the wood from Frisenheim into the Rhine. I hope to have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship accounts of his Royal Highness's success against General Jourdan, and the consequent relief of Ehrenbreitstein; events which the vigorous offensive measures that will be immediately pursued in that quarter seem to insure.

I have the honour, &c. C. CRAUFORD.

Hackenbourg, June 18, 1796.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the Archduke's head-quarters were moved from Hocheim to Schwalbach, near Koningstein, on the 11th inst. to Hesse-Homburgh on the 12th, and to Graffin Wisbach the 13th, where they remained the 14th, on which day his Royal Highness completed the necessary arrangements for the defence of the Lahn, between Braunfels and the Rhine, which chiefly consisted in posting a large corps at Limbourg, with two others of inferior force near Nassau and Weilbourg. On the 14th a considerable corps, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Werneck, arrived at Wetzlar; the Saxons at Butzbach, nearly South of Wetzlar. Another strong column, commanded by Gen. Kray, marched the same day to the neighbourhood of Braunfels; and a Partisan corps pushed across the Lahn, to Koningsberg, which lies between Giessen and the Herbon on the Dille. The river Dille formed the natural left flank of the enemy's line-of-defence, which was covered on the right by the Rhine; and as the hills on the right bank of the Dille are very steep, woody, and difficult of access, it was essential for the enemy to occupy them; but more especially so to take the position between Hermenstein on that river and Altenbourg on the Lahn, as the Austrians would then have been completely prevented from crossing at Wetzlar, and obliged to manœuvre, by Giessen, towards Herbon and Dillenberg. The Archduke ordered Gen. Werneck to push his advanced posts across the Lahn and the Dille at Wetzlar on the 14th, and to pass on the 16th, with his whole corps; to support which manœuvre the Saxons were directed to advance to Wetzlar the same day, and Gen. Kray to occupy the heights between Braunfels and Leuhn on the Lahn. The French Gen. Le Fevre was in march with a large corps for the same object at the same time. The heads of his columns attacked Gen. Werneck's advanced guard, which, after making a very long and obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the great superiority of numbers. The enemy then occupied the above-mentioned position, with their right to the Lahn, and their left to the Dille, and began a severe cannonade upon the Austrians; who, though at the foot of the heights, with the rivers close in their rear, had formed again, and stood firm. His Royal Highness the Archduke having arrived just as the advanced guard was retired, ordered the Saxons to accelerate their march, and particularly their cavalry to advance with as much expedition as possible. His Royal Highness likewise ordered that part of General Werneck's corps, which had remained in reserve on the left bank of the Lahn, to join their advanced guard, and left the detachments on the left opposite Altenbourg, and on the right at Assar, near Hermanstein, as they had been at first posted in order to secure the flanks. In this very critical position his Royal Highness remained, answering the enemy's cannonade from a battery of 12 pounders, and determined to attack as soon as the head of the Saxon column should have passed Wetzlar. The position that Gen. Le Fevre occupied was composed of a range of heights, which, from the broken ground in their front, are difficult of access. There was a projecting point of a wood that formed upon the face of these heights a salient angle to the rest of his line. [*To be continued.*]

East-India News.

Madras, Dec 2. On Saturday morning the 28th ult. the general appearance of the weather indicated an approaching ſtorm. A heavy ſea rolled in from the N. E. and a ſurf, of tremendous height and violence, broke upon the beach. Two veſſels only were at anchor in the roads, the Genoeſe ſhip Kiebenhaven, and the ſnow Kiſtna Perſaud. At the former veſſel a ſhot was fired about noon from the walls of the garriſon, an admonition of approaching danger, which was attended to by thoſe on-board, by their getting the Kiebenhaven under weigh, and immediately ſtanding out of the roads; as the wind, at this period, had veered round to S. E. ſhe lay well up, nor have we any doubt of her returning in ſafety. From noon till nearly ſeven in the evening, the gale had continued to increaſe; but at that hour it ſet in with irreſiſtible violence, and continued with little intermiſſion throughout the whole of the night. Sheets of water, which ſcarcely could be denominated rain, and utter darkneſs, contributed to the accumulated horrors of the tempeſt. About eight o'clock on Sunday morning the wind abated of its violence; and the returning light diſplayed its effects to the eye. Large trees in every part of the country appeared torn up by the roots, and levelled with the ground; whole plantations of the larger vegetables, and fruit trees, totally deſtroyed; whilſt unroofed houſes, fallen walls, and enclоſures, appeared, to complete the ſcene of general devaſtation. The gale of October, 1782, in which the Superb was nearly loſt, and many merchant-veſſels driven aſhore, was not, in its moſt extreme violence, equal to the one we now record.

Ireland.

Cork, May 25.—Laſt Saturday morning, juſt after the arrival of the mail coach, the guard incautiouſly took hold of one of his piſtols by the muzzle, and ſtruck a dog with it; when it went off, and lodged its contents in the man's groin, of which he died in a few minutes.

Country News.

May 29. About two o'clock in the afternoon a moſt melancholy accident happened at *Leeds*. The beam in the chamber of a workſhop, where a great number of perſons were aſſembled at prayer, unfortunately gave way; by which ſixteen women, a man, and a boy, were inſtantly killed, and upwards of thirty others moſt terribly cruſhed and bruiſed, ſeveral of whom, it is feared, cannot recover.

Portſmouth, June 2. Tueſday laſt, May 31, we experienced a more tremendous ſtorm than any in the memory of the oldeſt man here. The gale blew from W. S. W. and continued nearly the whole day. A boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip Royal George, going off to Spithead with freſh beef for the ſhip's company, unfortunately ſunk; by which accident an officer and eight ſeamen were left floating on the water, who muſt inevitably have periſhed, had not timely aſſiſtance been given by the two letter-carriers in the poſt-boat (belonging to the navy poſt-office), who went immediately to their relief, and had the good fortune to take up the officer and ſeven men; the other was providentially ſaved by a buoy being thrown to his aſſiſtance.

In *Lewes*, not leſs than forty barns were blown down by this ſtorm; many houſes were ſtript of their tilings, and trees innumerable torn up by the roots. Such as reſiſted the violence of the gale, in thoſe parts, have been materially injured, as appears from the ſcorched and withered complexion of their fruits and foliage; nor has the corn eſcaped the noxious quality of the blaſt, for, on the hills every where in the neighbourhood, the blades, particularly of the barley and oats, are in a periſhing ſtate; but, as the ſhoots do not appear to be injured, it is the opinion of the farmers, that this will all come to rights again. Had the wheat been out in ear, the conſequences muſt have been ſerious. The *Eaſt-Bourne* ſtage-coach, on croſſing Riddle's Down, was blown over, and the coachman much hurt by the accident. A lady within-ſide, the only paſſenger, eſcaped without injury. A Dutch boy, laden with wine, brandy, and turpentine, was driven on ſhore betwixt Rye and Lydd. The ſhip was entirely demoliſhed, but the crew and part of her cargo were ſaved. Three ſtout mackarel boats, belonging to Worthing, were alſo daſhed to pieces the ſame morning. This ſtorm has been productive of much damage on the Iacoaſts of France in the Channel. The mouth of the Seine is ſaid to be covered with wrecks. Nor are the advices from Flanders leſs deplorable: In the Scheldt much ſhipping is loſt, and in the road of Fluſhing they talk of a Dutch man-of-war being loſt.

June 24. They write from *Hereford*, that, in conſequence of an order of the dean and chapter, all the tomb-ſtones and grave-ſtones in the cathedral-yard were levelled and removed, in the preſence of an aſſembled multitude, who could not refrain from venting their grief at this outrage offered in a civilized and Chriſtian country to the memorials of their relations, many of them erected at no little expence, part of which had been paid for the uſe of the ground. It is even adviſed, that a ſubſcription is ſet on foot, to try if

redress cannot be obtained in a court of law.

Cambridge, July 4. This day the university of Cambridge in full convocation conferred on Doctor Daniel Peter Layard the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, being presented by the Rev. Doctor Joseph Jowett, Professor of Civil Law, and admitted by Doctor William Pearce, Master of Jesus College, officiating Vice-Chancellor during the indisposition of the Vice-Chancellor, the Rev. Doctor Philip Douglas, Master of Corpus Christi College. The admission to the degree was declared by Doctor Pearce to bear date from the same day and hour at Cambridge as the degree had been conferred at Oxford, on the 20th of June 1792.—A similar compliment has lately been paid at *Oxford* to the justly respected Dr. Richard Farmer.

July 7. A grand celebrity was observed at Melton-Mowbray, on the presentation of the military banner to the Volunteer Infantry. The colours were the work of Mrs. Caldecott, lady of S. Caldecot, Esq. lieutenant of the corps, and executed with consummate elegance and skill; ornamented with gold fringe, and crimson and gold line and tassals. The infantry were drawn up in the market-place, at 12 o'clock, attended by Major Turner's troop of the county cavalry, commanded by Corner Deverell; whence they marched to the field, and detached an escort with the band of music for the colours. Mrs. Caldecott was preceded from her house by twelve ladies of the place, elegantly dressed in white, with light blue ribbands (the female uniform of the day) and followed by a great number of genteel families in the neighbourhood. James Phelp, Esq. of Cotton, late captain in the Oxford Blues, carried the colours; on their arrival in the field, Capt. Parke received them from Mrs. Caldecott's hands; and having thanked her in a very handsome complimentary speech, delivered them to the Rev. Dr. Ford, the chaplain, for consecration, (see p. 567.) The colours then delivered to Mr. Ensign Hinde, the band played "God save the King;" the infantry and cavalry each fired a *feu de joie*, and the infantry, after performing the manual and platoon exercises, went through the usual movements. Quitting the field, they paraded the streets, preceded by the cavalry, and concluded with three volleys in the market-place. There was a crouded and brilliant assembly in the evening. The whole, to the honour of the town, was conducted throughout with the utmost decorum and cordiality; and concluded without the smallest sign of disaffection, interruption, or irregularity.

Chester, July 12. A labourer, of the name of Job Leatherbarrow, who resides in the township of *Parbold*, and has worked in the quarry there upwards of twenty years, but, since that period, made it an invariable rule to go every Sunday morning to church, as he called it, and always returned a little before dark in the evening. As he had, however, never been seen at church, nor at any other place of divine worship, it gave rise to various conjectures as to the manner of his spending the time. A gentleman in the neighbourhood has made at intervals, for ten years past, different efforts to find out the place where he frequented; but all his searches had been ineffectual previous to this time, as he always lost him in the middle of a large wood adjoining the quarry. On Sunday the 26th of June, this gentleman being determined to stop in the wood all day, in order to find out the labourer's retreat, he accordingly went to the place where he usually lost sight of him, and got up into a tree, where he screened himself from being seen by entwining the branches round him. He had not been there long before the labourer made his appearance, and stopped about twenty yards from the tree where he was seated; and, after looking round him for a few moments, he lifted up a rough flag, and disappeared in an instant. The gratification of the gentleman was of course not yet complete; and after a few minutes were elapsed, he went to the place, and lifted up the flag. He first descended into a well by five steps, about two yards deep; at the bottom of which there was a vault, which he entered on his knees, and proceeded about three yards, and then came into a cell 7 feet square and 5 feet high, hewn out of a solid rock, in the centre of which there was a tin tube, four inches in diameter, which penetrated to the surface of the earth for the admission of the air and light. He there discovered the old man in a corner with a prayer-book in his hand, who seemed very much agitated at the gentleman's appearance; and asked him his reason for observing himself in that hermetical cell. He replied, he was induced by pious motives to retire there on the Sabbath; and, as his father was the founder of it, and the only visitant but himself, except this time, he could never think of abandoning it but with regret. The gentleman, after a conversation which lasted about half an hour, left the poor man to his solitary meditations.

Margate, July 20. An erection is just completed here, for the reception of 30 poor persons from the hospitals, whose cases render sea-bathing necessary. The building is constructed in a very commodious manner; it is situated near the beach, between Margate and Dandelion, and the expence is defrayed by subscription. It will be fit to receive patients in

in a few days: they will have medical assistance, and a bathing machine has been built for their sole use.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Friday, May 20.

This day came on the trial of John Reeves, Esq. for a libel, before Lord Kenyon, and a special jury, at Guildhall. Our readers will remember, that this prosecution was instituted in consequence of a resolution of the House of Commons, on account of some expressions in a pamphlet, entitled, "Thoughts on the English Government," and which were very ardently and anxiously taken up by the opposition in parliament, as a libel on the British Constitution (see p. 574). The Attorney General stated the case on the part of the crown, and left it to the jury to consider, whether the expressions alluded to were merely unadvised and erroneous; or whether, considering the whole context of the pamphlet, they were, as charged, libellous, and intended to vilify the constitution. Mr. Plomer, in behalf of Mr. Reeves, admitted the fact of publication; and contended, from the whole tenor of the work, and the known character of Mr. Reeves, that no imputation of libel could be fixed on him. The jury retired about an hour, and brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Friday, June 24.

Mary Nott was indicted for the wilful murder of M. Le Marquis de Gripiere de Moncroe de Laval, by making an assault on his person on the 29th of May last, and with a penknife giving him a mortal wound on the left side, &c. The deceased was a French emigrant nobleman, and had taken up his residence as a lodger in Monmouth-court, Whitcomb-street. The prisoner had been a chair-woman in the neighbourhood, and was taken, about a month before the unhappy affair took place, into the house, to take care of it, and to attend the lodgers in the absence of the mistress of the house, who resided at Pimlico. On Sunday May 15, the deceased was seen to go into the house, by several of the neighbours, in the forenoon; but after that period he was not seen nor heard of for several days. A Mr. Webb, who lodged in the house, and occupied the next room to the deceased, enquired of the prisoner respecting the Marquis on the next day, as he had not heard him in his room the foregoing night. She replied, that she believed he did not lie at home, as he did not come down for his milk, as usual, in the morning. The following days the non-appearance of the deceased caused a repetition of Mr. Webb's enquiries. She then told him, that the Count went out with a tall French gentleman and a lady, and she believed he was gone into the country with them. She added, that there was no key inside in the door—she had looked through the key-hole, and saw the room in the usual order. Mrs. Elizabeth Innis stated, that on Sunday, May 20, she sat down in a window of her house, that looked into the room next to where the deceased lay, and contained in the same view a door that led into it. Soon after she sat down, she observed the prisoner come to this window, open it, look out for a minute or two, shut down the sash, and close the shutters. She then went to the next window, appeared to drift it, and from that went into a small closet adjoining to the room. In this she stayed about ten minutes, and the witness heard a noise in it, as if something was knocking violently against the sash. In the evening she heard a noise proceed from the parlour of the house, as if some men were reading very loud. This lasted till near five o'clock, when a person came up the court, crying "Curds and whey;" and a man came to the door, and called to the prisoner to get him some of the milk; she was answered, it was not milk that was selling; on which the man went in, and shut the door after him. Witness was certain, this person was not the deceased.

Mrs. Innis requested to be heard, as she had something of importance to communicate. On being asked why she had not stated it before, she replied, she was only examined as to her knowledge of the affair on Sunday the 29th. She then stated, that she accompanied the prisoner into the room of the deceased the first time it was entered after his death was discovered. The first thing that struck her, after she recovered the shock of seeing a wounded corpse, was, that one of his breeches-pockets was turned out. On which she said to the prisoner, "Dear me! the gentleman must have been robbed?" The prisoner answered, "He did it himself." She next pointed at the wound in the throat, and said, he was surely murdered. The reply of the prisoner was, "He cut his own throat himself, or, *how* could he cut his portmanteau?" The witness, until this hint, did not perceive a portmanteau in the room: she then looked round, and saw one, the side of which was cut open, and the chain and padlock remained untouched. She next observed the circumstance of all the clothes being on the body, except the coat. This the prisoner accounted for by saying, "he had been just at prayers before he did it. He always said his prayers morning, noon, and night." The witness perceived a wash hand basin in the window, it contained about a pint of bloody water, as if some person had washed his hands in it. This was also remarked by her

to

to the prisoner, as a suspicious circumstance, the reply was, "not at all, he did it himself."

Mr. John Augustine André, a French gentleman, stated, that he called at the lodgings of the deceased on Tuesday the 31st of May. He met the prisoner at the door; she was opening it with a key; he enquired for the Marquis Mencroe; she replied, that he went out early that morning, and she did not expect him home till late that night. On the following Thursday he met a friend of the Marquis's, who told him of his death. On this, he immediately applied to Justice Addington, who ordered him every assistance for enquiring into the affair. He found the corpse lying across the bed, rather on one side; the body was nearly wrapped up in a blanket, and the face was almost covered by one of the pillows. A hat lay at the head of the bed. About the bed was a vast quantity of blood, so great, that it had soaked through the bed and the canvas bottom, and some of it ran on the floor. On examining the body, he perceived a small wound on the left side, nearly over the heart: and also a cut, about an inch and a half long, at one side of the throat. He described the circumstance of the bason with the bloody water, and the portmanteau, as stated by Mrs. Innis. One of the breeches pockets was turned out, the other was undisturbed, and on examining it was found to contain a long-bladed clasp-knife, such as the French sometimes cut their meat with; a pair of scissers, a pencil, and a small key: the knife was quite clean; the key opened one of the small drawers of a bureau that had not been broken open. The drawer was found to contain some pieces of foreign coin. These were all delivered to the care of the churchwarden of St. Martin's. The key of the apartment could not be found after the most diligent search. He described the deceased to have been a man of the most chearful temper; and, though he suffered a sad reverse of fortune, he was perfectly resigned to it. He had, before the troubles in France, possessed property to the value of about 250,000l. at Port-au-Prince: and on the credit of that circumstance a correspondent in the city had advanced the Marquis an allowance of 15 or 20l. *per* month; but, since the disasters in that quarter, this allowance was discontinued. His finances latterly were very much contracted; and of this he stated some affecting instances: still his temper was serene and chearful; he exhibited no symptom of despondency. The Marquis was very strong for a man of his years. He was about sixty at the time of his death.

The prisoner, being called on for her defence, said, that she had very little intercourse or conversation with the Count; he spoke no English, and, if he wanted any thing done for him, as his bed made, or the like, he always expressed his wishes by signs. She was perfectly innocent.

Several women appeared to her character; who, said she was an honest, industrious, and humane, woman.

The Lord Chief Baron, in his charge, observed, that, in the present as well as in many similar cases, there was no positive or direct proof of the commission of this fact; but it must be deduced from circumstances, which, in many points of view, might be considered as proof equal to the most positive evidence. In this case, the strictest attention to the circumstances appearing in evidence was highly necessary; and the question for their consideration, whether a chain of facts appeared sufficiently strong to implicate the prisoner in the guilt of the transaction, as all parties and accessaries were deemed by the law principals in the crime of murder. He then pointed out such parts of the evidence as, in his mind, indicated the guilt of the prisoner; and, on the other hand, he touched on such points as seemed to exculpate her. He was decidedly of opinion, from what appeared in evidence, that the deceased came by his death by means of external violence; and that nothing appeared to countenance the idea of his having committed the crime of suicide.

The jury retired, and, after a conference of about an hour, pronounced the prisoner guilty.

Monday, July 18.

A cause of some importance to the interest of the established church was on Monday decided in the Court of Arches, Doctors Commons. The Rev. W. Percy, a clergyman of the established church, had been accustomed to read prayers, preach, administer the sacrament, and occasionally to church women, and baptize children, according to the rites of the Church of England, in the parish of Woolwich, in a building (improperly called a chapel) neither consecrated nor licensed for such purposes, but originally appropriated to Dissenters. Mr. Percy made no defence; but, being condemned in costs, personally petitioned the Court for a mitigation of the costs, on the plea of not having baptized children privately in houses, as set forth in the 6th article, which was accordingly withdrawn; but, having by his own confession, incurred the penalty of the other five articles, the Court rejected his petition. He was consequently condemned in the whole costs, amounting to about 15 guineas, and admonished, by the Judge who presided, to desist in future from such irregular and illegal practices as were a gross abuse of the Toleration-Act.

With pleasure we learn that Mr. Stephens Totten, whose plans we reviewed p. 494, has received a present of 50l. from the liberality of the corporation of London.

P. 524.

P. 524, b. l. 18. The article announcing Mr. M's marriage is premature.

P. 526, a. l. 40, read "May 1. At Enfield, of spasms in the stomach, just after her return from visiting Mrs. Hardy, one of her daughters, whose only child was lately dead under inoculation, Mrs. Woodcock, relict of the late Dr. W. rector of Watford, who died June 6, 1792. She was only daughter of Thomas Whitfield, esq. of Watford-place, Herts, formerly in the profession of the law, and had a handsome fortune. She had also the manor of the Wick in Hackney parish, bought by her father-in-law. Her remains were interred on the 8th in the church of West Haddon, co. Northampton, where her husband had an estate and was buried."

P. 528, a. Mr. W. Burton Conyngham was the author of "The History of Jack Connor," which contains many hints that have been improved upon in Ireland, and some political observations well worth attention in the present very melancholy time. CORNUS.

P. 530, b. The late Mr. Prince married, late in life, a daughter of Dr. Hayes, late professor of musick in the university of Oxford, and sister to the present professor. He was buried at St. Peter's in the East at Oxford, and left the whole of his fortune, except a few legacies, to his only relation, a niece, daughter of Mr. Potter, formerly archdeacon of Wells, and wife of Jeremiah Redwood, esq. of Queen's college and Bath.

P. 531. Mr. Whithread has left to his son all his freehold estates, together with all the brewery concerns, except a part to his daughter, the wife of Mr. Grey, which was secured to her in her marriage-settlement. To his son-in-law, James Gordon, esq. to his nephew, Jacob Whitbread, esq. of Lowdham-hall, Suffolk, and to his sister's son, John Wingate Jennings, esq. who was in the brewery with him, each 5000l.; and 10,000l. being the amount of three bonds given by Lord St. John, his son-in-law, to whom he has left 1000l. the amount of another bond, also given by him. To his three head-clerks, Mr. Sangster, Mr. Yellowly, and Mr. Green, 500l. each; and appointed them trustees for managing the brewery, with power to his son to sell them a share in it, for a sum, on their own bonds, not exceeding 100,000l.* To his private clerk, Mr. Harman, 500l. To his butler 100l.; and to his servants, and the widows of his servants, throughout his concerns, including clerks, domesticks, draymen, &c. he has left a token of his regard, besides various sums from 100l. to 150l. in annuities. To different hospitals in the metropolis and elsewhere, upwards of 15,000l.; among which are those of St. Bartholomew, St. George, St. Luke, Bethlem, Lying-in, and Small-pox. To two charity-schools, the one for boys, and the other for girls, in the parish of St. Luke, 500l. each. Towards repairing Bedford gaol 300l.; towards building an infirmary at Bedford 4000l. and as much more towards the maintenance of it. The many legacies left to old acquaintances, friends, rectors, curates, and tenants, and distant relations, are almost incredible. The will consists of 126 sheets.

* The present Mr. W. has since sold one half of the brewery to his brewer, his store clerk, and another person; the other half he retains.

BIRTHS.

June 25. IN Manchester-square, the Lady of R. Dawkins, esq. a daughter.

27 At his house at Ramsgate, Kent, the Lady of Dr. Reid, a daughter.

29. At the seat of Gen. Hale, in Yorkshire, the Lady of the Hon. Laurence Dundas, a daughter.

Lately, in the Isle of Wight, the Lady of Capt. Willoughby Lake, commander of his Majesty's ship Proserpine, a daughter.

At Hamels, Herts, the Lady of John Mellish, esq. a daughter.

July 3. At his house in Great Ormond-street, Queen-square, the Lady of Robert Clark Paul, esq. a son and heir.

5. At his house on Putney-heath, Lady Mary Drummond, wife of Andrew Berkley D. esq. a son.

8. The Lady of Col Slade, a son.

9. At Twickenham, Middlesex, during her recovery from a slight scarlet fever, Mrs. Burton, wife of Francis B. esq. M. P. for Oxford, a still-born child.

13. At Harewood house, the Lady of the Hon. Henry Lascelles, M. P. for Yorkshire, a son.

14. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Norton, lady of the Hon. Baron N. a son.

15. At his house in Wimpole-street, the Lady of Charles Maxrone, esq. a son.

17. At Quorndon, co. Leicester, the Lady of Edward Farnham, esq. a daughter.

18. At his house in Finsbury-square, the Lady of Robert Lang, esq. a daughter.

23. At his house in Wimpole-street, the Lady of James Musgrave, esq. a son.

25. At his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields, the Lady of Sir Fred. Eden, bt. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. AT Santa Cruz, John Foxcroft, esq. British consul, to Miss Davis, of Bata, co. Merioneth.

June 14. At Inverary, in Scotland, Capt. John Campbell, of the 3d guards, to Lady Charlotte Campbell.

16. At Hammersmith, D. Loveday, esq. to Miss Sharp, only daugh. of H. B. S. esq.

17. Rev. John Hussey, F. A. S. and formerly chaplain to the British factory at Aleppo

Aleppo, to Miss Jennings, daughter of the Rev. Thomas J. of Blackheath.

27. At Oxford, Mr. James Brewerton, keeper of Radcliffe's library in that university, to Miss Hirons, daughter of Mr. H. of Wardington, co. Oxford.

25. At St. George's, Queen-square, Thomas Osborne, esq. of Trinity-college, Oxford, to Miss Caroline-Duberly, third daughter of the late James D. esq. of Enfham-hall, co. Oxford.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart. of Drakelow, co. Derby, to Miss Garway, of Worcester.

At Billingborough, co. Lincoln, Samuel Barker, esq. to Miss Toller.

At Fyfield, Hants, B. Woods, esq. to Miss Lucy White, second daugh. of the late Rev. Henry W. rector of that place.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, the Rev. Charles Talbot, second son of the Hon. and Rev. George T. to Lady Eliz. Somerset, eldest daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

At Holkham, co. Norfolk, Lord Viscount Andover, son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Miss Coke, eldest daughter of Thomas-William C. esq. of Holkham.

Lieut. Sloper, son of Gen. Sir Robert S. K. B. to Miss Kent, only daughter of T. K. esq. of Ipswich.

At Cullumpton, Devon, Rev. Mr. Mends, to Miss Fowler, of that place.

28. Henry Veitch, esq. of Elliock, lieutenant-colonel of the 98th regiment of foot, to Miss Zepherina Loughnan, daughter of the late Thomas L. esq. of Great Ruffel-street, Bloomsbury.

At Northam, John Parsons, jun. esq. of Wirswall, co. Chester, and of the Middle Temple, London, to Miss Grace Alder, daughter of William A. esq. of Hornchiff-house, near Berwick upon Tweed.

At Clayworth, co. Nottingham, the Rev. Charles Constable, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas C. archdeacon of the East riding of Yorkshire, to Miss Lucy Acklom, youngest daughter of Jonathan A. esq. of Wiseton, co. Nottingham.

At Bath, Robert Anstey, esq. of Canon's Leigh-house, Devon, to Miss Louisa Cane, daughter and coheiress of the late Col. C M. P. in the Irish parliament for Tallagh, co. Waterford.

29. At Wimbledon, Lieut.-col. Boardman, of the Royal North British dragoons, to Miss Darrell, sister of Henry D. esq. of Cale-hill, Kent.

30. Mr. Pinckney Simpson, son of Thomas S. esq. of Richmond, co. York, to Miss Mary Allanson, youngest daughter of John A. esq. of Holdgate, near York.

Rev. James Etty, rector of Whitchurch, co. Oxford, to Miss Middleton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. vicar of Penn, Bucks.

Mr. Charles Slow, to Miss Stona, only daugh. of Wm. S. esq. both of Huntingdon.

Lately, at Dublin, the Hon. Wm. Leeson, son of the late and brother to the present Earl of Miltown, to Miss Buchanan.

At Gretna-green, A. S. Barkitt, esq. son of the late —— B esq. of Badingham-hall, co. Suffolk, to Miss Lydia Pettis, daugh. of the late Mr. P. of Down-street, Piccadilly.

At the same place, Wm. Barker, esq. of Borough-house, near Bakewell, co. Derby, to Miss Gilbert, of Uttoxeter.

At Dundee, Mr. Cavie, surgeon, in East Retford, to Miss Lyona-Harriet-Emerson, only daughter of Alex. E. esq. of West Retford-house, co. Nottingham.

At Kenfigg church, South Wales, Thomas Buckler Lethbridge esq. to Miss Jetty C. Hesketh, daughter of the late Sir Thomas H. bart. of Lancashire.

At Simonstone, co. York, the Rev. Richard Watson Moor, of Mowsley, co. Leicester, nephew to the Bishop of Landaff, prebendary of that cathedral, vicar of Newland, co Gloucester, perpetual curate of Cockerrow, and of St. Bride's, Wentlog, co. Glamorgan, to Miss Fawcet, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. F. perpetual curate of Hardcrow, co. York.

Mr. Crisp, attorney, to Miss Luff, both of Downham.

At Twerton, near Bath, Richard Phillips, esq. of Swansea, in Wales, to Miss Esther Phillips, of the same place.

At Plymouth, Mr Lacy, grandson of Mr. L. joint-patentee, with Mr. Garrick, of Drury-lane theatre, to Miss Hopkins, comedian, daughter of Mr. H of Bath.

At Fitcham-park, Surrey, Capt. Hankey, of the 1st foot-guards, to Miss Hankey, of Bedford square.

At Battersea, Surr. John Helyard Rocke, esq. of Wells, to Miss Lukyn of Battersea.

At Greenwich, Kent, Major Hamilton, of the royal artillery, to Miss Charlotte Hardy, youngest daughter of the late Josiah H. esq. consul at Cadiz.

Col. Gordon, to Miss Mowcrief, of Manchester-square, daughter of Col. M. who lost his life at the siege of Dunkirk.

July 1. At Arbroath, in Scotland, Mr. Wm. Mill, merchant, to Miss Leuson.

Mr. John Weller, of Chichester, to Miss Hicks, of Brighthelmstone.

2. By special licence, at the house of the Duchess dowager of Athol, Sir Richard Gamon, bart. M.P. for Winchester, to Lady Amelia Cooke, one of the daughters of the late and sister to the present Duke of Athol.

At Walthamstow, Essex, Mr. Thomas Edwards, ship-chandler, Wapping, to Miss Frances Humfrys Chapman, daughter of Mr. Deputy C. of Coleman-street ward.

Mr. Mullens, of Tower-hill apothecary, to Miss Crippen, of Great Tower street.

At St. James's church, Piccadilly, Mr. Owen, to Miss Corne, of Newman-street.

3. At Bath, Thomas Gretton, esq. of Dartmouth, Devon, to Miss Mary, of South Benfleet,

Benfleet, Essex, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. K. formerly rector of South Fambridge, in the same county.

4. At Kensington, Charles Strut, esq. of Bath, to Miss Novosielski, daughter of the late Michael N. of Brompton grange.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Croft, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair, to Mrs. Wilson, of Downing-street.

Mr. James Woodhouse, of St. Dunstan's hill, to Miss Anne Appleton, of Henley, co. Oxford.

At Bridgewater, the Rev. Mr. George, to Mrs. Trevor, both of that place.

Rev. Mr. Doughty, of Hoxne, Suffolk, and late of Caius-college, Cambridge, to Miss Rivett, daughter of Mr. R. an opulent farmer, of Hoxne.

At Westwood, near Bradford, the Rev. John Meyler, of Marlborough, to Miss Gilpin, of Westwood.

5. At Bristol, Joseph Hoskin, esq. captain in the Royal Cornwall militia, to Miss Harvey, only daughter of James H. esq. mayor of Bristol.

At Ripon, Mr. James Allanson Simpson, to Miss Morpeth, both of that place.

At Caledon-house, Dublin, by his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, Lord Blayney; to the Hon. Miss Alexander, daughter of Lord Caledon.

6. Mr. John Longley, apothecary, of Broad-street, to Miss Margaret Price, of Bethnal-green.

At Middleton, in Scotland, John Swinton, esq jun. of Swinton, to Miss Hepburn, daughter of R. H. esq. of Clerkington.

7. Rev. George Turner, of Speldbury, co. Oxford, to Miss Clifton, of Guildford, Surr.

At Gretna-green, Mr. Sampson Barber, of Willow-hall, near Peterborough, co. Northampton, to Miss Henderson, of Shap, co Westmorland.

At Northampton, Mr Dowding, cooper, of Wapping, to Miss Percival, daughter of Mr John P. draper, of Northampton

Rev. Mr. Stonhouse Vigor, youngest son of the late Sir James S. bart. to Miss Huntingford, niece to the Warden of Winchester-college.

At Chichester, John Allnutt, esq. of London, to Miss Garthwaite, of the former place.

Thomas Downes, esq. of Letton-court, co. Hereford, to Mrs Pote, of Bath.

8. At Mary-la-Bonne church, Mr. Rushworth, of Brianston-street, Portman square, to Miss Noble, of Hampstead.

John Currie, esq. of Bromley, to Miss Parnther, daughter of Robert P. esq. of Bedford-square.

Alexander Begbie, esq. of New Broad-street, to Miss Balfour, daughter of the late Major Henry B.

Mr. Gordon, surgeon, of Haslemere, to Miss Gardner, of Welbeck-street.

9. Thomas Rede, esq. of Beccles, Suffolk, to Mrs. Donaldson, of Kensington.

11. At Hawkhill, near Edinburgh, Jas. Gordon, esq. jun. of Craig, advocate, to Miss Johnstone, of Alva.

At Edinburgh, Robert Bruce Dundas, esq. of Blair, to Miss Eliz. Spital, of Blairogie.

At Middleton-Cheney, co Northampton, the Rev. Ralph Churton, rector of that place, to Miss Calcott, of Stene, in that county.

12. At Edinburgh, Robert Gordon, esq. of Xeres de la Frontera, to Miss Letitia Rudyerd, eldest daughter of Major R. commanding royal engineers for Scotland.

At Burton upon Trent, Mr. Rob. Wyatt, of Barton under Needwood, co. Stafford, to Miss H. Wyatt, second dau. of Mr. S. W.

13. At Eton, Mr. Frogatt, of Castle-str. Leicester-square, to Miss Norbury, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. N.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, the Rev. James Adams, fellow of New-college, Oxford, and rector of Castleton, in that county, to Miss Cranage, of Northumberland-str.

Mr. George Lane, of High Holborn, to Miss Dowthwaite, of Ackworth, co. York.

14. Capt. Jekyll, of the 43d regiment, to Miss Charlotte Campbell, daughter of Rob. C. esq. of Lochgare-house, in Argyleshire, sheriff of the said county.

At Bath, Levi Ames, esq. of Clifton, co. Gloucester, to Miss Wraxall, late of Walthamstow, Essex.

At Bury, Mr. Abel Humphrys, of Philadelphia, to Miss Jane Grundy, of Limefield, co. Lancaster.

At Newark, the Rev. Jacob Costobadie, of All Saints, Cambridge, to Miss Anne Milnes, dau. of Rev. Dr. M. of Newark.

Mr. Markham, of Hull, merchant, to Miss Roper, of Hedon.

Mr. Francis Belly, druggist, of Crewkerne, to Miss Susan Raddon, youngest dau. of the late Mr. R. of Pilton.

15. By special licence, at Lambeth-palace, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Peterborough, to Miss Vyse, sister to Gen. V.

At Banbury, co Oxford, Mr. R. Brain, inn keeper, at the Flying Horse, to Mrs. Clarke, inn keeper, at the White Horse.

16. Mr. Thomas Southey, of Fish-street-hill, to Miss Maria Orme, daughter of Wm. O. esq. of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark.

Mr. Appleton, of Lombard-street, to Miss Bunce, of Sutton, Berks.

18. At Mitcham, Surrey, Lieut. Kelly, of the 12th or Prince of Wales's dragoons, to Miss Maria Moore, daughter of Mr. Benjamin M. of Mitcham.

At Coventry, Lieut. Jonathan Watson, of the 8th light dragoons (lately one of the people called Quakers) to Miss Newman, daughter of Major N. of that regiment.

At Lutterworth, Thomas Hickinbotham, esq. cornet in the Leicestershire cavalry, to Miss Morris.

Lieut.-col. Pigot, to Miss Mary-Anne Mouckton.

At

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Gilbert Affleck, bart. of Dulham-hall, Suffolk, to Mrs. Vaffell.

19. Mr. John Barton, of Glouceſter-ſtr. Queen-ſquare, to Miſs Anne Harriſon, of Lamb's Conduit-ſtreet.

20. At Bath, the Rev. Samuel Smith, of Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts, to Mrs. Hicks, of Lymington, Hants.

21. At Sherborne-caſtle, William Wingfield, eſq. to Lady Charlotte Digby, daughter of the late and ſiſter to the preſent Earl D.

Mr. Jacob, of Glouceſter-place, Mary Lennox, to Miſs Borman, of Wincheſter.

At Boldre, in the New Foreſt, Harry Darby, eſq. of Lime-ſtreet, to Miſs Scott, of Vicar's-hill, near Lymington, Hants.

22. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. Wollaſton Pym, of Radwell, Herts, to Miſs Mary Cartwright, ſecond daughter of the late Thomas C. eſq. of Aynho, co. Northampton.

23. At Bow church, Cheapſide, John Buxton, eſq. to Miſs Gardner, both of Northampton.

Mr. George Wyatt, of Greville-ſtreet, Hatton-garden, to Miſs Bainbridge, only daugh. of Tho. B. eſq. late of Jamaica, dec.

25. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Errington Gurdon, eſq. of Letton-hall, co. Norfolk, to Miſs Melliſh, only daughter of the late Wm. M. eſq. of Blyth.

Mr. Richard Marſh, hoſier, of the Strand, to Miſs Anne Batt, of Roche ſter.

At Pancras church, the Rev. Mr. Stichall, to Miſs Greenwood, both of Kentiſh-town.

John Winſloe, eſq. youngeſt ſon of Tho. W. eſq. of Twickenham, to Miſs Hodges, daughter of John H. eſq. of Trelage.

26. Mr. Charles Taylor, to Miſs S. T. Herbert, both of the Bath theatre.

Deaths.

Jan. 27. AT Montreal, in Canada, Mr. Norman Macleod, a native of the iſle of Sky, in Scotland.

April ... On his paſſage to the Weſt Indies, in his 20th year, John Cleerwyk, eſq. lieutenant in the 56th regiment, only ſon of Governor C. of Clifton, near Briſtol, and nephew to Lord Viſcount Moleſworth.

15. At his plantation on Santee river, South Carolina, regretted by the whole neighbourhood in which he lived for his plain but truly honeſt manners, Mr. Edward Crook. He was of a reſpectable family in Wiltſhire, but had reſided in South Carolina ſince 1781.

21. At Jamaica, of the yellow fever, in his 17th year, Mr Edward Baker, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Leviathan, and ſecond ſon of William B. eſq. of Bayſonbury, M. P. for the county of Hertford; a youth who, to the beſt talents and the moſt endearing diſpoſition, united an enthuſiaſtic love of his profeſſion, and an undaunted heroiſm in the practice of it. In Lord Howe's glorious engagement on the firſt of June, 1794, he ſerved on-board the Orion, of 74 guns, Capt. Duckworth, and eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon that occaſion, as well as in the Leviathan, under the ſame excellent commander, at the late unſucceſsful attack upon Leogane in St. Domingo, in which the ſhip received ſo much damage from the fire of the French batteries, that ſhe was obliged to proceed to Jamaica to refit. Here that worſt of enemies, the deadly fever, marked him for a victim, and has at once deprived the nation of a moſt promiſing ornament to its navy, and wrung with anguiſh the hearts of his moſt affectionate parents, ſtill bleeding with the loſs of another child, a beautiful girl of five years old, who died, after a very ſhort illneſs, in the ſame month (ſee p. 444).—What he was, gallantry and ſpirit in profeſſional attainments far above his years, and in the practice of a thouſand virtues, which gave the promiſe of perfection in riſing manhood, and form the Chriſtian hero to the ſervice of his country, let thoſe, as gladly they will, and truly they may, commemorate, who, for four ſucceſſive years of activity and exertion in ſcenes of ſevereſt trial on-board the Orion and Leviathan, witneſſed the generous and endearing qualities of this accompliſhed youth. If hard indeed his lot, and premature his fall, deprived of the conſoling care of his deareſt relatives, yet happy indeed in this, that, in the cloſing moments of his life, and labouring under a malady incurable, with faculties unimpaired, and confident of the bliſs which awaited him, he breathed his laſt in the arms of his affectionate and reſpectable commander, his invaluable protector, his conſtant friend; and that he was attended to the grave by the unfeigned tears and heartfelt ſighs of the companions of his naval fortune, and the zealous admirers of his excellence and character.

26. At Croydon, Surrey, John Shambrook, eſq.

May .... At Madrid, aged 80, the Duke de Crillon-Mahon, captain-general of the Spaniſh armies. It is calculated that he had been in 68 different engagements. He commanded the Spaniſh armies with the greateſt ſucceſs in the war of 1780, againſt the Engliſh, and in that war took the iſland of Minorca from them. After having ſerved long in France, his native country, at the concluſion of the ſeven years war he paſſed, with the approbation of the French Government, into the ſervice of Spain, where he acquired the firſt military rank. Not having taken any part in the laſt war of the Spaniards againſt the French, he had a very active ſhare in the concluſion of the peace which terminated it. The title of Duke of Mahon, deſtined

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to perpetuate the remembrance of his victories, has paſſed to the youngeſt of his ſons by a third marriage. The two eldeſt ſons of the Duke de Crillon were both members of the Conſtituent Aſſembly of France.

At Kingſton in Jamaica, aged 125, Sam Pinnock, a negro man. Till within the two laſt years his faculties were ſound, and his memory remarkably retentive. Of the dreadful earthquake which, in 1692, nearly deſtroyed Port Royal, he had a perfect recollection; and was on-board a ſhip lying near Fort Auguſta when the cataſtrophe took place, and has frequently narrated the melancholy buſineſs with a minuteneſs of detail which none but an eye-witneſs could have given.

24. In a very advanced age, Charles Powell, eſq. of Caſtlemadock, co. Brecon; a gentleman whoſe various virtues juſtly entitled him to general reſpect. In private life his benevolence to man was only equalled by his piety to God. In his judicial capacity he poſſeſſed a conſiderable degree of legal knowledge, accompanied by inflexible integrity, juſtice, and diſintereſtedneſs; and, at the ſame time, by that humanity which made him ever more deſirous to reform than to puniſh. He was an active and indefatigable promoter of every deſign conducive to public good, and to the comfort and happineſs of the labouring part of the community. In our vol. XXVII. is inſerted a letter addreſſed by him to the Craigs Court Society, of which, it is believed, he was a member. The writer of this article only recollects enough of it to know that it is expreſſive of that public ſpirit and love of human kind which invariably marked his character; and he truſts that he is not miſtaken in ſaying, that the Agriculture Inſtitution in the county of Brecon owes its origin, in a great meaſure, to the exertions of this worthy man. On the re-eſtabliſhment of that conſtitutional defence of our country, the militia, his patriotic zeal manifeſted itſelf in enforcing the execution of the laws relating to this national object; and afterwards bore a principal commiſſion in the ſervice. It is well known how much his ſuavity of manners endeared him to his military companions; and, though he was properly attentive in preſerving a neceſſary ſubordination and diſcipline, yet was he ever ſtudious to render the obedience of thoſe under his command chearful, and their ſituation comfortable. His relations and friends will long retain him in their recollection, and eſteem it their honour to imitate his example.

27. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Allan Cameron, eſq.

28. At Port au Prince, in the iſland of St. Domingo, James White, eſq. of Selborne, co. Southampton, fifth ſon of the late Benjamin W. eſq. of Hartland, in the ſame county, lieutenant in the firſt battalion of the 82d regiment (Capt. Swinburne's company), and town-adjutant of Port au Prince.

About the ſame period, Lieut. Bennet Mountain, of the 67th regiment (which departed from Plymouth for the Weſt Indies in April laſt), and the only ſon of Mr. M. of Grafton-ſtreet, Dublin.

June.... Of the yellow fever, at ſea, on-board the Majeſtic, of 74 guns, in which he was coming home from the Weſt Indies, two days before ſhe made the land, Sir John Laforey, admiral of the Blue. He was made a poſt-captain in 1758; a rear-admiral in 1789; a vice-admiral in 1793; a baronet in 1794; and an admiral in 1795. On the 21ſt his remains were interred at Portſmouth with grand military honours. The following memorandum was iſſued from the Royal William, the flag-ſhip of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, the port-admiral:

"Royal William, at Spithead, June 19.

"Mem. It being my intention to pay the deceaſed Admiral Sir John Laforey, bart. every military honour due to an officer of his high rank, at his funeral on Tueſday next, the 21ſt inſtant, the flag-officers and captains of the fleet are to aſſemble on-board the Majeſtic at ten o'clock in the morning of that day, and to attend the proceſſion in the following order, viz.

A twelve-oared cutter, with the marine-band.

Barge with three captains pall-bearers.	Corpſe, in a barge, the crew dreſſed.	Barge with three captains pall-bearers.

Adm. Sir Peter Parker, bart. chief mourner.
Rear-admiral Sir Roger Curtis, bart.
Vice-admiral Colpoys.
Rear admiral Bligh.

The 8th captain in ſeniority. The 7th captain in ſeniority.
10th ditto. 9th ditto.
12th ditto. 11th ditto.

The remainder of the poſt-captains, according to ſeniority, two and two.
Commanders in like order.

The flags and pendants in the different boats to be hoiſted only half-maſt.

As ſoon as the proceſſion begins from the Majeſtic, the flag-ſhips and all his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Spithead and in Portſmouth harbour are to ſtrike their flags and colours half-maſt, following the example of the Royal William in ſtriking the ſame, and hoiſting them again. The Majeſtic to fire minute-guns when the boats are at a proper diſtance, and continue doing ſo until the Royal William hoiſts her flag to the maſt-head. The Majeſtic only to keep her flag and colours half-maſt till ſun-ſet. The ſhips near which the proceſſion paſſes are to man the ſhrouds, the crews with their hats off, and turn out a guard, preſenting their arms, but not to beat the drum or

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cheer; and the boats which row are to land in regular ſucceſſion at the ſally-port. The proceſſion to move thence in the following order, viz.

A guard of marines, with arms reverſed.
Marine and militia bands of muſick.
Chaplains of the fleet, two and two.
Capt. Weſtcott, of the Majeſtic.
Officers of that ſhip two and two.
Late admiral's ſurgeon. Phyſicians of the fleet.
Mr. Maxwell, ſecretary to the commander in chief. Mr. Dick, ſecretary to the late admiral.
Chaplain of the garriſon.
The Corpſe, carried by twelve bargemen.

Pall-bearers.	Pall-bearers.
Capt. Whitſhed,	Capt. Thomas,
Sir C. Cotton, bart.	Capt. Dod,
Capt. Hamilton,	Capt. Nugent.

Adm. Sir Peter Parker, bart. chief mourner.
Right Hon. Gen. Sir W. A. Pitt, K. B.
Vice-admiral Colpoys.
Rear-admiral Sir Roger Curtis, bart.
Major general Wemyſs.
Rear-admiral Bligh.
Poſt-captains according to ſeniority, two and two.
Commanders in like order.
Lieutenants of the fleet the ſame.

As many lieutenants as can be ſpared from the duty of each ſhip, and all the chaplains of the fleet, to aſſemble at the Fountain inn, in time to join the proceſſion when the body is landed at the ſally port. The commiſſion-officers to wear their uniforms, with crape round their arms; the admirals and captains in the new frock-uniforms. It is expected that a profound ſilence be obſerved, and that every perſon ſtrictly attends to precedence, agreeably to the above arrangement. P. PARKER, admiral and commander in chief, &c.

To the reſpective flag-officers, captains, and commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Spithead and in Portſmouth harbour."

4. At Stromneſs, of which place he was a native, aged 109, James White, fiſher.

At Lerwick, in Scotland, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Dick, relict of Mr. Wm. Mitchell, miniſter of Tingwall.

6. At Lerwick, Mr. John Scott, of Greenwall, in Unſt.

11. At Camberwell, Miſs Jane Curteis, youngeſt daughter of Jeremiah C. eſq. of Rye, Suſſex.

13. In her 3d year, Miſs Anne Walpole, fourth daughter of the Hon. Mr. W. of New Burlington-ſtreet.

15. At his houſe in Dean-ſtreet, Soho, the Rev. Anthony Shepherd, D. D. F. R. S. Plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy and experimental philoſophy at Cambridge (Dr. Smith, the late maſter of Trinity-college, having reſigned it in his favour), maſter of mechanicks to his Majeſty, one of the commiſſioners of the Board of Longitude, and canon of Windſor. He proceeded B. A. at St. John's college, 1743; M. A. at Chriſt's, 1747, B. D. 1761, D. D. 1766; and was elected Plumian profeſſor 1760. An eſtate at Balſham, co. Cambridge, is annexed to the profeſſorſhip, which was augmented by Dr. Smith with half the intereſt of 300 l. in the funds. He put up for the maſterſhip of Chriſt's college, but failed; and then removed to Trinity, under the patronage of the late Earl of Sandwich. A portrait of him, by Vanderpuyl, is put up in the univerſity library.

At Kilmarnock, in his 76th year, Mr. James Meurs, bookſeller.

17. At Cork, Samuel Pike, eſq. banker.

18. In the 61ſt year of her age, and the 36th of her marriage, Mrs. Mary Bingley, wife of Mr. Wm. B. of Red Lion paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet.

19. At Limerick, in Ireland, in his 74th year, Dr. Conway, Roman Catholic biſhop of that dioceſe.

At Cape Nichola Mole, St. Domingo, Alexander Cranford, eſq. commiſſary of accounts to the expedition ſent to that iſland, and ſon of Sir Alex. C. bart.

20. After a long illneſs, the Rev. Mr. Monckton, of Pangbourn, Berks. He was peculiarly diſtinguiſhed for the virtues of a good heart, which were exhibited by him as a ſteady and true friend, a charitable benefactor, and a ſincere Chriſtian paſtor.

At Green, near Dulverton, Arſcott Bickford Peppin, eſq.

21. At Beverſtone, co. Glouceſter, the Rev Thomas Hornidge, vicar of Cooley, in the ſaid county, and of Norton, Wilts.

At Eaſt Craigs, John Stewart, eſq. lieutenant-governor of Blackneſs caſtle.

22. Mrs. M'Lean, of Duke-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Mr. Richard Perry, ſon of John P. eſq. of Blackwall, ſhip builder.

At Youngfield, near Dumfries, John Ramaldſon, eſq. of Blairhall.

23. Mrs. Croſby, wife of Richard C. eſq. of New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, Portland-place.

At Kilmarnock, Mr. Ja Thomſon, merch.

24. Drowned in the river Iſis, near Port Meadow, Thomas Draper, ſon of Mr. D. tailor, of Oxford. He was found naked, lying upon his face in the water where it was ſo ſhallow as not to cover his ſhoulders. His cloaths lay upon the adjacent bank. It is ſuppoſed he went into the water to bathe, and being ſeized with a fit, to which he was occaſionally ſubject, met with his melancholy fate before any aſſiſtance could be afforded him.

At his houſe in the Cloſe, Exeter, the Rev. Philip Barton, B. D. ſubdean and canon of the cathedral church of St. Peter, in that city.

In London, after a ſhort illneſs, Samuel Thomas, eſq. of Tregoils, co. Cornwall.

At

At Donauſchiz, in his 39th year, the reigning Prince of Furſtenberg.

25. Aged 65, Mr. William Mould, of Clerkenwell, watch maker.

26. After a few days illneſs, aged 74, Mr. Edmund Dodge, upwards of 40 years butler of All Souls college, Oxford. His upright character and cheerfulneſs of diſpoſition rendered him much reſpected.

At Bath, the Rev. Charles Hawtrey, M. A. of Chriſt Church, 1756, brother to Stephen H. eſq. late recorder of the city of Exeter, and one of the portioniſts of Bampton; a gentleman well known in the republick of letters, as the author of "A Letter to Lord Stanhope, on the Subject of the Teſt, 1790," 8vo (LX. p. 50); and "Free Thoughts on Liberty and the Revolution in France, 1790," 8vo (ibid. 1205).

Suddenly, at Walſoken, co. Norfolk, Mr. William Knapp, farmer and grazier. He went to Wiſbech market the preceding day, and told his friends there that he ſhould not live long.

Suddenly, Mrs. Gleadow, confectioner, of Hull. She was ſitting in her houſe, her hand ſupporting her head, when a perſon coming in, aſked her how ſhe did, but found, on examination, ſhe was dead.

Suddenly, at Cleethorps, near Grimſby, aged 51, Mr. Joſhua Morris, of Lincoln, merchant. He ſerved the office of ſheriff in 1772; in March, 1786, was choſen alderman, and elected mayor the September following. His remains were interred at Potterhanworth, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln.

27 After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Thorpe, wife of Mr. T. jun. hoſier, of Oxford, and eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Iſaac Lawrance, an eminent grocer, of that city.

Mr. Charles Dawes, woollen-draper, of King's Lynn, Norfolk.

At his houſe in Quebec-ſtreet, Jonathan Chitwell, eſq.

Rev. Maurice Moſely, rector of Toſtock, co. Suffolk.

At Oxton, co. Nottingham, in her 89th year, Mrs. Hanford, relict of Millington H. eſq. of Millington, Cheſhire.

Mrs. Cahuſac, wife of Mr. Thomas C. of the Strand.

At Briſtol Hotwells, James Gray, eſq. of the Strand; a gentleman of great literature and high talents, though he has not left any oſtenſible proof of his merit. He was, for a conſiderable time, an eminent reporter of parliamentary debates; and has for ſome years been one of the chief proprietors of a paper that has ſhewn the moſt decided oppoſition to all the meaſures of Government.

28. Mr. Bailey, one of the meſſengers belonging to the treaſury. He hung himſelf, at five o'clock in the morning, on the banniſters of the treaſury ſtair-caſe leading to his apartments. The coroner's inqueſt, after hearing ſeveral reſpectable witneſſes, who proved his being inſane for ſome time, owing to a diſappointment in his expectations of receiving money from his friends, brought in their verdict Lunacy.

At Highgate, Middleſex, after a lingering illneſs, Samuel Provey, eſq. of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, London.

29. After a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Stephens, wife of Mr. Wm. S. ſadler, Exeter.

Of a decline, on her journey to Brighthelmſtone, Mrs. Balcomb, wife of Capt. B. of the 1ſt regiment of dragoon guards.

Mrs. Armſtrong, relict of Mr. Moſtyn J. A. late of Norwich.

At Weſtneſs, in Orkney, Mrs. Balfour, of Trinaby.

30. In her 71ſt year, at her ſon's houſe in St. Peter's in the Eaſt, Oxford, much regretted, Mrs. Patience Fidler.

In an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Kirby, widow of the late Mr. Ralph K. grocer, of Oxford.

Aged 86, Mr. Arthur Speare, of Exeter. The former part of his life was ſpent in buſineſs, the latter in retreat. Among numerous benefactions to his relations and friends, he has bequeathed 40l. to the Devon and Exeter hoſpital, and 20l. to the charity-ſchools.

At Crediton, Devon, in the prime of life, Miſs Alicia Bond, daughter of the Rev. Jn. B. of that place; an amiable and accompliſhed young lady, ſincerely lamented.

Lately, in the Eaſt Indies, juſt as he was about returning home, Mr. Pierce, only ſon of the late Capt. P. of the Halſwell Indiaman, and the hope of his family.

On his paſſage to England, on board the Minerva Capt. Smith, Theodore Corbett, eſq. late civil pay-maſter in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Madras.

At the ſtorming of Morne Chabot, in St. Lucie, Lieut.-col Robert Malcolm, ſon of Sir James M. the preſent lieutenant-governor of Sheerneſs. He poſſeſſed talents as an officer, and virtues as a man, ſo rare at the early age in which he cloſed his rapid career of glory, as to promiſe a name worthy of being aſſociated with a Marlborough and a Wolfe. He was born in Norfolk, and received the earlier parts of his education at Burgay and Beccles, in Suffolk. On embracing the profeſſion of arms he was ſent to the firſt military ſchools of France and Germany, and ſoon diſplayed very uncommon qualities in every branch of the ſcience of tactics. To theſe he added a perfect knowledge of the French and German languages; was peculiarly skilful in the uſe of the broad and ſmall ſwords; and, at the age of 19, defeated, in a long and deſperate, as well as unprovoked combat, with ſabres, a German officer of grenadiers, of great ſtrength and knowlege of the art. His power of eſtimating *inſtantly* the

the ſtrength and reſources of a country by the *coup d'œil*, and the beauty and accuracy of his military plans and drawings, attracted the notice of the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel, the veteran General Knyphauſen, and other diſtinguiſhed officers; by whom, on his return to England, he was warmly recommended to the preſent adjutant-general, Sir William Fawcett. He firſt became conſpicuous, on the recruiting ſervice in his native county, by the great number of men which he raiſed, the high ſtate of their diſcipline in a ſhort ſpace of time, and the aſtoniſhing exertions of perſonal ſtrength, activity, and zeal for the ſervice, which he uniformly diſplayed, and for which he received the thanks of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. He was then appointed lieutenant of grenadiers, and adjutant to the 41ſt regiment, and ſignalized himſelf by the gallantry and ability with which he ſubdued the inſurgents in the county of Cavan, in Ireland; and received on that and many other occaſions the moſt honourable marks of attention from the Lord Lieutenant and Gen. Ward the commander in chief. Not long afterwards, he accompanied Sir Charles Grey to the Weſt Indies, and was promoted to a captaincy. He had now arrived on a field of action where there was full ſcope for the diſplay of his genius and ardent attachment to his ſovereign and his country. Early did he inure himſelf to every robuſt and manly exerciſe, and to ſuſtain hunger, thirſt, and ſuch fatigue as often overcame the ſtrongeſt men in his regiment; and this (as he himſelf aſſured the writer of this account) to be able to ſerve his country more effectually, ſhould it ever be his lot. His form was tall and martial, and finely proportioned; his memory highly retentive; his judgement clear and deciſive in the midſt of the hotteſt fire and the greateſt perils. To his worth as a friend and companion, his high ſenſe of honour, his unbounded generoſity, his feeling heart, every one who knew him will bear ample teſtimony. Deeply indeed will his loſs be lamented by the common ſoldiers, for he was their friend and protector. While he habituated them to the ſtricteſt diſcipline, he riveted their affections; and of the black corps, which he raiſed and formed entirely (and which, for their many and moſt ſignal ſervices, were honoured with the name of Malcolm's Royal Rangers), he never loſt a ſingle man, by deſertion, out of 700, in the whole campaign. He was not only an admirable partizan officer, but ſhewed himſelf equal to much greater commands, with which he was entruſted. Of his ſignal merits, and his numerous ſervices, during the ſevere campaigns in the Weſt Indies, Generals Sir Charles Grey, Sir John Vaughan, Preſcot, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, have abundantly teſtified, and placed in him the higheſt confidence. The incredible fatigues he underwent, few Europeans were equal to; he combined the moſt heroic bravery with the coolneſs and the knowlege of a veteran of conſummate abilities; and few were the ſcenes of danger in the Leeward Iſlands where he was not engaged and foremoſt. The inhabitants of St. Lucie preſented him with an elegant ſword, and a moſt flattering and honourable letter, on his returning to England with diſpatches, after being ſhot through both his legs, and ſurviving the yellow fever in two attacks, which he recovered from his extreme temperance and ſtrength of conſtitution. On his arrival he received every mark of attention from his Sovereign and the Duke of York, who preſented him immediately with a majorcy, in a manner highly gratifying. As a proof of the eſtimation he was now held in, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in the army, and deputy adjutant-general to all the forces under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who then knew his value, although a ſtranger to him perſonally, and honoured him ſince with every mark of confidence and regard. Although ſtill lame from his wounds when he returned, in February laſt, to the Weſt Indies, he was impatient to combat again the enemies of his country, whoſe more than ſavage barbarity he had often beheld, and to whom his name was well known as one of their moſt enterprizing and formidable foes. Immediately on landing, he defeated a body of the enemy at St. Lucie, and took by ſtorm a ſtrong hill-fort. Again, at the head of his brave rangers, whom he had familiarized to dangers and to victory, he led them on heroically to the aſſault of the batteries of Morne Chabot; where, in the 28th year of his age, he fell, covered with glory. Yet ſhall his name long live illuſtrious in the annals of his country, and dear in the memory of his afflicted friends. His loſs to both was indeed one of no ordinary occurrence; yet was it to the good and gallant Malcolm *Dulce et decorum pro patria mori.* May his bright example excite every Briton to tread in his footſteps, for they were found foremoſt in the paths of Honour; and aſſuredly will his virtues hereafter receive their complete reward.

In the Weſt Indies, Lieut. Hodges, eldeſt ſon of Mr. H. of Leiceſter.

At Kingſton, in Jamaica, Henry Hanſbrow, eſq. merchant.

William Lindſay, eſq. governor of Tobago, in the Weſt Indies.

At his ſeat at Beechwood, co. Tipperary, Ireland, Daniel Toler, eſq. M. P. for that county.

At Cork, John Gahan, eſq. ſurveyor-general of the province of Munſter.

At his houſe on Stephen's-green, Dublin, Roger Fleming, eſq.

At his house in Lower Merdon-street, Dublin, David Robinson, esq. many years senior captain of the royal Irish regiment of artillery.

At Auchintorlie, in Dumbartonshire, George Buchanan, esq.

At Nuneaton, of a fever, aged 20, Mr. Thomas Ball.

Mr. Gibbins, of Hallaton, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Fabling, wife of Mr. F. of Stapleford, co. Leicester.

At Barnstaple, after a short illness, Mr. William Wood Deane, clothier.

Mr. Mudd, surgeon and apothecary, of Gedding, Suffolk.

After a few days illness, Mr. Heptinstall, master of the cotton-mill in Hockley, near Nottingham, formerly in the possession of the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and the first mill built by him in that part of the country.

At the Hotwells, Bristol, Wm. Butler, esq. of Cornist, in Flintshire, late lieutenant-colonel of the 38th reg. of foot.

At South Perrott, near Crewkerne, Mr. Thomas Bryant, woolstapler.

At Lincoln, Miss White, a maiden lady, sister to the late Rev. Mr. W. of Canwick.

At Avon Dassett, co. Warwick, Mrs. Levett, late of Willoughby; co. Leicester; a maiden lady of a most amiable disposition, and possessed of every virtue that could enrich or adorn society.

At Islington, aged 80, Mr. John Vanniel, formerly of Lincoln; eminent in his profession as a dancing-master, and greatly respected by all who knew him.

Jonathan Lawton, of Holland, in Saddleworth, a member of the friendly society at Delph, from which he had received weekly relief for some years, and was the first member that has died in it, though it has been established near 13 years, and consists of upwards of 80 persons.

In his 90th year, Mr. John Hibble, many years gardener to the Earl of Montrath, at Weeting, co. Norfolk.

At Heckington, co. Lincoln, after a few days illness, aged 64, Mr. Wm. Harrison.

In Wales, whither he went for the recovery of his health, the Rev. Griffin Griffith, domestic chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, M.A. 1783, and late fellow of Hertford-college, Oxford, also rector of Bow church, London, to which he was presented on the resignation of Dr. Apthorp.

Aged 54, the Rev. James Lyde, of Brent, near Modbury, Devon.

At Mattishall, co. Norfolk, after a very long and painful illness, the Rev. Thomas Bodham, M.A. formerly fellow of Caius-college, Cambridge; admitted B.A. 1764; M.A. 1767.

The Lady of the Rev. Dr. Davenport, vicar of Stratford upon Avon.

At Windsor, in her 83d year, Mrs. Jones, relict of Wm. J. esq. of Ramsbury manor.

Aged 73, Mrs. Reid, of Suffolk-street, near the Middlesex hospital.

At his apartments in King-street, St. James's, in his 49th year, Baron Augustus de Zastow, of the electorate of Hanover.

Aged between 50 and 60, Mr. Bridges Thomas Hooke, formerly a clerk of the Imprest office, and well known to public companies in London, for many years past, as an excellent convivial songster.

In London, Stanhope Harvey, esq. captain in the first regiment of life-guards, and late a fellow-commoner of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

July .... At Portsmouth, Mrs. Carlos, relict of the late Gregory C. esq.

At Canterbury, aged 93, Mrs. Jager.

1. In his 74th year, Thomas Dalton, esq. of Milton, near Gravesend.

In George-street, Edinburgh, Campbell Edmonstone, esq. lieutenant-governor of Dumbarton castle.

At Stornaway, in his 73d year, Baillie John M'Iver, merchant.

At Hesley, co. Nottingham, John Clay, esq. of Bridge-houses, near Sheffield.

At his house in Swinton-street, Henry Hasard, esq.

2. At Cork, Robert Shaw, esq. an eminent merchant of Dublin, and comptroller of the General Post office there.

3. At Brackley, co. Northampton, Mrs. Folliott, of Nantwich; and, on the 6th, at the same place, her nephew, the Rev. William Derbishire, rector of Hardwick, co. Oxford, and curate of Croughton, co. Northampton.

Mrs. Hague, wife of Mr. Edward H. of Fenchurch street.

At his house at Ditton, Surrey, Thomas Cullans, esq.

At Kinghorn, Major Andrew Rutherford, late of the 16th infantry.

Miss Mackenzie; of whose fate some particulars shall be given in our next.

4. In her 15th year, after a lingering consumption of nine months, Miss Stonehouse, daughter of Mr. S. of Manchester.

, After a lingering illness, Mr. Jas. Lister, master of the Crown inn at Oxford.

Of a deep decline, at his father's house at Bexley, the Rev. John Brooke Lewin, M.A. of Pembroke-college, Cambridge, vicar of Wolverton, near Stony Stratford; and, on the 9th, his remains were interred at Bexley.

At his seat at Kentchurch, co. Hereford, in his 68th year, John Scudamore, esq. a few weeks before elected, for the sixth time, to represent the city of Hereford in parliament, by the unanimous voice of the citizens. His death was occasioned by a cold, caught, after hunting in his park, by the too sudden check of perspiration; every effort of the ablest of the faculty to preserve so valuable a life was ineffectual. In his public character, as an useful and disinterested member of parliament, and as active magistrate, he was deservedly re-

spected

ſpected; as the pleaſant and amiable friend and accompliſhed gentleman, he will be long ſincerely lamented. Mr. S. married, Auguſt 26, 1756, Miſs Weſcomb, only daughter of Nicholas W. eſq. of Langford, Eſſex, of Lincolnſhire, and of Cheverill's-green, Herts, with a fortune of 3000l.; whom he has left a widow, with two ſons, the eldeſt a lieutenant-colonel in the Eſſex fencibles, and a deſerving candidate for the honour ſo repeatedly beſtowed on his father; and one daughter, married to James Hereford, eſq. of Saffron-court, near Hereford. Mr. S. was interred in Kentchurch, the burial place of his anceſtors for many generations, the Scudamores being one of the oldeſt families in Herefordſhire.

At Park, in Scotland, Lady Hay, widow of Sir Thomas H, bart.

At Firby-houſe, in the Eaſt riding of the county of York, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Green, wife of the Rev. J. C. G. and daughter of the late James Cooke, eſq. of Manchester.

At Hawkhurſt, Kent, Mrs. Mary Lewis, only daughter of the late Thomas L. eſq. of Wimbledon, Surrey.

In his 65th year, at Chart park, near Dorking, univerſally lamented, Thomas Cornewall, eſq. the oldeſt ſuperannuated captain in the royal navy.

In his 49th year, the Rev. L. Addiſon, vicar of Boughton, and alſo of Dilham and Honing, co. Norfolk.

5. At Orlingbury, co. Northampton, aged 86, eſteemed and reſpected by all who knew him, Allen Young, eſq. He was born in 1710; admitted at Emanuel-college, Cambridge; married Mary, the youngeſt daughter of the late Charles Boddam, eſq. many years captain of a ſhip in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company; by whom he had two ſons, Allen, his heir, and John, rector of Lillingſton Darrell, Bucks, and of Thorpe Malſover, co. Northampton; and two daughters. Mr. Y's grandfather was of Upton, co. Worceſter, and married one of the Martins; and ſeveral of his family are buried in one of the churches at Evesham, one of whom was in Hartlebury caſtle when it was ſurrendered, 1646. Mr. Y's eldeſt ſiſter, who died before him, was born 1705; and they had an aunt, living at Berkhamſted, younger.

Mr Clack, of Wadley, near Farringdon. Returning from the aſſizes at Abingdon, he was thrown from his horſe near Buckland, and expired in a few hours.

Mr. White Newman, jun. of Newgate-ſtreet, oilman Whilſt ſerving in his ſhop he was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired in about three hours.

At Machany, the dowager Viſcounteſs of Strathallan.

At Norwich, aged 75, James Norris, eſq. a gentleman of erudition, taſte, and ſcience.

Francis Eiſe, gent. of Nottingham.

Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr E. of Sheffield. In leſs than a year, in this reſpectable family, a ſon, two daughters, and now their parent, have been cut off in the bloom and vigour of life.

6. At his houſe on the Hog-hill, Cambridge, Mr. Charles Humfry, an eminent builder and carpenter.

Aged 81, Mr. Griffiths, ſalt-merchant, of Glouceſter.

At North Glaſſmount, Geo Bruce, eſq.

At Wansford, aged 66, much reſpected, Mrs. Sarah Wilſon, widow.

Aged upwards of 90, Gilbert Caldecot, eſq. of Lincoln, late colonel of the Royal North Lincoln militia.

William Elliott, eſq of Nottingham.

Aged 103. Thomas Taylor, of Pinfold-ſtreet, Birmingham. He worked at his trade as a cobler till within a week of his death.

7. At Hall's-place, Kent, the Rev. Wanley Sawbridge, brother of the late Alderman S. and formerly of Emanuel-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1757, M. A. 1760. He was alſo vicar of Stalisfield, and curate of Harty, in the Iſle of Sheppy.

Mr. John Sumpter, farmer, of Biſbrook, co. Rutland.

Valentine Knightley, eſq. of Fawſley-park, co. Northampton. He is ſucceeded in the family poſſeſſions by his brother, the Rev. J. K. rector of Byfield, in the ſame county.

At Niſbetfield, Mrs. Johnſton.

At Cheſter-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Brown, relict of Mr. William B. late of Cheapſide, goldſmith.

Mrs. Anderſon, wife of Mr. A. merchant, of Thetford.

At Horncaſtle, Mrs. L'Oſte, relict of the Rev. Charles L'O. late rector of Langton and Greetham, co. Lincoln.

8. At Topſham, co. Devon, Mrs. Mary Bey, widow of the late Rev. Thomas L, rector of Doddiſcombſleigh and Aſhton.

Robert Catlin, a journeyman to Meſſrs. Stennett and Pearſon, of Bolton, co. Lincoln He was unfortunately killed by the falling of a rack of mahogany upon him; and has left a widow to whom he had been married only ſix weeks.

Suddenly, Mrs. Wood, of Leonard-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare.

After a long and tedious illneſs of near 20 years, aged 84, Mrs. Ogleſby, of Kirton Lindley, co. Lincoln, mother of Mr. Wm. O. of that place, ſadler.

9. Mrs. Hayes, wife of Mr. William H. bookſeller, of Oxford.

In his 62d year, Mr. Matthew Thomas, many years maſter of the Bowling green coffee-houſe, and ſword-bearer to the mayor and corporation of Hereford. He was a man generally known and reſpected by all ranks. By early reading and a retentive memory he became the pleaſant companion

companion of his numerous friends; and his zeal was unbounded wherever his exertions were likely to promote the interests of the community, or the welfare of the individual.

At Croft, co. Hereford, in his 82d year, the Rev. Richard Smith, M.A. upwards of 52 years rector of that parish. He was chaplain to the Earl of Stamford, a prebendary of Hereford cathedral, vicar of Eye, a magistrate for the county, and a capital burgess of the borough of Leominster. With a benevolent heart, and a clear understanding, his temper was peculiarly mild and placid; and the manners of the gentleman were so conspicuously blended with the unaffected piety of the clergyman, that he was deservedly and universally respected.

At her house in Castle-street, Hereford, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ford, relict of the Rev. Mr. F. rector of Brampton Abbotts, co. Hereford, and sister to the Rev. Mr. Bagnall, one of the residentiaries of Hereford cathedral.

10. Mrs. Garrett, of Stoke Newington, co. Middlesex, relict of Mr. G. an eminent apothecary, of that town.

At his house in Greenwich, Kent, Thomas Kettall, esq.

At Moffat, Mrs. Duff, widow of the late Admiral D. of Fetteresso, and daughter of the late Gen. Abercrombie, of Glasgow.

In her 14th year, after a long illness, Miss Maxey, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. M. of Byford, near Hereford.

11. Aged about 73, Mr. John Moss, late owner of the Castle and Falcon inn in Aldersgate-street (which he some years ago rebuilt on an extensive scale), and one of the common council for Aldersgate ward. As a man of the strictest integrity, he was much and very generally respected.

Of a putrid sore throat, in his 9th year, the eldest son of Neville King, esq. of Ashby, co. Lincoln.

Mrs. Anne Allen, of Gellifweek, near Milford, in Wales; greatly lamented as an affectionate mother and a sincere and hospitable friend.

At Elgin, in Scotland, Mrs. Leslie, wife of Charles L. esq.

12. Suddenly, Mr. Dodd, of Oxford, cook, many years master of the Wheatsheaf inn in High-street in that city.

At Basford, near Nottingham, aged 14, of that dreadful malady the hydrophobia, W. Vickerstaff. He was bit by a dog in two fingers on the 15th of June; and on the 12th instant his complaint first excited the attention of his friends. On the following day, the nature of the disease being in their minds past a doubt, professional assistance was applied, but without effect, and he died on the succeeding day.

Mrs. Hardcastle, wife of Mr. John H. of Retford, co. Nottingham.

13. Mrs. Marshall, wife of Mr. M. mercer and draper, of Newark.

At his house in Bishopsgate-street, aged 64, Mr. John Fasson.

At Lancaster, aged 69, Anthony Atkinson, esq. alderman of that borough.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Jacob S. esq. one of the aldermen of Bath.

Sincerely lamented, Mrs. Coe, wife of Mr. Thomas C. ironmonger, opposite Sidney-college, Cambridge.

14. Near Bristol, where he went for the recovery of his health, Mr. John Land, jun. son of Mr. L. of the New London inn, Exeter. He has left a widow and family to lament him, to whom he had been a tender husband and affectionate father.

Suddenly, Mr. Twiffey, maltster, of Leicester. He went his morning-walk as usual, accompanied by some of his neighbours, and was remarkably cheerful and lively. On his return home, he sat down in his chair, without any apparent symptom of illness, and expired immediately.

At Brompton, Rob. Gough, esq. youngest son of the late Sir Thomas G. bart. of Benacre-hall, co. Suffolk.

At Ennis, co. Clare, in Ireland, Mrs. Brady, widow of the late Capt. B. of the royal Irish artillery.

15. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Mr. Thomas, a Dissenting-minister of that place. He was drowned while bathing in the river Welland; and, notwithstanding all endeavours, his body was not found till the next morning.

At Euston, in his 87th year, Thomas Bayly. He had lived as groom, and in different capacities, with the late and present Dukes of Grafton 67 years.

16. At his house in Grosvenor-square, after a long and painful illness, sincerely regretted by all his friends, and particularly by those of the profession he belonged to, for which he had always stood forward a zealous advocate and sincere friend, Field-marshal the Rt Hon. Sir George Howard, K. B. one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, colonel of the first or King's regiment of dragoon-guards, late governor of Jersey, and M. P. for Stamford.

Mr. Bingham, marble mason, of Peterborough.

17. Near Hampstead, Mrs. D'Arcy, wife of Thomas D'A. esq. captain in the Somersetshire militia.

At Newton-park, Dublin, Timothy Dyton, esq.

After a long illness, Mr. Dalby, son of the late Mr. D. hosier, of Leicester.

At Horncastle, co. Lincoln, in her 87th year, Mrs. Heald, mother of Mr. H. attorney at law there.

At his house in King's-row, Park-lane, Thomas Sanders Dupuis, Mus. D. organist and composer to his Majesty. He was brought up, with his friend Dr. Arnold, at the

the Chapel-royal; and, far from being actuated by any ſenſe of profeſſional jealouſy, they have been upon a footing of the moſt cordial intimacy through life. Dr. D. was profoundly acquainted with the ſcience he profeſſed, and was an admirable performer on the organ. In private life he was diſtinguiſhed for good ſenſe, knowlege of mankind, integrity, and benevolence. To his zealous ſenſe of duty, perhaps, his death is in a great degree to be attributed; for, though abſolutely rendered unfit by ſevere illneſs, he would attend the Chapel-royal on Sunday the 10th inſtant, and it is ſuppoſed the exertion was fatal. He raiſed a very good fortune by the fair exerciſe of his talents, indulging a liberal ſpirit of hoſpitality, and being always ready to perform the duties of humanity. Such was Dr. Dupuis, and ſuch is the teſtimony of all who had the pleaſure of knowing him. He was buried at Weſtminſter abbey on the 23d.

18. At Rugby, Marc Wratiſlau, eſq.

Suddenly, at Skirbeck Quarter, near Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Clarke, grazier.

Aged 48, Mr. Robert Kingſton, wine-merchant, of Broad-ſtreet. Returning, with Mr. Crump his partner, from his brother's at Enfield to his brother's at Eaſt Barnet in a curricle, in going down the hill by Enfield windmill, they miſtook an opening by the ſide of the gate for the gate which ſhuts out the common, and driving through it, the horſe, otherwiſe remarkably gentle, having no breeching on, ran away, pulled the ſhafts from the carriage, threw the gentlemen out againſt one of the poſts, and by his kicking fractured Mr. Kingſton's ſcull, and killed him on the ſpot; his companion had two ribs broken, and was otherwiſe dangerouſly bruiſed. Mr. K. was buried in Enfield church-yard on the 23d.

19. At his houſe at Turnham-green, in his 71ſt year, William Lloyd, eſq. admiral of the White flag. He was made a poſt-captain in 1747; a rear-admiral in 1778; a vice-admiral in 1780; and an admiral in 1793. He died without iſſue; and has left the principal part of his property to Thomas Stepney, eſq. one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the Duke of York. He was the ſixth admiral on the liſt.

Mr. Walter Brind, ſen. a very old and reſpectable inhabitant of Foſter-la. Cheapſide.

In conſequence of a paralytic ſtroke, Mr. Broughton, ſen. father of Mr. B. one of the capital burgeſſes of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In child-birth, Mrs. Lawrence, wife of Rev. B. L. of Baker ſtreet, Mary-la-Bonne.

20. Thrown from his horſe, and killed on the ſpot, as he was returning from Honiton, Mr. Templer, an eminent grazier, of the Abbey-houſe, near Exeter. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Alphington.

At Winſter, co. Derby, Mr. G. Goodwin, attorney.

21. At Southampton, Admiral Carteret. He had long been afflicted with the loſs of his ſpeech.

22. At her houſe in Scotland-yard, in her 94th year, Mrs. Burnaby.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

July HAY-MARKET.

1. The Mountaineers—Gretna Green.
2. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—The Jew—Roſina.
4. The Purſe—The London Hermit—Peeping Tom.
5. The Deaf Lover—The Son-in-Law—The Children in the Wood.
6. Tit for Tat—The Citizen—The Village Lawyer. [*Daggerwood.*
7. Roſina—Ways and Means—*Silveſter*
8. All the World's a Stage—No Song No Supper—The Son-in-Law.
9. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Purſe. [Lawyer.
11. The Author—The Prize—The Village
12. The Quaker—The Son-in-Law—The Children in the Wood.
13. The Priſoner at Large—The Mock Doctor—Bannian Day.
14. Love and Money—The Spaniſh Barber—Catharine and Petruchio.
15. The Surrender of Calais—Devil to Pay.
16. Ways and Means—Silveſter Daggerwood—The Agreeable Surprize.
18. The Citizen—The Liar—The Prize.
19. All in Good Humour—A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Purſe.
20. A Quarter of an Hour before Dinner—Battle of Hexham—Peeping Tom.
21. Inkle and Yarico—The Children in the Wood. [Lawyer.
22. The Surrender of Calais—The Village
23. The Purſe—*Don Pedro*—The Author.
25. Ditto—Ditto—Silveſter Daggerwood.
26. The Recruiting Officer—Catharine and Petruchio.
27. Don Pedro—Peeping Tom. [Alive.
28. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—The Dead
29. The Priſoner at Large—The Village Lawyer—Children in the Wood.
30. The Purſe—Heigho for a Huſband—The Prize.

BILL of MORTALITY, from June 21, to July 26, 1796.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	887	1724	Males	896	1774		2 and 5	354	50 and 60	110
Females	837		Females	878			5 and 10	92	60 and 70	104
Whereof have died under two years old		587					10 and 20	56	70 and 80	66
							20 and 30	109	80 and 90	27
							30 and 40	128	90 and 100	3
							40 and 50	136	104	

Peck Loaf 3s. 7d ½

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending July 16, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	80	9	31	10	29	3	21	3	34	2
Surrey	82	0	00	0	27	6	23	0	40	0
Hertford	75	4	00	0	29	1	21	5	40	4
Bedford	73	4	46	10	33	3	20	1	35	4
Hunting.	70	7	00	0	31	0	17	4	30	5
Northam.	72	2	48	0	34	8	17	8	35	2
Rutland	76	0	00	0	36	6	18	0	42	0
Leiceſter	78	10	00	0	38	8	22	0	40	5
Notting.	82	3	59	0	38	6	24	8	43	6
Derby	84	6	00	0	41	0	26	6	49	0
Stafford	90	8	00	0	40	10	20	4	46	3
Salop	95	11	59	0	44	1	28	2	55	2
Hereford	92	3	52	10	39	2	25	4	40	0
Worceſt.	93	9	00	0	38	2	25	8	41	2
Warwick	88	2	00	0	00	0	23	6	42	4
Wilts	85	0	00	0	33	0	23	2	41	0
Berks	81	0	00	0	32	9	23	0	38	9
Oxford	85	5	00	0	33	8	21	11	36	6
Bucks	81	2	00	0	33	0	20	4	39	6
Montgom.	84	6	00	0	00	0	22	4	00	0
Brecon	86	4	64	0	42	11	20	10	00	0
Radnor	92	8	00	0	39	7	22	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

81	4	45	5	34	5	21	8	38	4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	75	10	30	6	26	6	19	8	29	7
Kent	76	10	00	0	26	10	21	4	30	2
Suſſex	77	4	00	0	27	0	21	0	00	0
Suffolk	78	9	31	0	27	1	19	9	28	10
Cambrid.	74	10	00	0	00	0	13	11	29	4
Norfolk	74	11	00	0	24	10	00	0	00	0
Lincoln	75	0	00	0	31	8	16	7	33	0
York	74	7	47	4	28	8	19	6	37	7
Durham	75	3	34	10	39	1	22	8	00	0
Northum.	71	5	40	0	29	11	22	0	00	0
Cumberl.	79	2	46	2	37	6	25	7	00	0
Weſtm.	83	6	50	8	39	6	25	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	84	8	00	0	30	7	24	2	39	0
Cheſter	86	8	00	0	33	10	25	11	00	0
Flint	86	6	00	0	41	7	24	0	00	0
Denbigh	86	11	00	0	00	0	23	2	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	72	8	45	0	30	8	16	8	00	0
Merioneth	85	2	45	10	43	8	24	3	45	10
Cardigan	72	5	40	0	33	6	12	0	00	0
Pembroke	61	9	00	0	33	8	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	73	10	00	0	39	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	81	11	00	0	32	5	21	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	91	2	00	0	40	9	22	3	36	4
Somerſet	88	6	00	0	00	0	00	0	30	0
Monm.	96	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	84	2	00	0	33	9	17	2	00	0
Cornwall	77	2	00	0	35	10	18	2	00	0
Dorſet	87	0	00	0	34	3	21	6	40	0
Hants	81	8	00	0	28	0	24	0	38	0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	79	10	45	5	26	1	19	5	30	8
2	77	8	31	0	27	1	18	1	29	0
3	74	11	45	5	24	10	21	8	38	4
4	74	1	45	5	30	5	18	2	33	9
5	73	4	37	5	33	7	22	2	38	4
6	80	11	47	4	33	0	25	6	38	4
7	84	11	45	5	31	8	14	11	39	0
8	82	10	45	3	39	9	21	6	46	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	73	5	40	0	36	0	16	8	38	4
10	91	0	45	5	40	9	22	3	34	3
11	81	0	45	5	34	11	17	9	38	4
12	83	7	45	5	30	7	22	9	39	0
13										
14										
15										
16										

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	63s. to 70s.	Middling	35s. to 55s.
Seconds	56s. to 59s.	Fine Pollard	18s. to 20s.
Thirds	40s. to 48s.	Common ditto	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Horſe Pollard	7s 6d to 9s 0d		
Bran	7s. 0d. to 9s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 40s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.
Eſſex Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Farnham Pockets	5l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 14s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 12s. 3d.
Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 8s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending July 20, 1796, is 70s. 7¾d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, July 25. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 7½d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 36s. 6d. to 39s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JULY, 1796.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq Bills.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Comm Ex. Bill	5perCt. Ditto.	Eng. Lott. Tickets	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27	——	62⅞	64 a ⅜	80⅝	——	17⅞	7 9/16	195¾	——	——	——	——	6½ dis.	2 dif.	58⅞	11⅝	——	5¼ dis.	——	6 0 6
28	155½	63¼	64⅛ a ¼	80½	——	17⅞	7⅞	——	——	——	——	——	6½	2	58⅞	11⅝	8 dif.	5¼	12 9 0	——
29	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——
30	154½	62⅞	63⅛ a 64	80¼	——	17¾	7½	195	——	——	——	——	7¼	——	58⅛	11½	6	5	12 8 6	6 0 6
31	154	62½	63 a ⅛	80⅝	94¼	17⅛	7 9/16	194¾	——	——	——	——	7¼	1	58⅛	11⅛	5	5	12 8 0	6 0 6
2	——	62½	63¼ a ½	80¾	——	17¼	7⅝	——	——	——	——	——	7⅛	2	——	11⅛	5	5	——	6 0 6
3	Sunday																			
4	153½	62¾	65¼ a ½	80	——	17¾	7 9/16	——	——	——	——	61⅛	7¼	2	57⅞	11⅜	5	5	——	——
5	152½	62⅞	65 a ⅛	80	——	17⅝	7⅝	193½	——	67⅛	——	——	7¼	2	57¼	11⅜	5	5	——	——
6	152¾	6 7/16	62⅞ a ⅝	79¾	——	17⅝	——	193¼	——	——	——	——	7¼	4	57⅛	11⅜	5	5	——	——
7	153½	62	62⅝ a 63	79⅝	——	17½	7⅛	192¾	——	——	——	——	7¼	3	57⅛	11⅜	6	5	12 6 0	5 17 0
8	153	61¾	62 a ½	79⅝	——	17½	7½	192¼	——	——	——	——	7⅛	2	57	11¼	7	5	12 5 0	——
9	——	61⅛	62⅛ a ¼	79⅝	——	17½	7¼	——	——	——	——	——	7¼	2	57	11⅛	6	5	12 5 0	5 17 0
10	Sunday																			
11	——	61⅞	62⅜ a ⅜	79⅛	——	17½	7 5/16	192¾	——	——	——	——	7⅜	2	——	11¼	6	4¾	——	——
12	154¾	61⅞	62¾ a ⅞	80	——	17½	7 9/16	193½	——	66¾	——	——	7⅜	2	57⅜	11⅜	7	4½	12 4 0	——
13	——	61⅛	61⅞ a 62⅛	79¾	——	17⅝	7½	192¾	——	——	——	——	7¼	2	57¼	11⅜	7	4⅜	12 3 0	5 17 6
14	152¾	61	61¼ a ⅛	79⅛	——	17¼	——	191	——	——	——	——	8	——	——	11¼	10	4⅜	12 1 0	——
15	152	61½	60⅝ a 61⅜	78½	——	17⅛	7⅛	——	——	——	——	——	8¼	2	56¼	11⅜	10	5⅛	12 1 0	——
16	152½	60¾	60⅞ a 61⅛	78½	——	17⅛	7⅛	190	18 dif.	——	——	——	9	2	56⅝	11⅛	10	5¼	12 1 6	——
17	Sunday																			
18	152½	60⅛	60¼ a 61⅛	78⅛	——	17⅛	7⅛	189	——	——	——	——	9⅛	2	56	11⅛	11	5⅛	12 0 0	5 14 0
19	152¼	60⅛	60⅛ a 61⅛	78⅛	92	17⅛	7⅛	190	16	——	——	——	9¼	2	55⅞	11⅛	12	5⅛	11 19 0	5 12 6
20	——	59⅞	60⅛ a ¼	78⅛	——	17⅛	7⅛	188½	——	——	——	——	9¼	——	55⅞	11⅛	20	5⅜	11 17 6	5 12 6
21	151	60⅜	60⅛ a 61⅛	78⅛	——	17⅛	——	185¾	——	——	——	——	9¼	6	55⅞	11⅛	——	5⅜	12 0 0	——
22	152	61⅜	59⅝ a 60⅜	78⅞	90	17⅛	7⅛	——	——	——	——	——	9	5	56¼	11⅛	16	5⅜	——	——
23	——	61⅛	60⅜ a ⅝	78⅛	89⅝	17½	7⅛	——	——	——	——	——	8¼	3	56¼	11⅜	12	——	12 1 0	——
24	Sunday																			
25																				
26	——	61⅛	6 ¼ a ⅝	79⅛	89⅜	17½	——	184	——	——	——	——	9⅛	Par	56¾	11⅞	5	5⅛	12 0 6	6 2 0

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1796.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Hygrom. feet	in.	State of Weather in July, 1796.
1	NW moderate	30,13	60	59	50	61	60	14	1.8	ſl ght ſhowers
2	NW briſk	11	58	59	58	60	58		.8	rain at night
3	NW briſk	29,76	56	56	51	66	57		2.2	fine day
4	W moderate	73	56	56	55	60	55		.5	rain at night
5	SW briſk	54	55	55		57	57		.3	ſhowers
6	SW calm	48	57	57	54	55	53		.3	ſhowers
7	W briſk	62	55	54		56	56		.4	rain, with ſhowers
8	SSW briſk	62	55	56		64	65		.4	ſhowers
9	SW briſk	74	53	52	55	56	53		.3	black clouds, but fair
10	NE moderate	60	50	52	52	60	56		.3	overcaſt
11	NW moderate	73	52	52	52	52	57		.3	ſhowers A. M. clears up
12	W moderate	82	62	50	56	66	72		.1	fine day
13	W by S briſk	62	57	56	56	55	58		.1	gloomy A. M. clears up P. M.
14	SW moderate	58	62	60	61	64	60		.3	gloomy, rain at night
15	SE calm	74	61	60	60	63	60		1.6	overcaſt, rain at night
16	S moderate	48	67	64	64	68	64		.6	overcaſt A. M. clears up P. M.
17	SW briſk	48	64	60	57	72	50		2.3	heavy black clouds carried over by a
18	SE briſk	67	62	57	55	57	57		.3	continued heavy rain P. M. [gale
19	SSW gentle	50	64	64	60	70	63		1.8	black clouds, with ſlight ſhowers
20	SW gentle	90	62	59	56	66	64		2.1	heavy rain P. M.
21	SW briſk	60	62	55	55	55	54		.0	ſhowers
22	SW moderate	60	60	56	54	55	54		.0	ſhowers
23	W moderate	52	60	54	54	54	54		1.8	ſhowers
24	W briſk	40	63	60	54	70	58		.8	fair
25	S briſk	40	62	59	57	61	59		.8	heavy rain
26	S briſk	41	63	61	59	66	52		2.1	ſhowers
27	SW moderate	45	62	59	58	67	52		.0	heavy rain
28	SW moderate	65	62	59	58	60	59		1.9	frequent ſhowers.
29	SW moderate	65	62	59	56	70	54		.8	fair
30	W calm	85	62	58	56	68	64		.9	fair
31	S gentle	80	62	61	58	70	66		.9	fair

The rains of this month have been continued and heavy, and ſo as greatly to prolong the hay harveſt, and to injure the hay. The graſs but light upon the ground. Wheats have been full of bloom, and appear healthy and of a natural good colour. Some will be ready to cut the middle of next month.

Fall of rain this month, 4 inches .045. Evaporation, 3 inches

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Auguſt, 1796.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1796
July	o	o	o		
27	61	69	56	29,68	ſhowery
28	60	68	57	,98	ſhowery
29	61	71	60	,95	fair
30	64	73	61	30,05	fair
31	63	73	62	,03	fair
Aug. 1	65	65	65	29,93	rain
2	67	68	58	,90	ſhowery
3	57	66	54	,94	cloudy
4	59	68	58	30,11	fair
5	60	72	58	,23	fair
6	59	69	60	,13	cloudy
7	62	76	60	,29	fair
8	64	74	60	,21	fair
9	62	73	61	,01	fair
10	63	73	60	29,90	fair
11	58	71	55	30,25	fair

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Aug. 1796.
Aug.	o	o	o		
12	59	72	59	30,15	fair
13	63	76	64	,28	fair
14	66	78	63	,32	fair
15	63	74	55	,39	fair
16	57	68	54	,50	fair
17	59	69	59	,43	fair
18	63	71	56	,30	fair
19	62	73	56	,18	fair
20	63	74	60	,16	fair
21	64	78	64	,16	fair
22	67	79	63	,20	fair
23	61	76	63	,25	fair
24	59	75	62	,22	fair
25	62	76	62	,20	fair
26	61	74	58	,14	fair

W. CARY, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE

THE
Gentleman's Magazine:
For AUGUST, 1796.

BEING THE SECOND NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI PART II.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. DR. PEGGE. (Continued from p. 454.)

WE are now coming to a new epoch in the Doctor's life; but, there is an interval of a few years to be accounted for, before he found an opportunity to effectually removing himself into Derbyshire

His wife being dead, his children young and at school, and himself reduced to a life of solitude, so ungenial to his temper (though no man was better qualified to improve his leisure), he found relief by the kind offer of his very dear friend, the late Sir Edward Dering, bart

At this moment Sir Edward chose to place his son (the present baronet) under the care of a private tutor at home to qualify him more completely for the university. Sir Edward's personal knowledge of Mr. Pegge, added to the happy situation of the latter, mutually induced the former to offer, and the latter to accept, the proposal of removing from Godmersham to Surenden (Sir Edward's mansion-house) to superintend Mr Dering's education for a short time; in which capacity he continued about a year and an half, till Mr. Dering was admitted at St John's college, Cambridge, in March, 1751.

Sir Edward had no opportunity, by any Patronage of his own, permanently to gratify Mr. Pegge, and to preserve him in the circle of their common friends. On the other hand, finding Mr. Pegge's propensity to a removal so very strong, Sir Edward reluctantly pursued every possible measure to effect it.

The first vacant living in Derbyshire which offered itself was the perpetual curacy of *Brampton*, near Chesterfield; a situation peculiarly eligible in many respects. It became vacant A. D. 1747; and, if it could have been obtained, would have placed Mr. Pegge in the centre of his early acquaintance in that county; and, being tenable with his Kentish living, would not have totally estranged him from his friends in the South of England. The patronage of Brampton is in the dean of Lincoln, which dignity was then filled by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Cheyney, to whom, Mr. Pegge being a stranger, the application was necessarily to be made in a circuitous manner, and he was obliged to employ more than a double mediation before his name could be mentioned to the dean.

The mode he proposed was through the influence of William, the third duke of Devonshire, to whom Mr. Pegge was personally known as a Derbyshire man (though he had so long resided in Kent), having always paid his respects to his grace on the public days at Chatsworth, as often as opportunity served, when on a visit in Derbyshire. Mr. Pegge did not, however, think himself sufficiently in the Duke's favour to make a direct address for his Grace's recommendation to the dean of Lincoln, though the object so fully met his wishes in moderation, and in every other point. He had, therefore, recourse to a friend, the right rev. Dr. Fletcher, bishop of Dromore, then in England; who, in conjunction with the late Godfrey Watkinson, of Brampton Moor, esq. (the principal resident gentleman in the parish of Brampton) solicited, and obtained, his Grace's interest with the dean of Lincoln, who, in consequence, nominated Mr. Pegge to the living.

One point now seemed to be gained toward his re-transplantation into his native soil, after he had resisted considerable offers had he continued in Kent; and thus did he think himself virtually in possession of a living in Derbyshire, which in its nature was tenable

tenable with Godmersham in Kent. Henceforward, then, he no doubt felt a satisfaction that he should soon be enabled to live in Derbyshire, and occasionally visit his friends in Kent, instead of residing in that country, and visiting his friends in Derbyshire.

But, after all this assiduity and anxiety (as if *admission* and *ejection* had pursued him a second time), the result of Mr. Pegge's expectations was far from answering his then present wishes; for, when he thought himself secure by the dean's nomination, and that nothing was wanting but the bishop's license, the dean's *right of patronage* was controverted by the parishioners of Brampton, who brought forward a nominee of their own.

The ground of this claim, on the part of the parish, was owing to an ill-judged indulgence of some former deans of Lincoln, who had occasionally permitted the parishioners to send an incumbent directly to the *bishop* for his license, without the intermediate nomination of the *dean* in due form.

These measures were principally fomented by the son of the last incumbent, the rev. Seth Ellis, a man of a reprobate character, and a disgrace to his profession, who wanted the living, and was patronized by the parish. He had a desperate game to play; for, he had not the least chance of obtaining any preferment, as no individual patron, who was even superficially acquainted with his *moral* character alone, could with decency advance him in the church. To complete the detail of the fate of this man, whose interest the deluded part of the mal-contents of the parish so warmly espoused, he was soon afterwards suspended by the bishop from officiating at Brampton *.

Whatever inducements the parish might have to support Mr. Ellis so strenuously we do not say, though they manifestly did not arise from any pique to one dean more than to another; and, we are decidedly clear that they were not founded in any aversion to Mr. Pegge as an individual; for, his character was in all points too well established, and too well known (even to the leading opponents to the Dean), to admit of the least personal dislike in any respect. So great, nevertheless, was the acrimony with which the parishioners pursued their visionary pretensions to the patronage, that, not content with the decision of the jury (which was highly respectable) in favour of the dean, when the right of patronage was tried 1748, that, they had the audacity to carry the cause to an assize at Derby, where, on the fullest and most incontestible evidence, a verdict was given in favour of the dean to the confusion and indelible disgrace of those parishioners who espoused so bad a cause, supported by the most undaunted effrontery, and we may add—villany.

The evidence produced by the parish went to prove from an entry, made nearly half a century before in the accounts kept by the church-wardens, that the *parishioners*, and not the *deans of Lincoln*, had hitherto, on a vacancy, nominated a successor to the bishop of the diocese for his license, without the intervention of any other person or party. The parish accounts were accordingly brought into court at Derby, wherein there appeared not only a palpable erasement, but such an one as was detected by a living and credible witness; for, a Mr. *Mower* swore that, on a vacancy in the year 1704, an application was made by the parish to the *dean of Lincoln* in favour of the Rev. Mr. Littlewood †.

In corroboration of Mr. Mower's testimony, an article in the parish accounts and expenditures of that year was adverted to, and which, when Mr. Mower saw it, ran thus:

"Paid William Wilcoxson, for going to "*Lincoln to the Dean*, concerning Mr. Lit-"tlewood, five shillings."

The parishioners had before alleged, in proof of their title, that THEY had *elected* Mr. Littlewood, and, to uphold this asseveration, had clumsily altered the parish account-book, and inserted the words "to *Lichfield* to the

* The bishop's inhibition took place soon after the decision of the cause at Derby, and was not revoked till late in the year 1758, which was effected principally by Mr. Pegge's intercession with his lordship, stating Mr. Ellis's distressed circumstances, and his having made a proper submission, with a promise of future good behaviour. This revocation is contained in a letter (now before us) addressed to Mr. Pegge, under the bishop's own hand, dated Oct. 30. 1758.

† We believe this witness to have been *George Mower, esq.* of Wood-seats, in this county, who served the office of sheriff, 1734.

"BISHOP,"

"BISHOP," in the place of the words "to *Lincoln* to the DEAN."

Thus their own evidence was turned against the parishioners, and not a moment's doubt remained but that the patronage rested with the DEAN of *Lincoln*.

We have related this affair without a strict adherence to chronological order as to facts, or to collateral circumstances, for the sake of preserving the narrative entire, as far as it regards the contest between the *Dean of Lincoln* and the *Parish of Brampton*; for we believe that this translation (uninteresting as it may be to the public in general) is one of very few instances on record which has an exact parallel.

The intermediate points of the contest in which Mr. Pegge was more peculiarly concerned, and which did not promiscuously appear to the world, were interruptions and unpleasant impediments which arose in the course of this tedious process. He had been nominated to the perpetual curacy of Brampton by Dr. *Cheyney*, Dean of Lincoln; was at the sole expence of the suit respecting the right of patronage, whereby the verdict was given in favour of the Dean; and he was actually licensed by the Bishop of Lichfield. In consequence of this decision and the Bishop's license, Mr. Pegge, not suspecting that the contest could go any farther, attended to qualify at Brampton, on Sunday, Aug. 28 1748, in the usual manner; but was repelled *by violence* from entering the church.

In this state matters rested regarding the patronage of Brampton, when Dr. Cheyney was unexpectedly transferred from the deanry of *Lincoln* to the deanry of *Winchester*, which (we may observe by the way) he solicited on motives similar to those which actuated Mr. Pegge at the very moment; for, Dr. Cheyney, being a native of Winchester, procured an exchange of his deanry of Lincoln with the rev. Dr. William George, provost of King's college, Cambridge, for whom the deanry of Winchester was intended by the minister on the part of the crown.

Thus Mr. Pegge's interests and applications were to begin *de novo* with the patron of Brampton; for, his nomination by Dr. Cheyney, in the then state of things, was of no validity. He fell however into liberal hands; for, his activity in the proceedings which had hitherto taken place respecting the living in question, had rendered fresh advocates unnecessary, as it had secured the unasked favour of Dr. George, who not long afterwards voluntarily gave him the rectory of *Whittington*, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, into which he was inducted Nov. 11. 1751, and where he resided for upwards of 44 years without interruption *.

Though Mr. Pegge had relinquished all farther pretensions to the living of *Brampton* before the cause came to a decision at Derby, yet he gave every possible assistance at the trial, by the communication of various documents, as well as by his personal evidence at the assize, to support the claim of the new nominee, the Rev. John Bowman, in whose favour the verdict was given, and who afterwards enjoyed the benefice.

Here then we take leave of this troublesome affair, so nefarious and unwarrantable on the part of the parishioners of *Brampton*; and from which PATRONS of every description may draw their own inferences.

Mr. Pegge's ecclesiastical prospect in Derbyshire began soon to brighten; and he ere long obtained the more eligible living of *Whittington*. Add to this that, in the course of the dispute concerning the patronage of Brampton, he became known to the hon. and right rev. Frederick (Cornwallis) Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry; who ever afterwards favoured him not only with his personal regard, but with his patronage, which extended even beyond the grave, as will be mentioned hereafter in the order of time.

We must now revert to Mr. Pegge's old friend Sir Edward Dering, who, at the moment when Mr. Pegge decidedly took the living of *Whittington*, in Derbyshire, began to negotiate with his Grace of Canterbury (Dr.

* Dr. George's letter to Mr. Pegge on the occasion has been preserved, and is conceived in the most manly and generous terms. On account of the distance, Mr. Pegge then residing in Kent, the Dean was so obliging as to concert matters with Bishop (Frederick) Cornwallis, who then sat at Lichfield, that the living might *lapse* without injury to Mr. Pegge, who therefore took it, in fact, from his Lordship by *collation*.

Herring)

Herring) the patron of *Godmersham*, for an exchange of that living for something tenable with Whittington.

The Archbishop's answer to this application was highly honourable to Mr. Pegge: "Why," said his Grace, "will Mr. Pegge leave my diocese? "if he will continue in Kent, I pro"mise you, Sir Edward, that I will "give him preferment to his satisfac"tion *."

No allurements, however, could prevail; and Mr. Pegge, at all events, accepted the rectory of *Whittington*, leaving every other pursuit of the kind to contingent circumstances. An exchange, was, nevertheless, very soon afterwards effected, by the interest of Sir Edward with the *Duke of Devonshire*, who consented that Mr. Pegge should take his Grace's living of *Brindle* in Lancashire, then luckily void, the Archbishop at the same time engaging to present the *Duke's* clerk to *Godmersham*. Mr. Pegge was accordingly inducted into the rectory of *Brindle*, Nov. 23, 1751, in less than a fortnight after his induction at *Whittington* †.

In addition to this favour from the family of *Cavendish*, Sir Edward Dering obtained for Mr. Pegge, almost at the same moment, a *seat* from the *Marquis of Hartington* (afterwards the fourth Duke of Devonshire), who called up to the House of Peers, in June, 1751, by the title of Baron *Cavendish*, of *Hardwick*. Mr. Pegge's appointment is dated Nov. 18 1751; and thus, after all his solicitude, he found himself possessed of two livings and a dignity, honourably and independently conferred, as well as most desirably connected, in the same year and in the same month; though this latter circumstance may be attributed to the voluntary lapse of Whittington ‡. After Mr. Pegge had held the living of *Brindle* for a few years, an opportunity offered, by another exhibiting a quiescence of the *Duke of Devonshire*, to exchange it for the living of *Heath* (alias *Lowa*)) in his *Grace's* patronage, which lies within seven miles of Whittington; a very commodious measure, as it brought Mr. Pegge's parochial preferments within a smaller distance of each other. He was accordingly inducted into the vicarage of *Heath*, Oct. 22. 1758, which he held till his death.

This was the last favour of the kind which Mr. Pegge *individually* received from the DUKES OF DEVONSHIRE; but the compiler of this little Memoir regarding his late father, flatters himself that it can give no offence to that noble family if he takes the opportunity of testifying a sense of his own *personal* obligations to the late DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE when his Grace was *Lord Chamberlain* of his MAJESTY'S *Household* (*To be continued.*)

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 20.

IT is said, upon the inscription-stone lately put upon the front of Aldgate charity-school, that *that* was the first institution of a Protestant charity-school by voluntary subscription; but, by the testimony of a scarce old book, which some of your numerous readers may have somewhere seen, I can declare this to be an erroneous assertion.

The book I allude to is called "Silver Drops, or Serious Things," but when and where printed is unknown, as it has no title, therefore no imprint, but, by the style and manner, is evidently before the beginning of this century. By the last page it appears to be written by one Blake, housekeeper and school master to a charity, which wholly maintained and educated 40 boys and girls, and was situated at Hampstead. The subscribers to the foundation were all ladies, who, among other good *acts*, maintained an evening lecturer in the house, a portrait of which is appended to the book. There are three other prints subjoined;

* Mr. Pegge became known, at least by name, to Dr Herring, when Archbishop of York, by an occasional sermon (which will be adverted to among Mr. Pegge's writings) on the publication whereof his Grace sent him a letter in handsome terms. When the Archbishop was translated to Canterbury, Mr. Pegge was, most probably, personally known to him as the diocesan.

† The person who actually succeeded to the living of Godmersham was the Rev. *Aden Ley*, who died there 66.

‡ Soon after the present Duke of Devonshire came of age, 1769, finding that he had many friends of his own to oblige, it was suggested to the senior chaplains that a resignation would be deemed a compliment by his Grace. Mr. Pegge, therefore (among some others), relinquished his chaplainship, though he continued to wear the *scarf*.

one

one an emblem of charity; another a figure of time; and, last, a page of butterflies, I suppose meant as characteristic of vanity. By these books being usually found bound in Turkey leather, I am led to suspect that they were only meant as presentation-copies to the subscribers to the charity, which accounts for their scarcity.

Within-side the lid of a copy of "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy," which has lately gone through my hands, is written as follows:

"The gift of dear Mr. Hoadly; who bought it, as he informed me, at the first sale of books that ever occurred in London, and which was the library of Dr. L. Seaman."

This must have been about the beginning of this century. An unknown hand has written as follows, 1725:

"This gentleman I suspect from the date to be Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, M.D. son of Benjamin Hoadly, the celebrated Divine, and successively bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester. Mr. Hoadly, the physician, was born in 1706; and studied at Ben'et college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Herring, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury. He took his degree in physic; and, particularly applying himself to mathematical and philosophical studies, was, when very young, admitted a member of the Royal Society. He was made register of Hereford while his father filled that see; and was early appointed physician to his Majesty's household; but died at his house at Chelsea, in 1757. He wrote, 1. "Three Letters on the Organs of Respiration," 4to. 2. "The Suspicious Husband, a Comedy," in which Garrick so naturally represented the character of Ranger. 3. "Observations on a Series of Electrical Experiments;" and, 4. "Oratio anniversaria, in Theatro Col. Med. Londin. ex Harvei instituto, habita die Octob. 1742."

Query, the date of Dr. Seaman's death, and how it can agree with such circumstance?

The antiquity of skittle-playing is shewn plainly in the following extract from the "Gentleman's Journal," printed, in 4to. 1691, 1692, 1693, and, I believe, continued after:

"Upon the taking down of an old hall, near Ribchester, in Lancashire, was found, in a part of it, a window of twelve feet square, the frame of which had been formerly a skittle-frame. It was made of oak, and jointed together very strong; with the general rules to be observed cut upon it, and which were perfectly legible, giving the laws of the game. Each side of the frame was nine inches broad, with inclinations of 50, 60, 70, 80, degrees respectively; upon the upper edge of the frame were 61 holes, in two rows, one of which had a blank of six after 40, with these lines round the frame:

Bowle stronge, hitt the frame without, and misse the same within;
The king, two lordes, with their attendants, the game will bring.
A. D. 1486 *."

From this inscription it is shewn of what great antiquity the game must be; and how much of it remains now is evident, since we have little left more than the shadow. In Mill's Night Search, old Poetry, 12mo. 1640, is an allusion to this game. H. LEMOINE.

Mr URBAN, *Aug.* 22.

AMONGST the papers of a learned accomplished gentleman, lately deceased, were found, together with many others, the two accompanying Songs. I think that many of your readers will think themselves obliged to you for inserting them in that repository of good sense, the Gentleman's Magazine. The distresses of Lovers are frequently, and often deservedly, the cause of mirth—as it is one thing to *fancy* one is in love, and quite another to be *actually* so; as all must allow who have fallen, or nearly fallen, victims to that passion of the mind.

These Songs, selected from many others, were written by, I verily believe, the loveliest of females (by which is not meant the most beautiful) to one of the most beautiful, most agreeable of men. They were both of noble family, of refined sentiments, of *exquisite* sensibility. Their attachment commenced very soon after the gentleman went to the University; it continued unnoticed, alas! by their cruelly *negligent* parents for more than *six* years; when, on an application being made for permission to unite in the bonds of marriage, a *positive* prohibition was the fatal consequence: fatal I call it; for, it occasioned, although some years after, the death of the lady. What honour does the second Song do to the loveliness of her heart, when it is known that it was written as a *farewel* to her beloved three weeks before his marriage with a young lady, who, very soon after her marriage, discovering the tender attachment that had subsisted, assured the gentleman, that, had she known it, she could not have consented to unite herself to any man, who

* Gentleman's Journal, 1693, p. 21.

had

had for so many years believed himself sure of possessing *such* merit?—the reason, he assured his lady, that he had *so* carefully concealed it from her before his marriage, as, when once the *indissoluble* knot was tied, he was quite indifferent whether she learned it or not; which she did the first time she ever saw the parties together after her marriage, and taxed the gentleman with it. The two ladies lived in the strictest friendship that can be conceived, each esteeming the other as a prodigy of amiable worthiness for near ten years; for, so long lingered, in its tenement of clay, the lovely spirit of the *resigning*, the *resigned*, fair. Her affection *for*, her delight *in*, the fine children of her (I cannot say) rival was delightful to all who knew the little melancholy tale. I knew both ladies well; and have more than once heard one say to the other, "Knowing *my* attachment to your husband, as you *do* know it, you must have the noblest heart that ever beat in a human breast to send him personally to —— (the abode of her parents), to spend three weeks or a month, when you, nursing an infant, cannot accompany him." To which the other replied: "I *cannot* see *any* nobleness in it. *I* have *no* jealousy in my nature; and, *if* I had, do not I know that you both fear God? and, knowing that your greatest felicity on earth is enjoying his conversation, must I not be an *hard-hearted wretch* not to contrive to *make you* happy *sometimes?* I wish I could do it always." When on a long visit at ——, the married lady would constantly hunt her husband to her friend's dressing room, for half an hour or an hour every day, to enjoy her sweet society *tête-à-tête*; and, when he objected that it might have an *odd* appearance, she used to reply, that, if it appeared *even* to *her*, *nobody else* could object to it. I am persuaded that the surviving lady never ceased to lament the death of her rival friend, if she might be styled a rival, the gentleman almost adoring his wife. The single lady has frequently said to me, "when I sacrificed —— —— to *parental* authority, I never ceased to pray that, as I could not marry him myself, Heaven would send him the woman upon earth the most calculated to make him happy; and, I am *sure*, *if ever any* prayer *was* answered, *that* has been, to my *great* consolation."

As this is rather a singular tale of Love, but strictly true (as were the blanks filled up, numbers who read it would know), it may soothe some, and warn others—especially parents.

I.

NOW Summer's gaudy charms are gone,
How does my ******** pass the day?
Dost thou not mourn the distant sun,
And grieve at his diminish'd ray?
When languid drooping plants you see,
Oh! think of absence; think of me!

When tedious evening shades prevail,
Do the long hours unheeded waste?
Perhaps o'er some poetic tale,
In pleas'd attent on, are they past.
When tend'rest woes describ'd you see,
Oh! think of absence; think of me!

When rosy morning chears the plains
After a cold unjoyous night,
Oh! think how long a space remains
Ere thou must cheer thy Sylvia's sight!
When boundless joyless plains you see,
Oh! think of absence; think of me!

If social mirth and sprightly joy
The ever-smiling moments drown;
If sports the healthful morn employ,
And Evening wear a rosy crown;
Whatever gay around you see,
Yet think of absence; think of me!

But, should kind leisure with it bring
Reflection, I were blest indeed;
No genuine sentiment could spring
From thence, but must for Sylvia plead;
If truth, if faith, can plead with thee,
Thou wilt in absence think of me.

II.

IN vain, fond Tyrant, hast thou try'd
To dip in gall thy dart;
Thy poisons all to cordials change
Where Wisdom guards the heart.

If black Despair be in *thy* train,
In *her* fair Patience smiles;
And Chearfulness from *Duty* springs,
The tedious time beguiles.

For jealous Hate and Envy, see
Benevolence appears;—
Whoe'er she be, ye Powers, prolong
And doubly bless her years!

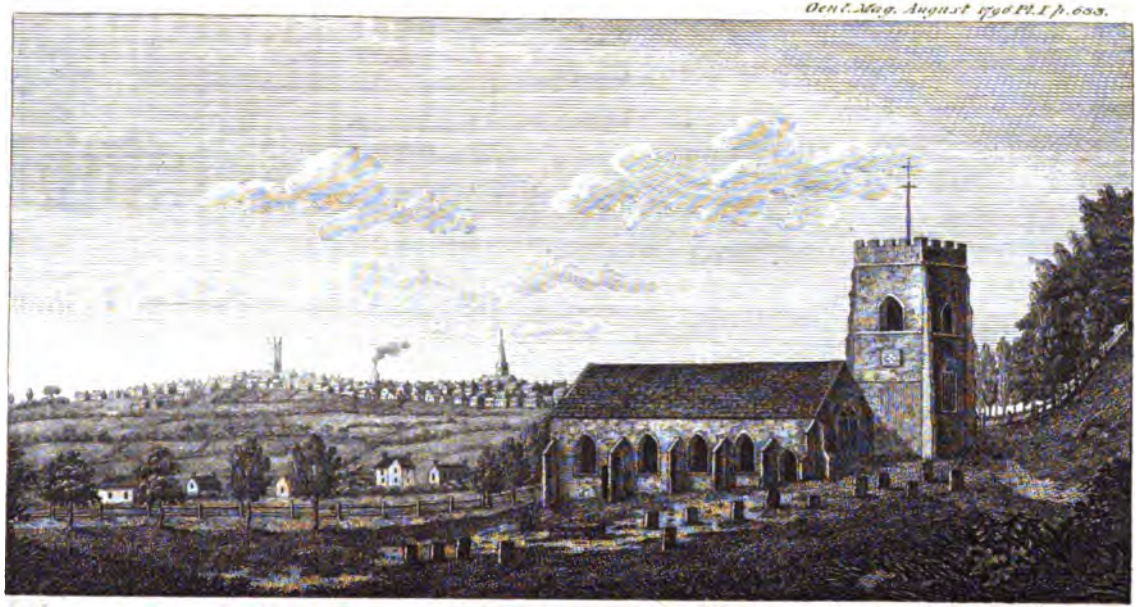
Think'st thou, blind Boy, my stubborn heart
Will e'er of thee complain?
Or *own* it, *dogs*, *in reason's spite*,
An heavy hopeless chain?

*** A Novice in Natural History desires to know where he can receive information respecting the Glow-worm, or any of the luminous tribe of insects, particularly those that creep; and where Mr. Urban can obtain or copy drawings of them?

THEODORA's verses are received.

Mr.

Gent. Mag. August 1796 Pt. I p. 655.



TETENHALL CHURCH,

With a distant View of Wolverhampton.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 21.

I HAVE sent you a sketch of Tetenhall church, in Staffordshire, with a distant view of Wolverhampton, as it appears from the church-yard. If you think it worth engraving for your valuable Magazine, it will oblige your new correspondent, T. P.

The village of Tetenhall is delightfully situated on the slope of a hill, which begins a little North of the church. From a gentle eminence it gradually swells into a lofty hill, and, running through the village in a South direction, it finishes at a considerable waste, called Tetenhall wood, the summit of which commands a delightful prospect of Wolverhampton and the adjacent country. There is no tradition respecting the foundation of the venerable old church in this place; but it is generally supposed to be one of the oldest in the kingdom. There are several handsome houses in Tetenhall, with an agreeable intermixture of romantic precipices and shady walks; particularly the lower green adjoining the great road from Wolverhampton to Salop. The vicinity of this beautiful village to a large and populous town (being hardly two miles distant) occasions it to be much visited, during the summer season, as a poetical gentleman of the county thus denotes:

"Here Hampton's sons, in vacant hours repair,
Taste rural joys, and breathe a purer air."

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 1.

WE all of us knew that poets were an irritable race, but I was still to learn that this infirmity extended to poets friends. What a dickens! cannot these fine lady-writers be satisfied with moderate praise? must it be heaped up, and flowing over? Cannot the admirers of *The Lichfield Swan* be content without *she carries all before her?* From that love of justice which comes necessarily with declining years, when the hurly-burly of passion is no more, I was induced to look at the remarks of the British Critic on Miss Seward's poems, which have given offence to Mr. Henry White; and, upon my honour, Mr. Urban, I think them very sensible, pertinent, and just, and what ought to have satisfied said Miss Seward and her friends. But, let us go regularly to work. Mr. Henry White employs three of your pages to prove what the British Critic never denied; that there was good authority for putting the verb before the nominative case—the British Critic only condemns the *too frequent* use of it.

Mr. White is next angry because these two lines are said not to be perspicuous:

"Now with a vestal lustre glows the vale;
Thine, sacred Friendship, permanent as pure."

I think with the British Critic, that the sense is not *very* plain; nor do I think that Mr. White's explanation much helps the matter. A vale glowing with a vestal lustre may be very fine in poetry; but still, I think, not very intelligible to common sense.

The *dear minute lyceum of the dome* is called by Mr. White very beautiful, and by the British Critic *affected*. Here again I think with the British Critic; and the rather, as I know the word *dear* to be a sort of *blue-stocking* epithet, applied without much discrimination; as *dear* Mr. W. *dear* Miss S. *dear* Mr. H. &c. &c.

But now, Mr. Urban, for that stanza which every man of genius pronounces the finest in the work, but which that impudent fellow, British Critic hight, calls positive *nonsense*:

"But the grim *idol* vainly *lash'd* the hours
That dragg'd the mute and melancholy day."

Heaven help my poor foolish head! but I cannot conceive how, supposing the hours to be personified, *an idol* can lash them. What is an idol? I thought that, from its very supposition, it was a thing *inanimate*. Oh! Mr. White, Mr. White, how thankful ought you to be that, in your boyish days, something better than *an idol lashed* into you the power of discerning beauties which escape vulgar observation! Or, perhaps, Mr. White, *idolizing* Miss Seward, has caught her inspiration.

But now, Mr. Urban, I am about to bring a much heavier charge than *ignorance* against Mr. W. It is that of *falsifying* the British Critic;—yes, *falsifying*, Mr. Urban. Strike, but hear.

Mr. White says, "most extraordinary is this Reviewer's criticism, when he accuses *all the passages of nonsense in which our author uses the word* thrill." Will you believe it, Mr. Urban, the British Critic says no such thing. His expression

expreſſion is this, "we cannot help remarking, that the word *thrill* ſeems perpetually preſent to the author's mind, and ſo familiar to her pen as *not always to be introduced* with felicity."

If Mr. White's obſervations in your laſt Magazine are the reſult of his own reflexions, he will at leaſt allow them to be inconſiderate. But if, what I cannot help ſuſpecting, he has lent his name to the ſuggeſtions of another, he has acted yet more unwiſely. Miſs Seward might well and reaſonably be ſatisfied with the portion of praiſe allotted to her in the review ſhe diſlikes ſo much; for, ſhe may be aſſured, that thouſands beſides the Britiſh Critic, although they will readily allow Miſs S. the praiſe of ingenuity, do not think her the very firſt, beſt, and wiſeſt, poeteſs that ever wrote*. STEPHEN BROWN.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 12.

A Conſtant Reader, p. 380, enquires for a method of colouring tiles; I therefore ſend the incloſed, which I have frequently tried with ſucceſs. It is more durable on new tiles than on old ones; and the neceſſity of cleaning them thoroughly adds conſiderably to the expence of uſing it on old ones.

Eight gallons of the ſtrongeſt grey lime, three gallons of common ſoot, and four gallons of wood-aſhes, mixed with water to the ſubſtance of paint, and applied twice over in the ſame manner as paint: this quantity will colour 40 ſquare yards of tiling; but the tiles muſt be carefully cleanſed from moſs and dirt of any ſort before the waſh is applied. CAMILLA.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 20.

"WE are told that Government offered the priſoners they took to the India Company," &c. &c. Such are Gen. Waſhington's expreſſions to the American Congreſs, in his "Official Letters," vol. II. p. 81.

Having vainly endeavoured to learn the particulars of the tranſaction here alluded to, permit me, through the channel of your uſeful Miſcellany, to requeſt that ſome of your better-informed correſpondents will be ſo kind as to inform me—Is the fact true? If ſo, on what footing were the priſoners offered?—Sold as ſlaves? or gratuitouſly delivered over, as impreſſed men, for the land or ſea ſervice?—Was the offer accepted? to what extent in point of number? and what has become of the unfortunate victims?

A ſpeedy and ſatisfactory anſwer will much oblige PHILANDER.

* We muſt beg to diſmiſs this controverſy here. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 3.

I HAVE juſt read in your June Magazine, p. 479, a copious abſtract of the *new curates bill*, which afforded me ſome ſatisfaction; but, allow me to ſay, that I fear this much-to-be-pitied, long-neglected, but very reſpectable, claſs of men, will not be *generally* benefited by the new bill, which the Legiſlature have been ſo good as to paſs in their favour. And for this reaſon, "they will truſt," as our curate obſerved to me the other day, "to the generoſity of their employers, rather than riſk the offending of them by applying to the biſhops for the increaſe of ſalary, to which they are now by law entitled. I entertained this apprehenſion as ſoon as I heard of the act, and have been confirmed in it by every thing I have heard and *experienced* ſince." Query, Ought not the biſhops to enquire of all the curates in their reſpective dioceſes, whether their ſalaries have been increaſed or not: and, if not, to oblige the rectors and vicars ſtrictly and immediately to comply with the act? If this be not done, what is the uſe of it? Is it not a reflexion upon the Legiſlature to make laws, and not enforce the obſervance of them? But I hope ſomething will be done to prevent the evaſion of *this* in particular.

I muſt not neglect to obſerve, that I know of *one* inſtance in which the truly reſpectable biſhop of *London* has obliged a rector to conform to the act, though *that* rector was very liberal to his curate before. I ſuppoſe, therefore, that the curates in *his* dioceſe are *generally*, or rather *univerſally*, benefited by it. I hope the *other* biſhops will follow ſo good an example.

A FRIEND TO CURATES.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

DR. DARWIN ſays, Zoonomia, p. 40, "ideas exiſt which are not attended to;" and calls it a paradox. Well he may. Like all paradoxes, it ariſes from not defining things properly, or not defining them at all; for, he immediately adds, "but all our perceptions are ideas, excited by irritation, and ſucceeded by ſenſation. In the falſehood of this aſſertion exiſts the

the foundation of the paradox. Perceptions and ideas are distinct things. Perceptions are sensations produced by irritation; and, if these are not attended to, they remain sensations; but, if they be attended to, they produce ideas. Dr. Darwin would, therefore, have been more correct if he had said, perceptions are sensations excited by irritation, and are the causes of ideas when they are attended to. This notion of the matter destroys the paradox. In short, Nature admits not of a paradox; and it may always be concluded that, when any thing like a paradox occurs, there is some misconception of the matter under consideration, which being discovered, the paradox will vanish. The mistake in the case before us lies in confounding perceptions with ideas. If the whole of what Dr. D. has said upon this subject be analyzed, it will amount to this: ideas irritate, irritation causes sensation, sensation excites perception, and perceptions generate ideas.

So the Almanack-maker:

"War begets poverty,
Poverty peace;" &c.

The oldest P. Q. *in your Corner.*

Mr. URBAN, *July* 16.

IN the "Anecdotes of W. Hogarth, 1782," p. 192, is as follows:

"The original paintings both of the Rake's and Harlot's Progress were at Fonthill, in Wiltshire, the seat of Mr. Beckford*; where the *latter (for which he paid 21 guineas each)* were destroyed by a fire in the year 1755; the *former set* (which cost him 132 guineas) were happily preserved."

Yet, in p. 430, it is said, the eight paintings of the Rake's Progress sold for 22 *guineas each*. By which apparent contradiction it is not evident which set of paintings were burnt, whether the Rake's or Harlot's Progress†.

Yours, &c. L. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Diss, July* 20.

I SHALL be greatly obliged to any of your numerous correspondents who will favour me with an explanation of the following obscure passage in Gray's justly-celebrated Elegy in a Country Church-yard:"

"On some fond breast the parting soul relies,
Some pious drops the closing eye requires:
E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires."

I have never yet seen any comment on this stanza, except a quotation in the Italian of Petrarch, which is printed among the Notes on this author's Works; and, being myself ignorant of that language, the passage still remains with me in its former obscurity. I am rather surprized that Dr. Johnson has not noticed this defect (for, every obscurity in this species of composition is evidently a defect); but, I am rather inclined to believe that the Doctor did not understand it himself, and, therefore, chose rather to let the obscurity remain, than to risk his critical abilities on a vain conjecture of the author's meaning. PHILOPOSSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

FROM the Journals of the House of Commons, under date of June 30, 1645, it appears, that various orders were made for "examining, printing, and safe keeping," of the papers and letters of Charles I. to his queen, taken at the battle of Naseby, which were left at Guildhall for public inspection. Now, I shall consider myself much obliged to any correspondent, who will, through the medium of your Magazine, inform me where those papers and letters are now deposited, or what was ultimately their fate.

On the 15th of August, in the same year, the Commons ordered a Committee "to take care that three or four *hundred* of the king's cabinet-letters may be communicated to the House;" but the Journals are afterwards silent; and it is well-known that 38 letters only, and "Instructions to Col. Cookran, to be pursued in his Negociation to the king of Denmark," are all that compose that very scarce book, "The King's Cabinet opened," published by "special order of the parliament, 1645."

The book I bought, in 1794, at Lackington's for 1s. 8d. Mr. Charles Townsend, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, paid for another copy "three pounds and odd money*."

Is there any translation into English or French of "Muratori Antiquit. Italic. medii Ævi." M. H. F. S. A.

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*Afterwards twice lord-mayor of London.

† The set of the *Harlot's Progress* (which cost 88l. 4s.) was burnt; the *Rake's* (which cost 184l. 16s.) was saved. See the edition of 1785, pp. 44, 231. EDIT.

* Appendix to Hollis's Memoirs.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

THE title prefixed by the Biſhop of Landaff to his Letters, addreſſed to Thomas Paine, has been ſometimes objected to, and the pious ear been hurt at the expreſſion of "An Apology for the Bible," when ſtruck with the vulgar rather than the claſſical import of the word. It ſhould be remembered, however, that it is equivalent to Vindication, and uſed in that ſenſe by Juſtin Martyr, and other primitive writers; as alſo by Bp. Jewel, in his Defence of the Church of England. The letters certainly furniſh a complete vindication of the authority of the Sacred Books againſt the ſtale and frivolous remarks again raked out by Mr. Paine. The chief particulars, which are alleged to affect the Books of the Old Teſtament, have been before ably diſcuſſed in Mr. Gray's Key to the Old Teſtament. The Apology, written with the commanding and impreſſive eloquence of the Biſhop, is certainly to be ranked among the moſt popular and uſeful productions of the age; and the general temper and moderation of its ſtyle cannot be too much commended. The Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge has now an opportunity of adopting a work, to the general circulation of which no objection will probably be raiſed by any of its members. A MEMBER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 4.

ONE of your ingenious correſpondents, who ſtyles himſelf Incredulus, informs us, p. 573, that, in a company where he happened to dine, a maiden lady was ſuddenly alarmed by obſerving that the party conſiſted of 13 perſons, and, conſequently, that one of them would die within the twelvemonth. The party, I ſuppoſe, were ſome of the wiſe men of Gotham, who attempted, as tradition informs us, to hedge-in the cuckoo. The ladies were certainly of that deſcription. For, you will obſerve, Mr. Urban, that "their conviviality," that is, their wit and their merriment, was interrupted and depreſſed by the lady's alarming diſcovery. The worthy gentleman, your correſpondent, ſeems to have been thrown into ſome perplexity on this occaſion. "His curioſity," he tells us, "was excited; he was at a loſs to account for this prevailing opinion;" and in this ſtate of anxiety he applies for ſatisfaction to the oracle, the Gentleman's Magazine. If this learned writer is inclined to employ his ſagacity on the fancies, the dreams, and the follies, of old women, let him ſtudy ſome of the following queſtions, which, no doubt, are founded upon principles equally *rational* and *ſatisfactory* as the enquiry he propoſes.

Why are ghoſts uſually tranſported into the Red-ſea? Why is the howling of a dog, the ſcreeching of an owl, the clicking of an inſect, or a loud knock at the bed's-head of a ſick perſon, deemed infallible ſigns of death? Why is it ſuppoſed that a ſlice of bride-cake, drawn nine times through a wedding-ring, will excite prophetic dreams of love and marriage? Why is a dead man's hand reported to have the quality of diſpelling wens and tumours? Why is a halter, with which any one has been hanged, reckoned a cure for the head-ache? Why are the chips of a gibbet uſed as a charm or a preſervative againſt the ague? Why is a ſtone with a hole in it hung at the bed's-head to prevent the night-mare? What grounds are there to imagine that the wounds of a murdered perſon will bleed on being touched by the murderer? Why ſhould it be thought extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a ſwallow, a martin, a robin, or a wren? Why is two perſons waſhing their hands in the ſame water ſuppoſed to forebode a quarrel? Why does every old woman hold it as an indiſpenſable rule to ſet her hen upon an odd number of eggs? Why is the ſeventh ſon of a ſeventh ſon accounted an infallible doctor? Why is a pillow, filled with the feathers of a pigeon, ſaid to prevent an eaſy death? Why is the overturning of a ſalt-cellar reckoned an unlucky omen? Why is it uſual to throw an old ſhoe after a perſon for the ſake of good luck? What philoſophical reaſon can be given for believing that a child's cawl can preſerve a man from drowning? Why is it deemed lucky to put on a ſtocking the inſide outwards? Upon what principle is it cuſtomary for women to ſit croſs-legged in order to bring their friends good luck at cards?

If any of your correſpondents will condeſcend to anſwer theſe queſtions; or if the learned queriſt, who ſtyles himſelf Incredulus, will employ his pen on theſe important ſubjects, you will be able to produce ſome curious diſquiſitions, which cannot fail of being

ing highly acceptable to many Gothamites, unlearned gentlemen, and inquisitive old women. P. Q*.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

RECEIVE my warmest thanks for the kind and prompt insertion of my queries in your last, p. 571. Indeed, Sir, the event may prove highly important to me. Allow me to add one name of equally uncertain character with the six already so anxiously enquired after? Stahl appears an useful chemical writer: but, who he was, of what country, and when born, neither Bayle, Sabbatier, nor Kippis, inform me.

Now that, probably for the last time, I presume to obtrude upon the notice of far more enlightened readers, suffer me, Mr. Urban, to present them with the succinct statement of most melancholy, and—alas! for literature and genius!—most incontrovertible facts. I allude to a dreadful pre-eminence in the university of Cambridge: an university, whose every institution I, the meanest of her sons, from my soul religiously revere; and which—instead of inculpating for remissness in the cause of science—I feel myself reluctantly compelled to commiserate, in this public and uncommon manner, for the very enthusiastical intensity of application annually demanded from her best, her invaluable Professors.

In the year 1793-4, Mr. Watson, fellow of Sidney Sussex college, was elected *Moderator of the mathematical schools*, and, of course, *Examiner in the senate-house*. The offices are peculiarly honourable, requiring men of consummate natural and acquired talents. The salary, though decent, is confessedly a very secondary consideration. Mr. Watson's large frame of body long resisted the attacks of accumulated anxieties, inseparable from the duty; at length, it fainted in the glorious conflict, gradually losing strength and sensation till every vital power was exhausted. The whole senate mourned their loss at the premature decease of this excellent mathematician, classical scholar, philosopher, and divine.

In the year 1795-6, Mr. Peacock, fellow of Trinity college, and the *senior wrangler* of a preceding year—a fine young man, in full vigour of exuberant health and spirits—undertook the momentous employment. At this very time Death may have vindicated his gallant victim! Mr. Peacock was lately desired by the physicians to travel *eight miles per day* towards the sea-side, in order to inhale the purest and most vivifying air. Complete inanition is the sad recompence of towering emulation!

To Mr. Tavell, fellow of Trinity college, was offered the professional chair for 1796-7. With him, however, the cool suggestions of prudence have, fortunately, predominated over the calls of imperious ambition.

Ye venerable heads of Cambridge colleges! ye distinguished ornaments of England! when shall this murderous system be ameliorated? when shall *Alma Mater* open her eyes to behold, and to alleviate, the hardships which her favourites are periodically fated to undergo? JOSHUA BARNES*.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

ROBERT SMYTH (LXIV. 824) was a most industrious and minute collector of heraldic and monumental notes; but, unfortunately, was too confined in circumstances either to afford the leisure, or to run the hazard, of committing the result of his researches to the press. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Newcome, master of that college, and dean of Rochester; was an indefatigable Antiquary, and a member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding. He had made large collections for a History of the Sheriffs throughout England, to which Maurice Johnson, esq. founder of the Spalding Society, prefixed an introduction, on the dignity, use, and authority, of these great civil officers, from Henry II, where the list commenced, to Alfred; and supplied it to Egga, earl of Lincoln, 716.

Mr. Smyth had collected sheriffs, abbots, priors, and heads of religious houses, from Sir John Cotton's 38 MS rolls, copied from those at Westminster, t. E. I. He greatly assisted Mr. Edward Carter, a schoolmaster at Cambridge, in his History of that

* We beg leave to refer P. Q. to Sir Thomas Browne's "Vulgar Errors," and to Bourne's "Antiquities of the Common People," re-published by Mr. Brand, Sec. A. S. who, we understand, meditates an improved edition. If we mistake not, many of these errors are of *classical antiquity*. EDIT.

* It is above our capacity to comprehend the drift of Mr. B's suggestions. EDIT.

Town and University, 1753; and, whatever is more particularly valuable in that work muſt be attributed to him.

It was his regular cuſtom to bathe almoſt every morning in the river near Peterborough bridge; and in the purſuit of this practice he loſt his life, Sept. 25, 1761. He came out of the water apparently well; but died a few minutes after, in the ſhop of a friend at Peterborough; and was buried in Woodſton church-yard, with this epitaph:

"In memory of the Rev. Robert Smyth, thirty-three years rector of this parish, a ſincere honeſt man and a good Chriſtian.
His utmoſt endeavours were,
to benefit mankind, and relieve the poor.
He was a laborious and correct Antiquary; died the 15th of September, 1761, aged 62 years."

The reſult of a ſtrict enquiry after his "Hiſtory of Sheriffs" was, that it is ſuppoſed to have been deſtroyed, with many other of his papers, by an illiterate brother, who is himſelf ſince dead. He wrote a moſt ſingular hand, and crowded his lines ſo cloſe together, that they entangled in one another in a way that made it extremely difficult to read his letters. The late Mr. Cole, of Milton, whoſe MSS. are depoſited in the Britiſh Muſeum, held a correſpondence with him for ſome time.

The Hiſtory of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, M. Urban (which you have noticed in vol. LIV. p. 278), has afforded the greater part of the above particulars; to which I may add, that I have in my own poſſeſſion the moſt unequivocal proofs of Mr. Smyth's aſtoniſhing application.

Carter's "Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Cambridge" I have now before me, interleaved, ſo completely filled by the MS additions of Mr. Smyth, that the overflowings make a conſiderable figure in the margin of a ſecond copy.

Walker's "Sufferings of the Clergy," Le Neve's "Faſti Anglicani" (which ſhall be at the ſervice of Mr. Gutch), Wotton's "Baronetage, 1741," and Cave's "Parliamentary Regiſter, 1741," are all in like manner enriched with corrections and copious additions.

Mr. Smyth was an early member alſo, and ſecretary, of a Society formed in 1730 at Peterborough "for the promotion of friendſhip and literature," of which Mr. Neve was treaſurer. This inſtitution, correſponding to that at Spalding, ſtill continues; and their library ſhews many marks of Mr. Smyth's attentive induſtry; many of the book's there being improved by his judicious obſervations in the margin. Among theſe I particularly noticed (and have ſince borrowed) a copy of Burton's Leiceſterſhire, in which many of the pedigrees are much corrected.

His topographical reſearches ſeem to have naturally commenced in Cambridgeſhire, where he received his education; to have advanced in Huntingdonſhire, the county in which he was preferred; and to have extended thence to a conſiderable circle.

I have in MS. the following indubitable proofs of his conſummate induſtry:

1. A volume, in 4to, of Collections for Huntingdonſhire, evidently finiſhed for the preſs; in which the ſheriffs of Cambridgeſhire and Huntingdonſhire are accurately collected on his own improved plan.

2. "A Copy of the Viſitation Book for com. Hants, 1613, by Sir Nich. Charles, Lancaſter Herald, taken by R. S. April 16, 1751, &c. from a MS. in the Library of the Rev. Mr. Tho. Fairfax, who died rector of Eyneſbury 1750, December 2; ſuppoſed with reaſon to be communicated to his Anceſtor, a Lover of Antiquity, from the family of Cotton, Baronets in this County, and now given back to it on Mr. F's Death. This Copy is taken *verbatim*, and no Additions made to it (as in the Viſitation of Derbyſhire, by R. S. tranſcribed, &c.). Where any ſuch there is now done, or may be hereafter, it will be ſeen and diſtinguiſhed by being placed on the Sides with proper Notes of Reference."

3. "A Copy of the Viſitation Book of Cheſhire, ann. 1513, taken, 1752, by R. S. from one in the Poſſeſſion of Tho. Weſton, of Point Pleaſant, in Kingſton, Surrey, Gent. In the front ſtands one of the moſt valuable Parts of it, an alphabetical Liſt of the Gentry's arms blazoned."

Copies, tranſcribed by other hands, of the Viſitation of Cambridgeſhire, 1575; and alſo of Suſſex, 1565; and Berks, ...

4. "*Inſcriptiones Sepulchrales*; containing a Collection of the moſt remarkable Inſcriptions belonging to the Perſons of Families of chief Note in the County of Huntingdon, and ſome other Counties; copied moſtly from thoſe collected by the late Mr. John Clement, junior, of Woodſton. Mr. Clement's Collection (taken in 1731, &c.)

&c.) being found often faulty, and eſpecially in the arms, many of the Churches have been reviewed ſince his Death, and the whole of them made exact." This is a volume of 297 pages in 4to, cloſely written; and contains many inſcriptions in the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Northampton, Lincoln, Salop, and Stafford; and ſome few in Suffolk, Derbyſhire, and Nottinghamſhire.

5. A folio volume, in which the epitaphs in Huntingdonſhire and Bedfordſhire are fairly tranſcribed.

6. Another, with thoſe of the county of Rutland.

7. A large collection for the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Lincoln; with ſome few for the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham.

8. A folio volume (108 pages cloſely written) of "Additions and Corrections to the Baronetage of England, collected from the laſt Edition in 1741 to 1758, by R. S.; taking, in the Tranſcript, the ſeveral Baronets in the Order of their Creation." A conſiderable number of Mr. Smyth's letters to Mr. Wotton are placed in this volume.

This valuable article is accompanied alſo by three folio volumes of Collections on the ſame ſubject by that very curious and unwearied Antiquary, Peter Le Neve, eſq. (Norroy king of Arms); to which Mr. Wotton acknowledges "more than ordinary obligation, as having been of the greateſt uſe to him" in the edition of 1741; and "which take in," he adds, "ſuch a variety of materials, proper to ſuch works," that they "would ſtill be of a great deal more, if the Baronetage ſhould be thought worthy hereafter of another impreſſion." I may add, more particularly if an extinct Baronetage ſhould ever be undertaken. J. N.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 11.

NUMBERS I. and II. of the etchiog which accompanies this letter (*pl. II.*) are copied from an unpubliſhed plate engraved at the expence of Mr. Rowe-Mores. In Mr. Gough's Britiſh Topography, vol. II. p. 96, they are ſaid to be coins of John and Henry; and, in Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N° I. p. xxi, to be now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Burrell. N° I. is only a fragment; the legend remaining is, on the obverſe, +IOHAES; on the reverſe, ONETAMER. On the obverſe of N° II. the only letters that can be diſtinguiſhed are AR; on the reverſe, MONETAMERTV, and part of the letter D. The firſt is certainly formed from a counterfeit ſterling, ſuch as N° III. (which is the 20th in Snelling's plate, and aſcribed by him to John King of Bohemia, in 1310), whoſe legend is, obverſe, +IOHAES DEI GRA REX B; reverſe, MONETAMERAVD. And the ſecond, from a ſimilar coin, the A in MERAVD being turned into a T, and the D nearly defaced. Perhaps ſome of your Oxford correſpondents may recollect the circumſtances attending the diſcovery of theſe coins.

N° IV. is a penny of William the Conqueror, from the collection of the late Mr. Southgate. Legend, obverſe, +W—LELMVS; reverſe, +FOL: POLDONRO. The form of the W on this penny is ſingular. On his Engliſh coins the Saxon P is always uſed; and on his Anglo Gallic it is invariably formed thus VV, except in one inſtance, of a penny ſuppoſed by Dr. Ducarel to be Anglo-Gallic, where the P occurs: but this was engraved from the very ſuſpicious cabinet of Mr. White. It is N° 72 in the Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins. Query, where was Mr. Southgate's coin ſtruck?

N° V. is a penny of Richard III. likewiſe from Mr. Southgate's collection. Obverſe, RICARDDI - - - - - ANGL.; mint-mark, a fleur de lis; reverſe, CIVITAS DIRRAM. This coin differs greatly from the penny engraved by Withy and Ryall (copied by Snelling, and in the plates to Folkes), which is, I believe, generally allowed to be a counterfeit. It is now in Dr. Hunter's cabinet.

N° VI. is a Saxon halfpenny of Edward the elder, in the Bodleian Library. Legend, obverſe, +EADVVEARD REX; reverſe, CIOLVLFMO. In type it reſembles a penny in the ſame cabinet, which weighs 20½*gr.* The rim of the halfpenny is broken, which reduces the weight to 7½gr.; when whole, it probably weighed 10gr. It is ſuppoſed to be unique.

N° VII. is a piece of gold found in St. Giles's pariſh in Oxford. It has been frequently engraved, but never correctly; I have therefore given a fac-ſimile of it, which will ſhew how ill-founded ſome of the opinions are

which

which were formed from those imperfect representations.

I cannot discover at what time it was found; but it was first noticed in Plot's Oxfordshire, in 1677. He has engraved only that side on which the figure is raised (it being sunk on the other), and supposes it to be a touch-piece of Edward the Confessor, from the letters E C O, which he imagined he had discovered upon it. See Plot's Oxfordshire, 2d edition, p. 359.

Walker, in a Dissertation prefixed to Gibson's edition of Camden's *Britannia*, in 1694, p. cli, thinks the figure is of a woman veiled (not unlike a nun); whether of the Blessed Virgin, or some other holy woman, he cannot determine; but thinks it more proper for a touch-piece than that now used of an angel, which was taken from the French. His engraving is of the same side as, but is not copied from, Plot's.

Thoresby, in Notes upon the Coins in the second edition of Gibson's Camden, in two volumes, 1722, p. ccii. thinks it an amulet, but says nothing either of the figure or the letters, only that E C can never mean Edward Confessor, as he is never so styled on any money or medal.

Evelyn only gives Dr. Plot's opinion of it; and adds, that it is not a medal, because it has neither legend nor reverse. *Numismata*, 1697, p. 84.

Sir Andrew Fountaine first engraved both sides. He gives no opinion upon it, only contradicts Plot as to its being a touch-piece; and Walker as to its being money. The letters on his engraving are ECOVSΩ. See Numismat. Ang. Sax. &c. at the end of the first volume of Hickes's Thesaurus, 1705, p. 162.

Thwaites calls it *nummus*, and supposes the head to represent Jesus Christ, and the letters to be CAZΩ, *i. e. Christus Alpha et Omega*. See *Notæ in Anglo Sax. Nummos, ad calcem Wottoni Consp. brevis Thes. Ling. vet. Sept. Auctore G. Hickesio*, 1708, p. 18.

Hearne (in an account of Antiquities in and about Oxford, at the end of the second volume of Leland's Itinerary, p. 143 of the third edition, originally published in 1711) is of opinion, that Z for *et* did not begin to be used till about the time of Edward III. being borrowed from the ȝ in manuscripts. He could discover no other letters than ϹO behind the head, and under the chin, +Ω. If *Christus Alpha et Omega* had been intended it would have been in this form >|<. He conjectures that +ΩϹO may be nothing more than ΧΡΙΣΤΩ ΣΟΤΗΡΙ; in which case the figure may represent our Saviour. Or that, whereas on one side of the piece the Ω is placed before the +, the + may signify either the cross or our Saviour, and the Ω may be an adverb of calling; and then the letters ϹO will stand for ΣΟΣΟΝ or ΣΩΣΟΝ; and it may be a piece similar to those coins mentioned by Du Fresne, as being struck by the most wicked emperors with the cross upon them in token of repentance. Should this prove such a medal, the figure will then represent the prince who, to signify his penitence, invoked either our Saviour or the cross; and that it is a prince appears from the triple crown, our Saviour being represented with rays, or something equivalent. He recommends it to those who have leisure to compare it with Scheffer's discourse *De Orbibus tribus aureis in Scania erutis è terra*. Holmiæ, 1675, 8vo.

Wise thinks it may have been an ornament to a book, or some other household furniture. He seems to doubt whether there are any letters on it, though the same appear on his engraving of both sides as are on Sir Andrew Fountaine's. See *Nummorum Antiq. Scrin. Bodleianis reconditorum Catalogus*, 1750, p. 232.

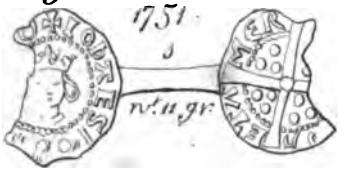
Pegge thinks the figure is our Saviour, and all the letters inverted, except the G. When placed upright, he reads them EGO A Z Ω; or Ego Alpha & Omega; he supposes it to have been worn about the neck, either as an ornament, or perhaps as an amulet or charm. See a Series of Dissertations on some Anglo-Saxon Remains, 1756, p. 27. He has engraved both sides. Sir John Peshall, in his History of the City of Oxford, 1773, p. 221, says, the letters are ϹO and ΧΩ; but gives no opinion as to its use.

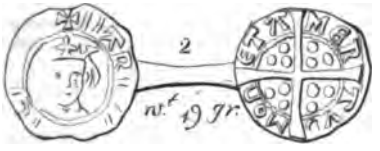
These are all the accounts of this famous jewel that I have met with. I have brought them together, that they may be compared with an exact representation of the piece, in hope that some of your correspondents will favour you with their opinion upon it.

Yours, &c. R.

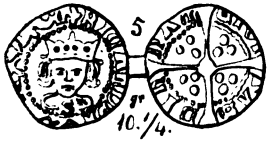
Ma

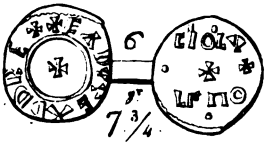
Two silver coins found in digging the foundation for the New Town-Hall at Oxf.d

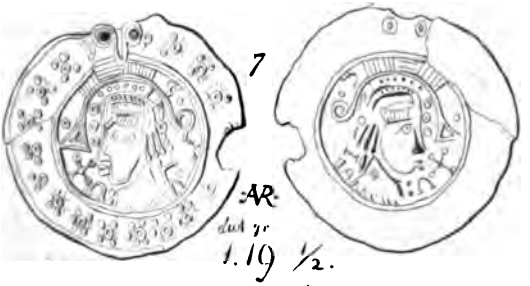




penes E.R.M.



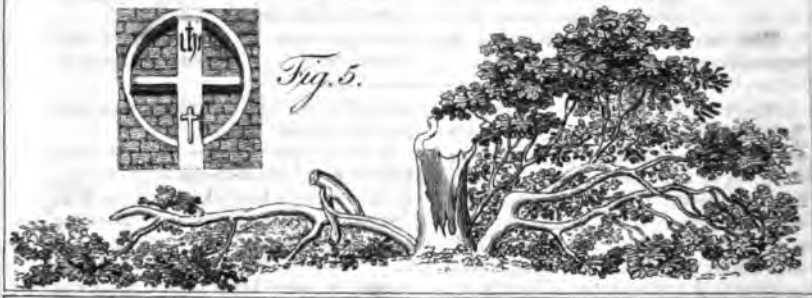




Oak Trees in Ampthill Park, Nov.ʳ 5.ᵗʰ 1795.

a. about 5 feet round.

Fig. 5.



John Green, Aged 102.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Mr. URBAN, *Ampthill, Feb. 4.*

IN the Earl of Upper Ossory's park, at Ampthill, Bedfordshire, are some of the most venerable oak-trees, perhaps, in the kingdom. In the hurricane, on the 5th of November last, these majestic vegetables suffered severely, some being entirely split and destroyed, and others torn and disfigured. As the lapse of time and future storms will continue to impair them, it is desirable to have them noticed and recorded in your valuable Repository; for which purpose I send you the measures and dimensions of six of these noble trees.

No.	Circumference. ft.	in.	
1.	24	10	At the height of nine feet from the ground.
2.	36	0	Close to the ground.
	24	0	At the height of five feet from the ground.
	25	0	At the height of 13 feet from ditto.
	22	0	Of the first branch, measured close to the trunk, which is 21 feet from the ground.
	8	8	Of the same branch, measured 6 feet from the trunk.
			The diameters, from bough-end to bough-end, of this tree, No. 2, are 94 feet by 88.
3.	19	0	At 6 feet from the ground.
4.	23	6	At the height of 7 feet from the ground.
5.	27	0	At 3 feet high.
6.	16	9	At the height of 6 feet.
			The diameters, from bough-end to bough-end, of this tree, No. 6, are 106 feet by 102; within whose circumference are contained 943 square yards, sufficient to shade 314 horses, or 5092 men, allowing a space of 20 by 12 inches for each man.

The inclosed sketches (*pl. III.*) happened luckily to be taken before their venerable remains were removed. Yours, &c. AMPTHILLIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *May 3.*

INCLOSED (*pl. III. fig. 3*) you receive a portrait of John Green, of Wexford, aged 102 years, 1796. He has five children; the eldest now living being 78 years older than the youngest, who is but two years old. This sketch was taken as he was giving testimony upon a trial at Wexford; which he did with as much clearness of understanding and strength of voice as a man of 30. HIBERNICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicestershire, Aug. 5.*

YOU will be pleased to hear that a monument (*pl. III. fig. 4*) has been erected to the memory of the gallant Lieutenant Weslern, at the expence of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, with the inscription you suggested in vol. LXIII. p. 371. In addition to what you have there communicated respecting that much-lamented officer, I beg leave to inform you, that he was the fourth son of Thomas Weslern, esq. of Abington hall, Cambridgeshire, by Jane Calvert, sister to John Calvert, esq. of Albany hall, Herts. The Duke of York, among other proofs of generous kindness, defrayed Lieutenant Weslern's funeral expences, and presented 20*l.* to the clergyman who read the Burial-service.

I know not whether the French have suffered the monument to remain. A monument of royal respect for British naval merit cannot be a pleasing sight to Bournonville and his satellites; and I fear that it no longer exists excepting in your Magazine, where it is sure of being transmitted to posterity.

Yours, &c. ACADEMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug. 6.*

R. B. a learned and ingenious contributor to your Miscellany, has suggested (vol. LX. p. 682), that two of your correspondents were totally out in their reckonings about the true reading of I. H. S. or I. H. C.; it being, as he conceives, nothing else but an abbreviation of *Jhesus* from the Greek, in the old way of writing it. Your old friend, that eminent Antiquary, the late Mr. Thorpe, was one of the correspondents alluded to; and I remember that I thought R. B's criticism was well founded, and that there was one authority in support of it which he had omitted, Durand having remarked that this cipher, which is frequently impressed upon the sacra-

mental

mental wafer, denoted the *name* of Jesus. "Panis autem hic formatur in modum denarii. In hoc enim pane sæpe scribitur *nomen*, et imago imperatoris nostri. (Rationale, lib. IV. c. xxx. No. VIII.)" And, if so, it should seem I. H. S was not imagined in that age (cent. 13.) to convey an idea of the office of the Saviour of mankind, by making each of the letters the initial of an entire word in Latin. But Antiquaries, both great and little, will, as well as Doctors, differ; and this latter prevailing notion is pertinaciously, and somewhat sarcastically, maintained, in a periodical work of high respectability *:

"The common interpretation of I. H. S. is, in *our* opinion, *undoubtedly* right, the cipher being adopted in our churches from the Latin, for the best of all reasons, because Latin was at that very time the very language of all our services in the church, the derivation of it from the Greek or Hebrew writers being merely the creature of pedantry, affecting sublimities, and stumbling over *common sense* †."

In the *ipse dixit*, or rather *ipsi dixerunt*, of these censors (for, the adjudication is in the plural number,) perhaps R. B. may think it politic and wise to acquiesce, even though he professes to have in him a spirit of *anarchism*, and may have for a second L. E (see vol. LX. p. 697), and for a third P. Q. (vol. LXII. p. 1089).

If the reader turns to the undermentioned volumes of Gent. Mag. he will find three more of Mr. Urban's correspondents who differ from the abovementioned dictatorial position concerning this monogram.

Vol. XXXVII. p. 444. Description of Antiquities at Aldfriston, Suffex, by D. D. "At the bottom of the parlour beam the—inscribed with the *name* Jesus.

Vol. XLIV. p. 333, fig. 10. Abbreviation of I. H. S *falsely* interpreted *Jesus hominum Salvator*. Sign. T. R.

Vol. LXIV. p. 414, in which Indagator Roffensis has cited a passage from the works of Angelus Rocca, which he thinks is authority sufficient to determine the point so long controverted, whether it signifies the name or the office of Jhesus, and whether it be an abbreviation of a Greek word, or a compound of letters from three Latin words.

Aware that it will be presumptuous in a puisne champion to enter the lists against such a formidable literary phalanx; nothing more shall be added, that I may not expose myself to the imputation of being frivolous and

OTHERWISE.

* British Critic of April, pp. 391, 392.

† In the opinion infallible of this Critic, Durand must have been one of the pedantic stumblers over common sense.

Mr. URBAN, *Slaufton, Leic. Aug.* 8.

IN the North wall of Mr. Warner's house at Cranoe, in this neighbourhood, on a circular freestone, is the inclosed cross (*plate III. fig.* 5); which probably was originally placed on the battlements at the ridge of the East end of the nave of the church; as there is a stone rising some inches above the battlements, or parapet, corresponding with the bottom of the shaft, as in the figure. When or how it was broken off from there, or when placed where it now is, is not known: tradition says nothing about it. The diameter of the stone is 15 inches; breadth of the shaft of the cross, 4 inches; breadth of the transverse and outer rim, 1½ inches; depth of ditto, 4 inches. I imagine it was placed where it now is as a substitute for a window-frame, the quarters being originally cut away, or quite through, though they are now walled up with stone or mortar. The letters ihs, and the cross at bottom, are in relievo, or raised above the surface of the stone. Is the stroke through the h intended to represent a cross, or as an abbreviation of the word Jesus? I rather think the latter, according to the opinion of P. Q. on the same subject, vol. LXII. p. 1089; see also in that volume, S. S. p. 981.

Yours, &c. J. TAILBY.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 5.

ACADEMICUS, p. 203, holds me "properly corrected for my misrepresentation, or confused statement, of your recital of Mr. Jones's Memoirs of the good Bishop (Horne);" and says, that I am "equally confused as to the author of the anonymous pamphlet; which I aver, *in contradiction* of your recital, was *not written by Dr. Heathcote*;" whilst he, on the other hand, *avers*, in return, "neither Mr. Jones nor your recital mention it was; but that the *Apology* (and what he means by the *Apology* I know not, for I never heard of it before) contained an answer to another pamphlet lately written

written by the Rev. Dr. Heathcote." I have not *yet* ſeen Jones's Memoirs (which is not my but my bookſeller's fault); however, I have little anxiety on this head, as I think I may ſafely rely on the quotation in diſpute being faithfully made: and, in this caſe, I am bold to deny both his charges. So far from *miſrepreſenting* or *confuſing* this paſſage, I defy any man from taking it in any other ſenſe than that I have taken it in; and I challenge Mr. Jones himſelf, who is alone reſponſible, to make it underſtood as his advocates *would have it*. But, had they given themſelves the trouble of referring to my letter, they muſt at once have found the buſineſs of it was not merely to ſhew, whether the Drs. Horne and Heathcote were or were not in friendſhip with each other, but principally to prove that the latter was not the author of the pamphlet, intituled, "A Word to the Hutchinſonians;" which he is, I maintain, *plainly* and *unequivocally* ſet forth in this recital to be. An Academicus is in the ſecret (and a *ſecret* I am ſure it was always kept from his neareſt friends), will he indulge us with the title of the pamphlet Dr. Heathcote lately wrote, and to which the Apology he talks of was meant as an anſwer? I believe, upon enquiry, he will find the Doctor publiſhed nothing ſince his laſt edition of Sylva, which was an *octavo*, and as long ago as 1788.

I ſhould be obliged to Academicus (for he certainly muſt know) to inform me who did write the "Word to the Hutchinſonians?" He cannot poſſibly think this an unfair queſtion. W. B. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Threekingham, Aug.* 6.

THE following is a copy of a paper I lately found amongſt many others on a file in my poſſeſſion; it is ſigned John Romley, maſter of the free-ſchool of Haxey, in the iſle of Axholme, Lincolnſhire.

"*An Account of ſome Obſervations made by a young Gentleman who was born blind, or loſt his Sight ſo early that he had no Remembrance of ever having ſeen, and was couched between Thirteen and Fourteen Years of Age.*

"Though we ſay of this gentleman that he was blind, as we do of all people who have ripe cataracts, yet they are never ſo blind from that cauſe but that they can diſcern day from night, and, for the moſt part, in a ſtrong light, diſtinguiſh black, white, and ſcarlet; but they cannot perceive the ſhape of any thing; for, the light by which theſe perceptions are made being let in obliquely through the aqueous humour, or the anterior ſurface of the chryſtalline (by which the rays cannot be brought into a focus upon the retina), they can diſcern in no other manner than a ſound eye can through a glaſs of broken jelly, where a great variety of ſurfaces ſo differently refract the light, that the ſeveral diſtinct pencils of rays cannot be collected by the eye into their proper *foci*; wherefore, the ſhape of an object in ſuch a caſe cannot at all be diſcerned, though the colour may. And thus it was with this young gentleman, who, though he knew theſe colours aſunder in a good light, yet, when he ſaw them after he was couched, the faint ideas he had of them before were not ſufficient for him to know them by afterwards, and therefore he did not think them the ſame which he had before known by thoſe names. Now, ſcarlet he thought the moſt beautiful of all colours, and of others the moſt gay were the moſt pleaſing; whereas, the firſt time he ſaw black it gave him great uneaſineſs; yet, after a little while, he was reconciled to it; but, ſome months after, ſeeing by accident a Negro woman, he was ſtruck with horror at the ſight. When he firſt ſaw, he was ſo far from making any judgement about diſtance, that he thought all objects whatſoever touched his eyes (as he expreſſed it), as what he felt did his ſkin, and thought no objects ſo agreeable as thoſe which were ſmooth or regular, though he could form no judgement of their ſhape, or gueſs what it was in any object that was pleaſing to him. He knew not the ſhape of any thing, or any one thing from another, however different in ſhape or magnitude; but, upon being told what things were, whoſe form he before knew from feeling, he would carefully obſerve, that he might know them again; but, having too many objects to learn at once, he forgot many of them; and (as he ſaid) at firſt he learned to know, and again forgot, a thouſand things in a day. One particular only (though it may appear trifling) I will relate: having often forgot which was the cat and which the dog, he was aſhamed to aſk, but catching the cat

(which

(which he knew by feeling), he was observed to look at her stedfastly, and then setting her down said to puss, "I shall know you another time." He was very much surprized that those things which he had liked best did not appear most agreeable to his eyes, expecting those persons would appear most beautiful that he loved most, and such things to be most agreeable to his sight that were so to his taste. We thought he soon knew what pictures represented which were shewn to him, but we found afterwards we were mistaken; for, about two months after he was couched, he discovered at once that they represented solid bodies, when to that time he considered them as party-coloured planes, or surfaces diversified with variety of paint; but even then he was no less surprized, expecting the pictures would feel like the things they represented, and was amazed when he found those parts, which by their sight and shadow appeared now round and uneven, felt only flat like the rest, and asked which was the *lying sense*, feeling or seeing?

"Being shewn his father's picture in a locket at his mother's watch, and told what it was, he acknowledged a likeness, but was vastly surprized, asking how it could be that a large face could be expressed in so little room? saying, it should have seemed as impossible to him as to put a bushel of any thing into a pint. At first he could bear but very little light, and the things he saw he thought extremely large; but, upon seeing things larger, those first seen he conceived less, never being able to imagine any lines beyond those he saw. The room he was in, he said, he knew to be but part of the house, yet he could not conceive that the whole house could look bigger. Before he was couched, he expected little advantage from seeing, worth undergoing an operation for, except reading and writing; for, he thought, he said, he could have no more pleasure in walking abroad than he had in the garden, which he could do safely and readily. And even blindness, he observed, had this advantage, that he could go any where in the dark much better than those that can see: and, after he had seen, he did not soon lose this quality, nor desired a light to go about the house in the night. He said, every new object was a new delight; and the pleasure was so great that he wanted ways to express it. But his gratitude to his operator he could not conceal, never seeing him for some time without tears of joy in his eyes, and other marks of affection; and, if he did not happen to come at any time when he was expected, he would be so grieved that he could not forbear crying at his disappointment.

"A year after first seeing, being carried upon Epsom Downs, and observing a large prospect, he was exceedingly delighted with it, and called it a new kind of seeing. And now, being lately couched of his other eye, he says that objects at first appeared large to his eye, but not so large as they did at first to the other; and, looking upon the same object with both eyes, he thought it looked about twice as large as with the first-couched eye only, but not double, that we can any ways discover*. JOHN ROMLEY, 1731.

"*Haxey, Lincolnshire.*"

Mr. URBAN, *April* 2.

A Correspondent (LXVI. 18) has proposed the utility of an English translation of D'Herbelot's *Bibliotheque Orientale*; and I very cordially join him in the wish to see such a performance well executed, as being likely to communicate to many, who are not French readers, an abundant store of useful and most entertaining information. My object for thus troubling you, though somewhat different, is equally calculated for the promotion of literature, and to facilitate a study, of all others, perhaps, the most delectable to youth well trained in classic lore. The Grecian Antiquities of Mr. Potter, afterward Abp. of Canterbury, are confessedly a learned and elaborate work; and the more to be admired, when it is considered as the production of a youth of about 22 years of age at the utmost. It must be allowed, however, to be an ill-digested book; loaded in many respects with needless prolixity and length of quotation; and, in other respects, not sufficiently ample, in point of reference to authors, for the elucidation of several matters, which sometimes seem to need a fuller confirmation.

* This very curious narrative has the air of having been intended for the press; but, whether it has been printed or not, our correspondent has not been able to discover. It is not in Phil. Trans. EDIT.

† In that letter, p. 19, col. 1, l. 14, for *transaction* read *translation*. EDIT.

confirmation. Those strictures, thrown out with deference to so high an author, are here offered, with the best design. I hope that whoever has now the copy-right will consult with others, far more capable of availing them of the hints thus suggested; and that they may, as soon as possible, have occasion to give the Literary World a new edition (which may even be of less compass than the preceding), judiciously garbled, abridged, and digested in a clearer manner. It is sufficient merely to allude to a chapter or two of the Greek Antiquities; whose subject, I trust, will either be omitted wholly, or so worded as to answer the purposes of decorum.—*Maxima debetur puero reverentia.*

Kennet's Roman Antiquities have lately been honoured with a new dress, and to very great advantage, by the Rev. Mr. Adams; whose labours entitle him to our thanks. They will not supersede his predecessor, but add only, and considerably, to his value. Few of the Learned, I presume, will dispute with Kennet on that account; neither do I think that the edition here proposed of Potter can injure any who are now interested in the preceding edition of him. PHILARCHAIOS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 6.

YOUR correspondent Eugenio, p. 461, has combined, from Rymer and Granger, a more satisfactory account of *Robert Herrick* than the Oxford Historian afforded. In confirmation of its accuracy, the following lines may be adduced from Hesperides, p. 373, which point out the author's birth-place, and his mother's Christian name:

"The golden CHEAP-SIDE, where the earth
Of JULIA *Herrick* gave me birth."

The Latin lines under his portrait are signed I. H. C. Qu. whom?—Herrick was a contributor to the "Lachrymæ Musarum, expressed in Elegies upon the Death of Henry, Lord Hastings," 1650. His poem, which appears in form of a dialogue, is termed "The new Charon," and a very poor performance. Mr. Ellis, in his Specimens of early English Poets, has remarked, that two little pieces, the *Primrose* and the *Inquiry*, which were printed with Carew's Poems, occur again in Herrick's. The former I have traced there, but not the latter.

His "Noble Numbers, or pious Pieces," though appended to Hesperides, seem to have formed a distinct publication, and bear date a year earlier, *viz.* 1647. Edw. Phillips sneeringly hints, that his Muse of inspiration was his maid *Prue*, who is complimented for her faithful services to him in the winter of adversity (Hesp. p. 175); but he admits that "a pretty flowry and pastoral gale of fancy, a vernal prospect of some hill, cave, rock, or fountain, *but* for the interruption of other trivial passages, might have made up one of the worst poetic landskips." (Theatr. Poet. p. 162). This judgement appears tolerably just; for, his poems form a most heterogeneous mess, comprising verses in all shapes, and almost on all subjects. In some of them he has mimicked Milton's L'Allegro not unsuccessfully; and, in an obvious parody on Marlow's Passionate Shepherd, has kept up the pastoral *naiveté* of the original. Several of his Epigrams possess much point, with a very judicious merit in such compositions, brevity. "Gather ye rose-buds while ye may," which has been sweetly adapted as a glee, is one of his Lyric effusions. For this species of versification he is alluded to in a quaint Satire, called "Naps upon Parnassus," &c. 1658:

"—— Flaccus Horace,
He was but a fowr-ale,
And good for nothing but *Lyrick*;
There's but one to be found
In all English ground
Writes as well;—who is hight *Robert Herrick*."

And, in "Musarum Deliciæ," 1655, it is said of him,

—— "old sack
Young Herric took to entertaine
The Muses in a sprightly vein." P. 2.

In consonance with which, he makes "the Apparition of his Mistress" say,

"I'll bring thee, Herric, to Anacreon,
Quaffing his full-crown'd bowls of burning wine,
And, in his raptures, speaking lines of thine
Like to his subject." Hesp. p. 241.

Three different epitaphs upon himself occur at pp. 17, 253, and 286, of his Poems.

P. 463, col. 1, for N. Hooker read N. Hookes.

To my list of non-descript Poetisers, p. 463, the following may be added for occasional illustration.

Hen. Perry, who printed "Laquei ridiculosi,

ridiculosi, or Springes for Woodcocks," 1613, a collection of epigrams in two books; some of which had an earlier impression in 1608.

Rob. Farlie, Scoto-Britanno, who published, in 1638, "Kalendarium humanæ Vitæ, the Kalender of Man's Life;" and "Lychnocaufia, five moralia Facum Emblemata, Light's moral Emblems," Latin and English, with wood cuts.

Humphrey Mill, noticed by Granger on account of his portrait, author of "The Night Search," a serious satire, in two parts, 1640 and 1646; and of "Poems occasioned by a melancholy Vision," &c. 1639.

Edward Browne printed "Sacred Poems, or briefe Meditations of the Day in generall, and of all the Dayes in the Weeke" 1641. There are profe tracts by the same writer.

Anne Bradstreet, wife of the worshipful Simon Bradstreet, esq. whose works were intituled, "The tenth Muse lately sprung up in America, or several Poems compiled with great Variety of Wit and Learning, full of Delight." Printed at London, 1650.

Matthew Stevenson, slightly and slightingly mentioned by Granger, published "Occasion's Offspring," 1654; "Poems," inscribed to the Marquis of Worcester, 1655; "Bellum Pathyteriale," 1661; and "The Wits, or Poems and Songs on various Occasions," 1685. Stevenson, in his poetical talent, seems to have resembled Flecknoe, of whose personal history I beg to ask whence may be obtained the fullest information.

John Collop, M. D. published "Poesis Rediviva; or, Poesie reviv'd," 1656, 8vo.

Daniel Cudmore, gent. printed "Euchodia, or a Prayer-song," &c. 1657.

Benjamin Keach, a sectary, and author of several religious pieces, in verse, towards the latter part of last century.

Samuel Slater, a writer of a similar cast with the foregoing, who published his "Poems, in 2 Parts," 1679, and professes to have been "much taken with learned Mr. Milton's Cast and Fancy in his Book, *viz.* Paradise Lost," but was induced to use "a more plain and familiar Style" in his own Works, because "he conceived it most proper." Pref. to the reader.

William Williams, of the county of Cornwall, gent. wrote "Divine Poems and Meditations," when he was prisoner in the King's Bench, in the 62d and 63d year of his age. 8vo, 1677.

P. 466, col. 2. Sir *John Finet* is spoken of in Fasti Oxon. I. 270, as the author of "Fineti Philoxenis," 1656, and reported to have had "great skill in composing songs." Does F. S. understand that any of his poetical remains are now extant? For the information of the same correspondent (p. 367), I beg to add, that the following works are announced as *Morgan's* at the end of his Armilogia, five Ars Chromocritica.

"London: K. Charles's Augusta, or City royall," a description of. 4to, 1648.

"Horologiographia optica: Dialling, universal and particular." 4to, 1652.

"Genealogies of the Romans, and of the Kings of England to Charles II." in 2 vols. 4to.

"Patriarchæ, or the Scripture Genealogies amplified," &c. in folio.

"Flavius Vigetius Renatus, his Institutions of military Affairs, translated out of Latin."

The three last are advertised as only being "ready for the press."

LEVITER-ERUDITUS.

Mr. URBAN, *July* 25.

THE following question being some little time since, proposed at the Academy of Bologna, in Italy, "Why are women so seldom attached to each other?" it was debated in presence of a numerous assembly of ladies in a manner no wise flattering or respectful to them. They, however, found a champion in the Abbé Le Noir, late grand vicar of Angers, the capital of Anjou, member of the academy there, and of the *Arcades* of Rome, who circulated the next day the following *impromptu*. It was extremely well received, not only by the ladies, of whom he approved himself so able an advocate, but even by the Academy, who received him a member immediately upon being acquainted with his merits; of which this was his first public testimonial. I have been thus particular in my account of the author; because, the late successes of the Republicans having driven him from his asylum in Italy, he is now on his journey to England, where some of his family are settled; and I thought an introduction to the lovers of the *Belles*

Belles Lettres, which cannot be better effected than through the channel of your valuable Miſcellany, might be of future benefit to a man of merit under the frowns of fortune. I have ventured to ſubjoin a tranſlation.

Réponſe à la Queſtion propoſée par l'Académie.

" Quand Dieu, par un chef-d'œuvre, achevant ſon ouvrage,
De la femme innocente eut contemplé l'image,
Il craignit qu'elle-même, en voyant tant d'appas,
A l'homme moins heureux ne s'intéreſſa pas;
Et voulut, par un trait de ſageſſe admirable,
Qu'elle n'apperçut point ce qu'une autre a d'aimable.
Dans ce ſexe charmant ce n'eſt donc qu'une erreur,
Et qui devient pour nous la ſource du bonheur.
Ingrats! qui méchamment oſa en faire un vice,
Il n'a, pour vous punir, qu'à ſe rendre juſtice!"

" When the Creator, in his pow'r diſplay'd,
Approving, had his laſt beſt work ſurvey'd,
Such winning grace in the fair creature ſhone,
That man, leſs favour'd lord, had ſigh'd alone,
But that, in pity to his wretched ſtate,
Heav'n gave a mental blindneſs to his mate,
And doom'd no woman in her ſex ſhould prize
Thoſe charms clear-ſeeing man ſhould idolize.
No more as vice, then, this ſweet error blame,
Whence we do ev'ry joy and comfort claim.
How ſad our fate, reſenting our diſtruſt,
Were lovely woman to herſelf but juſt!"

Mr. URBAN, *Howden, July* 25.

THE editor of the "Hiſtory of the Pariſh of Wreſsle" begs to inform your correſpondent, p. 419, that he intends publiſhing that little work on or about the firſt of January, 1797.

He would think it a great favour if, from among your numerous correſpondents, he could be informed of whom he might obtain the loan of the Percy Houſehold-Book, which would enable him to make the account of Wreſsle caſtle more valuable than otherwiſe it will be. He has obtained a few extracts of that book from different authors; but a copy of the original work would yet be of the greateſt ſervice to him. Owing to ſeveral unforeſeen things, the editor thought proper to change the plan of his intended publication; ſo that, for the preſent, he will entirely renounce giving any account of the pariſh of Hemingbrough, but will reſerve that, with ſeveral other particulars reſpecting this neighbourhood, to a more convenient opportunity.

The fire which deſtroyed Wreſsle caſtle was occaſioned by wilfully ſetting a chimney on fire to clear it of ſoot. All the antient and curiouſly-carved work in the different rooms, and upon the ſtaircaſes, in the withdrawing chamber, and the chapel, with the Pariſh-Regiſters, were totally deſtroyed, owing to the wilful careleſſneſs of a Goth who reſided in it, and who appears not to have had any notion of preſerving what the democratic miſcreants of Cromwell had the grace to ſpare.

The chimney was ſeen by perſons above a mile diſtant to be on fire before ten in the morning; *yet no means were made uſe of to extinguiſh it* till the flames burſt out with the greateſt fury about ten at night, when the engines were ſent for from Howden; but they came too late to be of much uſe.

The editor of the intended "Hiſtory of the Pariſh of Wreſsle," ſome time previouſly to the fire, had taken an account of the various coats of arms, devices, badges, &c. of the Percys; which were carved upon wood, in the boldeſt and moſt elegant manner, in the ſeveral rooms of the caſtle.

Yours, &c. J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

I HAVE have juſt been reading the *once*-celebrated (I doubt whether his *name** be known in the preſent day, or his tranſlator's †, except to the bookſeller and antiquary) Du Bartas's Days and Weeks, as, I believe, the poem is called; my copy wants the title-page. Perhaps I may be emboldened, on ſome future opportunity, to trouble you with ſome extracts from this curious and antiquated performance. At preſent, I purpoſe only to prove that the *ſtill*-celebrated author of

* "It is melancholy," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "to reflect" (I cite from memory) "how many names, once celebrated, are now forgotten." Life of Dryden.

† That the tranſlation of Du Bartas, now before me, was in high eſtimation at one time is manifeſt from the number of encomiaſtic verſes prefixed to it; a poem which the faſtidious Jonſon, it ſeems, could applaud; and which is recommended to the reader by verſes from another laureat, the *once* celebrated Sam. Daniell.

6 Paradiſe

Paradiſe Loſt had *read* this tranſlation. To the enthuſiaſts of Milton (if you will allow of the term—I mean only to expreſs, what I am conſcious there are many that feel, ſomething, though not *infinitely*, more than is uſually underſtood by the term admiration), I truſt, I need make no apology for this production. I ſhall content myſelf with but one extract, out of reſpect to the favourite adage, "ex uno diſce omnes."

So glos'd the tempter, and his proem *tun'd*:
Into the heart of Eve his words made way.
Paradiſe Loſt, ix. 550.

With th' *ayr* of theſe ſweet words, the wily ſnake
A poyſon'd *ayr* inſpired (as it ſpake)
In Eue's frail breſt.
Du Bartas, tranſlated by Joſ. Sylveſter; Part II. Day 1. Week 2.

Perceiuing Eue his flatt'ring gloze digeſts,
He proſecutes— Ibid.

Now my Paradiſe Loſt lies open before me, permit me, Mr. Urban, to propoſe an emendation:

Forthwith upright he rears from off the pool
His mighty ſtature; on each hand the *flames*,
Driv'n backward, ſlope their pointing ſpires, and, roll'd
In billows, leave i' th' midſt a *horrid* vale.
B. i. v. 221, Capel Loſft's edit.

Dr. Bentley *, in the full rage of emendation, reads "a *gaping* vale." Could the words *gaping* and *horrid* poſſibly ſuggeſt to the Doctor's ear any ſimilarity of ſound, let them be pronounced how they can, *gaping*, *gar-ping*, *gorping*. As to the force and *elegance* of the epithet, I ſay nothing—for nothing can be ſaid. I read, Mr. Urban, "a *torrid* vale." The beſt commentator on our poet, that I have hitherto met with, Dr. Zachary Pearce, biſhop of Rocheſter, rejects Dr. Bentley's emendation, and defends the text. But (ſtrange to tell!) his lordſhip's reaſon for retaining *horrid* is the happieſt juſtification that could have been brought for *torrid*. "*Horrid* means that the vale (which perhaps, too, was covered with *fire*) was ſo deep that it was frightful to look down ſo low †." The mind cannot conceive any thing more "frightful" than "a torrid vale." Is there any reaſon to doubt, from an attentive peruſal of the whole book, that the vale was covered with fire? I think not. But it is time to conclude. Vive, vale (Urbane). Si tu noviſti rectius iſtis,
Candidus imperti. T. W.

* The Doctor's merit ought not to be denied him; but, when I think of his turning commentator on Milton, I am reminded of Cicero turning poet; of Horace turning ſoldier; and (to run into an anachroniſm, as our thoughts often do) of the celebrated Dr. Johnſon, the Leviathan of Literature, turning writer of a Dictionary, and *(horreſco referens)* commentator on Shakſpeare! His ignorance of the Saxon and Gothic, and even of his own language for two centuries back, ſhould have been an inducement to him to have declined thoſe undertakings.

† "Review of the Text of Milton's Paradiſe Loſt; in which the chief of Dr. Bentley's Emendations are conſidered," &c. (without a name) 8vo. 1733.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

YOUR correſpondent P. P. having laſt month requeſted a drawing of the Roman pavement, near Bromham, in Wiltſhire; be ſo kind as to inform him, that to communicate it to your Miſcellany would give me great pleaſure, whenever an opportunity of copying it ſhould again occur. It remained open a ſhort time only after the firſt diſcovery, about thirty years paſt, and has ſince continued cloſed from view. I regret that no drawing was then made, for at that time Junius himſelf did not exiſt.

According to the reference, I have met with the paſſage concerning the metal tablet found at Stonehenge; but, having acceſs to the fourth volume of Gibſon's Camden alone, wherein the inſertions of Dr. Holland are ſeparated in the form of ſupplement, it eſcaped my attention.

And now the ſubject of Stonehenge is before us, permit me to ſuggeſt a plan for the better extending a true idea of this venerable work, and for preſerving to poſterity its *preſent* appearance, ere the fate of Abury ſhall await it. Good views and plans have been long in the poſſeſſion of its admirers; but ſtill theſe are unable to convey an adequate conception of its grandeur, which nothing but an accurate *model* can fully expreſs. This, if well executed, could not fail of being intereſting to the lovers of antiquities, equally, perhaps, with thoſe pleaſing models of Rome which have proved ſo lucrative to their itinerant exhibitors; nor would it be unworthy of a place in the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

By adopting a ſcale of one fourth of

an inch to a foot, a table, about ten feet long, and seven feet broad, made semicircular at the ends, would conveniently include the circular intrenched area, and the most detached stone, called the *Friar's Heel.* In this proportion, the highest erect pillar, immediately behind the altar, which, according to Mr. John Wood's admeasurement, is 22 feet from the surface of the ground, will be reduced to five inches and a half. And, that the eye may at once be enabled properly to estimate the dimensions of every part, a shepherd, or any other appropriate human figure, may be usefully introduced as a comparative reference; which, at six feet high, will be reduced to one inch and a half. The central work, of 204 feet diameter, which, in the above scale will extend 26 inches only, may be fixed upon a separate circular board, to be moveable at pleasure, for more commodious inspection.

Yours, &c. JUNIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, July 7.*

I FEAR I shall forfeit the favourable opinion which, it appears, your correspondent W. & D. entertains of my antique lore, by his calling for my sentiments upon the long-standing controversy concerning the monastic title of *Sempecta* (see p. 543), when he shall find that I am capable of adding but very little to the stock of information which he is already possessed of on that subject.

With respect to the derivation of the word *Sempecta*, it seems plain to me, from its sense and termination, as well as from the authority of the learned Dufresne, that it is of Greek original, being a mutilation of the word συμπαίστης, *sive* συμπαίκτωρ *(qui cum pueris ludit, aut pueros secum habet) forsan etiam à* συμπαίτωρ *(simul nutritus).* In fact, we learn from Ingulphus, that the chief and distinguishing privilege of the *Sempectæ* was their having a youth to attend upon them, and to keep them company, when they dined separately in their respective cells in the infirmary, as they were allowed to do. "Quinquagenarius autem, in ordine *Sempecta* vocandus, honestam cameram in infirmitorio, de prioris assignatione accipiat, habeatque clericum seu garcionem suo servitio specialiter attendentem, qui exhibitionem victualium recipiet, de parte abbatis, modo et mensura, quibus ministratur garcioni unius armigeri in abbatis aula. Huic *Sempectæ* unum fratrem juniorem commensalem, tam pro junioris disciplina, quam pro senioris solatio, prior quotidie assignabit." I quote the passage at length, as many of your readers may not have the Historians of Croyland at hand. W. & D. is certainly right in computing the 50 years, necessary to constitute a *Sempecta*, not from the time of his birth, but from that of his religious profession, or making his vows; which ceremony, according to the discipline of the century in question (for, this point varied at different periods), could not take place before the age of 14; hence the *Sempecta* must, at the very least, have been 64 years old. "In monasteriis," says the patriarch Pachomius, "non ætas quæritur, sed professio."

To speak now of the title itself, or rank of *Sempecta.* It is certain, indeed, that the patriarch Benedict, as well as the other monastic legislators, shewed a great respect to old age, ordering that the abbot should consult with the monks on particular occasions, and that the juniors should pay due deference to them, and should call them their *Nonni* when they addressed them. See Reg. c. 63. It is also manifest, that the usual time of acquiring seniority *by age* was the 50th year from the monastic profession; on which occasion a ceremony called the jubilee, in allusion to the general jubilees of the Church, and to that of the old law, Levit. xxv. was, at least during the latter centuries, performed in the monasteries of both sexes. On this occasion the jubilarian, as the person in question was called, after the performance of divine service, was conducted to the altar, when a crown of flowers was placed upon his head, and a lighted taper put into his hands, accompanied with suitable prayers and benedictions. In the end, a staff, the emblem of old age, was delivered to him, to support his feeble steps in future. Notwithstanding all this, I do not find in any of the antient rules, or commentators on those rules, or canonists, whomsoever, either the general distribution of the religious according to their ages, in the manner that is set down by Ingulphus, or the particular rank of *Sempectæ*, which is the subject of the present inquiry; and it seems plain

plain to me that Dufreſne and other moderns have been miſled by the paſſage above quoted, in aſcribing the regulations of a particular abbey to the whole monaſtic inſtitute. Indeed, it is expreſſly there ſaid, that the ordinances in queſtion were made for *his monaſtery of Croyland* by the celebrated abbot Turketul, who had exchanged the condition of the chancellor and victorious general of his country againſt the Danes for that of an humble monk in the aforeſaid monaſtery. The above-mentioned learned author, indeed, quotes the word *Sempectæ* from another writer, who was by birth an Engliſhman, and the contemporary of Ingulphus, namely, Ordericus Vitalis; but with him it occurs in quite a different ſenſe from that of Ingulphus, not as ſignifying antient monks, but the youthful companions of a ſecular prince. He has alſo diſcovered the original Greek word συμπαίδας in Palladius's *Lauſiac Hiſtory* of the Eaſtern Solitaries, ſo called from its being dedicated to Lauſius, the governor of Cappadocia, written at the beginning of the fifth century; but there it occurs, not as ſignifying the ſolitaries themſelves, but the young diſciples who, in ſome inſtances, attended upon them. It is probable, however, that this very paſſage, which has always been in much vogue amongſt recluſes, might have furniſhed Turketul both with the name of *Sempecta*, and the idea of the peculiar privilege which he conferred upon thoſe whom he appointed to be called by that name. The reaſons of this abbot's peculiar veneration for the antients in his convent, whoſe names, to the number of five, Ingulphus records, we are informed, were, that they had inſtructed him in his religious obſervances, and that they were the only remaining members of the old monaſtery of Croyland, whoſe companions had ſuffered martyrdom at the hands of the Danes in the heroical manner which Ingulphus deſcribes. We are ſtruck at the amazing ages to which three of this number are ſaid to have attained. Clarenbald died at the age of 168, *alias* 148, Swazling at the age of 142, and Turgar having completed his 115th year.

With reſpect to peculiar appellations, and obſervances of ſmaller conſequence, it is to be obſerved, that certain differences have obtained in different monaſteries even of the ſame inſtitute. Thus, in one or two of the convents of our nation, lately flouriſhing on the Continent, the antient title of *Forſooth* inſtead of *Dame* or *Madam* (which Johnſon only *ſuppoſes* to have once been "a word of honour in addreſs to women"), continued to be applied to the ſenior nuns at a certain period from the time of their profeſſion.—N B. The ſaid word *Nun*, of which Johnſon gives no etymology at all, is derived from the above repeated word *Nonnus* (in fœmineo genere *Nonna*), quaſi *Donnus*, or *Domnus*, inſtead of *Dominus*. The monks of the antient orders are ſtill addreſſed by the title of *Domni* (by contraction *Dom.*) in the place of *Domini*; and the nuns of the antient orders are ſtill called *Domes*.

I turn with reluctance from your correſpondent W. & D. to your other correſpondent Q. who has alſo done me the honour of mentioning me at p. 565. It is now tacitly admitted, that my general ſtatements concerning the habitation of the French clergy in Dorſetſhire, in oppoſition to thoſe contained in the poem called *The Monaſtery*, are faithful and accurate, and that, of courſe, the author had recourſe to miſrepreſentation and falſehood in his "call on the rulers of the land to caſt in headlong ruins down the riſing manſion of idolatry," as, in an equal ſtrain of poetry and of charity, he expreſſes himſelf. A pretence is now ſet up, that, by the *ſtructure* in queſtion, *erected by foreign artiſts*, is meant, not the mud huts, in which the aforeſaid perſecuted clergy have hidden their heads, but "the new chapel at Lulworth caſtle." What, then, is that chapel (which, by-the-bye, was built full ſeven years ago) to be caſt in headlong ruins down, though as much under the protection of the law as St. Paul's cathedral itſelf is, merely becauſe it is ſuppoſed to have been planned by foreign architects? The fact is, the poet ſpeaks of Aretti, Roſella, and Carlo, as "executing grand deſigns—the ſwelling arch, the Gothic window," &c. for the poor ſtrangers, who on one occaſion are called monks, and on another friers. The ſecond error, which your correſpondent attempts to vindicate, he caſts upon the moſt correct, becauſe the moſt learned, printer in England. At all events, the error, ſuch as it is, actually exiſts; which is all I contended for. In the next place, he would have

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us believe that there is no impropriety in calling the preſent inhabitants of Ambreſbury houſe *Benedictine nuns*, becauſe it was originally intended for ſuch, namely, by the fair Elfrida, in the time of the Saxons, though theſe were replaced by thoſe of the order of Fontevraud ſo early as the reign of Henry II. In concluſion, my antagoniſt takes new ground, and accuſes the "Catholicks, like other religioniſts, of endeavouring to make converts." I hope they do, when the occaſion calls for it, in a prudent and peaceable way, in caſe they think they have weighty reaſons for giving a preference to their own ſyſtem: if they do not think ſo, I am ſure they are fools for adhering to it, whilſt it ſubjects them to ſuch low abuſe as the abovementioned poem teems with. Does Q. adopt a religion which he does not ſuppoſe to be the ſafeſt road to future bliſs? Or, believing this, has he not charity enough to communicate his important diſcovery to thoſe whom he ſees animated with the ſincereſt deſire of diſcovering the truth?

Yours, &c. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 1.

I AM at a loſs to know on what authority it is ſaid by the Critic on the new edition of Camden's Britannia, in your volume LX. p. 314, that Ethelred did not die till 1054, and Canute in 1036; conſequently, the latter could not have married the widow of the former, as ſtated in the Britannia, under the article Saxon coins, p. cxvii. Ethelred II. died 1016, and Canute married his widow Emma, daughter of Robert, duke of Normandy, within a year or two after her firſt huſband's death. Rapin, II. 25, 38. But it may be affirmed, on the authority of an almoſt contemporary writer, the author of the Saxon Chronicle, *ſub anno*, p. 148, that Ethelred died 1016, in which he is followed by Simeon Dunelmenſis, Brompton, Diceto, and Florence of Worceſter. William of Malmeſbury confirms this (De Geſtis Regum Angl. I. p. 40), though he does not *date* Ethelred's death; yet, after relating it, and that of his ſon and ſucceſſor, Edmund, he tells us, Canute began to reign anno 1017. Hoveden ſays Ethelred died in the 14th indiction.

The epitaph on the *ruff-inventing* tailor at Taunton not being inſerted in Mr. Toulmin's Hiſtory of that town, nor in Mr. Collinſon's Hiſtory of the county, and perhaps not now exiſting; I ſhall be obliged to any of your correſpondents who may have preſerved a copy of it. Perhaps Mr. Toulmin has it in his Appendix. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Sunderland, Aug.* 8.

WHEN I promiſed to furniſh your readers with a liſt of places of public worſhip belonging to the different denominations of Diſſenters in England, from the MS. of Mr. Robinſon, I was not aware that an unexpected accident would have prevented me from fulfilling my engagement. At that time Mr Lunn, bookſeller, at Cambridge, had in his poſſeſſion the MS. alluded to, which he purchaſed ſome time before with the library of Mr. R. Soon after this I applied, but unſucceſsfully, for this MS. ſome perſon having juſt before taken it. It was intituled, as far as I recollect, "A general View of the Number and Denomination of the different Diſſenting Churches in England and Wales," ranged alphabetically according to the counties, and bound in a thin 12mo volume. As Mr. Dyer ſeems to feel himſelf injured by the aſſertion in my former letter, I truſt that the explanation given in this will both ſatisfy him of the truth of that aſſertion, and convince the publick that he has not been unfaithful to the charge with which he was intruſted. CURIOSUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

TO the many hints lately given in your Magazine on the appearance of the cuckoo, I beg leave to offer the following; not indeed from my own obſervation, but from the information of a gentleman reſident at a ſeat near Liverpool, called the Sandhills, who has frequently mentioned the circumſtance in converſation, and lately in a company of no leſs than 20 reſpectable perſons, at which the following *memoranda* were taken.

The firſt appearance of the cuckoo has been in a pretty large flock, upon a plantation adjoining his houſe at the dawn of day. That he has been awakened with their noiſe, a kind of chatter, as if in converſation, with their uſual note at intervals. About ſix o'clock in the morning they have uſually

ally diſperſed all at once by taking flight different ways, but not one towards the North.

The ſituation of the Sandhills is oppoſite the river Merſey, about two furlongs diſtance, and it may be four furlongs from the mouth of the æſtuary, or diſcharge into the Iriſh ſea. From the peculiarity of the ſituation, where trees are ſcarce, and where the preſent plantation has been raiſed with difficulty, does it not ſeem probable that theſe airy travellers, fatigued with their flight, are here taking their firſt ſtage for reſting their wearied wings? After this congratulatory ſcene of their ſafe arrival in a body, it now becomes neceſſary that they ſeparate in ſearch of food.

The ſubject of Natural Hiſtory ſeems at preſent ſo deficient, that every well-authenticated fact, that may ſerve for any farther illuſtration, ſhould be brought forward. J. HOLT.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

THERE are but few diſeaſes more afflictive, and perhaps none more dangerous, than an *hydrothorax*, or dropſy of the cheſt.

Are any of your numerous correſpondents acquainted with a remedy, which hath been found effectual, or even ſerviceable, in that complaint?

It is preſumed that there muſt be abſorbents on the internal ſurface of the thorax as well as in the other cavities of the body. And, if that is allowed, the difficulty in the cure of the diſeaſe appears to conſiſt in the diſcovery of ſome medicine which may excite thoſe abſorbents to perform their office, and at the ſame time prevent a farther exhalation. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 5.

NOTWITHSTANDING our boaſted improvements in arts and ſciences, it is much to be lamented that the practice of phyſick, on which the health and happineſs of the human race eſſentially depend, is ſtill in a ſtate of great uncertainty and imperfection. Scarcely two writers agree in their mode of treating the ſame diſeaſe. The preſcriptions and hypotheſes of preceding ages are conſtantly exploded, and new theories daily propoſed; which, after they have prevailed for ſome years, will moſt probably give place to others equally tranſient and chimerical. There is hardly a *poiſonous* plant or mineral which has not been introduced into the *Materia Medica*, and exhibited in various forms. Mercury and antimony have been tortured a thouſand different ways, and preſcribed with a thouſand combinations. Though theſe chemical preparations are indeed powerful and uſeful agents in the hands of ſkilful practitioners, yet it muſt be confeſſed, that it is impoſſible to know what injuries the finer veſſels of the human body may receive by the intemperate uſe of ſuch Herculean remedies.

In this climate, herbs and plants are generally ſuppoſed to have but an inconſiderable efficacy. The poppy and the hemlock do not produce thoſe effects in England which they do in other countries. Almoſt all our medicinal articles are brought from diſtant regions, and perhaps on that account are ſuppoſed to have much greater virtues than they really poſſeſs.

Reſins and exſudations from pines, firs, &c. the balſams of Tolu, Peru, and Capivi, have very ſalutary qualities; yet, I think, a conſiderable part of their virtues is evaporated before theſe exſudations are hardened into gums. I muſt add, upon the authority of a very reſpectable medical writer, "that phyſicians have not yet ſufficiently diſcovered the virtues and efficacy of balſamics in the practice of medicine."

Decoctions, infuſions, and extracts, conſtitute no ſmall part of our medicinal preſcriptions. But it is hard to conceive what alterative can be procured by boiling old roots and dry chips.

I have no great confidence in many of the medicines derived from inſects, reptiles, birds, beaſts, and fiſhes; from the earths of Lemnos, Japan, Samos, and Livonia; or from ſtones and metals.

The medicinal art is, however, capable of great improvement. What Seneca ſays upon a different occaſion, is ſtrictly applicable in this inſtance: "Multum adhuc reſtat operis, multumque reſtabit; nec ulli nato poſt mille ſæcula, præcludetur occaſio aliquid adhuc adjiciendi." I ſhall, therefore, ſuggeſt an idea which has frequently occurred to me; and, if it ſhould be found inſignificant, let it ſink into oblivion.

Thoſe, who make birch-wine about March or April, bore holes in the body of the tree, and inſert little faucets, made

made of the branches of the elder, by taking out the pith. By this operation, a large tree will produce ſeveral quarts of ſap in a few days without materially injuring the trunk or the branches. I would then propoſe, that the birch, the fir, the aſh, the elm, the oak, and other trees, ſhould be tapped in the ſpring; and the liquor, after due attention to its ſpecific qualities, ſhould be uſed as an alterative without any farther preparation. Here, it is poſſible, we may have commodious, cheap, ſafe, and efficacious, remedies, for almoſt all diſorders. This vital juice, having circulated through the refined channels of the tree, muſt be a pure and lenient fluid, different in its virtues, according to the nature of the tree, and probably more efficacious than gums and decoctions. As I have for many years conſtantly reſided in the capital, I can only propoſe this extenſion of the *Materia Medica* as a mere ſpeculation. But, let proper experiments be made, and perhaps the ſucceſs may exceed our expectations.

J. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 15.

I SHOULD be obliged to any of your ingenious readers to explain the following maxim of Rochefoucault: "Kings may be ungrateful; Commonwealths muſt be ſo."

I have no doubt but ſome of your ingenious correſpondents, who are converſant with the hiſtories of the commonwealths of Rome, Athens, or Sparta, will pleaſure me with a ſolution of this apparent difficulty.

Yours, &c. RUGBIENSIS.

"Nothing extenuate, nor aught ſet down "in malice."

Mr URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

I THINK I cannot render a greater ſervice to the community than to endeavour (from actual and experimental knowledge) to remove that *ignis fatuus* which dazzles and confounds the ſenſes of too many of the inhabitants of this, I will *maintain*, moſt happy country, with reſpect to America. In doing this, I aver in the moſt ſolemn manner, I am actuated by motives the moſt pure; and that I have nothing more in view than to lay before thoſe inclined to emigrate the real ſituation of the country they wiſh to viſit. This I ſhall do from facts ſtubborn and incontrovertible; and dare all and every of the advocates for emigration to come forward and diſprove what I advance. When I read "Information reſpecting America," quoted and diſtributed in the moſt familiar manner, as an arithmetical queſtion, to the following purport;

"Few taxes; *no* animoſities concerning religion or *politics*; a government of and for the people; no game-laws nor tithes; *no power in the rich to oppreſs the poor*; no beggars in the ſtreets; no melancholy contraſt of vice, and filth, and rags, and wretchedneſs, in the immediate neighbourhood of the moſt wanton extravagance, and the moſt uſeleſs parade; the common people not ſo depraved as in Great Britain; quarrels uncommon; no military to keep the people in awe; robberies very rare. All theſe are real advantages; but, great as they are, they do not weigh with me ſo much as the ſingle conſideration of the total abſence of anxiety reſpecting the future ſucceſs of a family. In America, particularly out of the large towns, no man of moderate deſires feels anxious about a family," &c. &c.

I no longer wonder that ignorant uninformed people wiſh to fly to this heaven upon earth. I ſhould have paſſed by ſuch bombaſt with the contempt it merits, had I not in converſation met with aſſertions equally extravagant. I have been told there were *no* taxes in America. You will ſay that perſon was ſenſeleſs. Granted; yet he had a family to ruin. Our author allows there are a "few taxes." *I* aſſert there are *many* taxes. For years paſt the Americans have paid, not only the burthens of the current year, but the funded debt—the *old* ſcores—the redemption of the Congreſs and Continental money, as it was called. In proof:

"Received, April 29, 1789, of Mrs. Mary Malcolm, 5l. 4s. 5d. in full for lamp, ſtreet, county, funding, and poor tax, aſſeſſed on her eſtate in Dock ward, for the year 1788. Jacob Hull, collector."

This houſe let *then* at about 25l. a year; it would have let in London for about the ſame rent, ſterling, now. Once more.

"Received, Dec. 3, 1788, of Mrs. Mary Malcolm, 7l. 10s. on account of a quarter's rent. John Philips.

"Received, Sept. 2, 1788, from Mr. James P. Malcolm, 12s. 8d. in full for poor-tax, aſſeſſed on John Philips's eſtate in Walnut ward, 1788.

James Abercrombie, collector.

"Received,

"Received, April 30, 1789, of Mrs. Mary Malcolm,

		£.	s.	d.
County tax	—	0	13	3
Funding	—	1	6	6
Lamp	—	0	8	2
Street	—	0	7	2
		2	15	1

aſſeſſed on John Phillips's eſtate, in Walnut ward, 1788. (Beſides this there was a watch-tax of 8s. 4d.)

"Received, Aug. 22, 1788, of Mrs. Mary Malcolm, 11s. 8d. ſecond poor-tax, for 1788, aſſeſſed on John Phillips's eſtate, in Walnut ward. Thomas Fither, collector."

So that, for a houſe of two rooms on a floor, two ſtories high, and in an alley out of all way of buſineſs, I paid 30l. a year, and 4l. 7, 9. taxes, 1789, in Philadelphia. Quære, have rents and taxes been much lowered ſince that period? I anſwer, No. In a letter from a gentleman of independent fortune, addreſſed to me, June 3, 1796, from Philadelphia, is this paſſage:

"The prices of the articles of living, mentioned in your letter, are greater here for the moſt part than with you. The expence of living in this city is in every reſpect much increaſed ſince you left it. We now pay *eleven* pence for the loaves of bread ſold a few years ago for *four* pence *. Rents are ſo much advanced, that the houſe, which you may remember at the South-eaſt corner of Lombard and Second ſtreets, now lets at 250l. a year †."

"No animoſities concerning religion or politics!" Here are ſix words as totally void of truth as ſo few can be made to be. For inſtance; when the war between this country and America raged at its utmoſt height, the Preſbyterian party were predominant in the aſſembly of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and this was one uſe they made of their power: upwards of 40 years paſt, Dr. Smith, a Scotch clergyman, began the foundation of that uſeful inſtitution the college of Philadelphia. He ſolicited and obtained ſubſcriptions both in England and America; and was as indefatigable as the celebrated curate of St. Sulpice. It is ſufficiently known that he was ſucceſsful; and that (as far as can be in ſuch caſes) he might be ſaid to *own* as well as to preſide over it. This gentleman is a moſt eloquent and learned man; and his conduct over the univerſity gave great ſatisfaction. Unfortunately for the Epiſcopalians, he was inclined to the Engliſh cauſe. He talked, and talked only, in favour of the Britiſh. This was enough; he was turned out of the college; and, with the rapidity and juſtice of a change in a pantomime, behold the provoſt, teachers, and pupils, Preſbyterians. The Epiſcopalians, with much difficulty and expence, erected a large and commodious college for themſelves. This was occupied but a ſhort time, when the juſtice of their country, after a ſolemn inveſtigation in the aſſembly of the ſtate, reſtored Dr. Smith to his former poſt with honour. The new building has ſince been an hotel.

In conſequence of a *religious diſpute*, the large and elegant church of St. Paul, Philadelphia, was erected; and not till late years was it united to the mother-churches of Chriſt and St. Peter.

A *religious diſpute* cauſed the erection of a Quakers' meeting, at the corner of Arch and Fifth ſtreets; an animoſity not yet healed; thoſe people call themſelves *Free* Quakers.

Animoſities in religion drove the Roman Catholics to ſeparate; one party wiſhed their ſermons in Engliſh, another would have them in Dutch; behold, a church ariſes in Spruce-ſtreet for the latter language.

Had I Homer's powers, I could ſing of mighty conteſts for *entrance* into meetings; but of this enough; it is hateful to record man's imperfections thus. Come forward, ye champions of falſehood, and refute theſe facts if ye can!

For animoſities in politics, conſult Shay's rebellion, and the 15,000 militia aſſembled to quell the inſurgents in the back country of Pennſylvania; citizen Genet's attempts, and the quarrels over the new treaty between England and America. If this is a "government of and for the people," why thoſe contentions? are the *people* reſtleſs, or do *foreign* imports foment thoſe diſorders, thoſe electric ſhocks?

In lieu of tithes, they have heavy pew-money and ſubſcriptions to ſupport their churches. Tell this vender of information, that no man dare ſhoot on another's ground without permiſſion; nor dare he walk, as in England, over numberleſs paths from village to village.

* Thoſe loaves are about the ſize of the three-penny loaves of London in 1788 and 1789.

† That houſe, 20 years ago, let at about 30l.

village. I can, if called on, enumerate instances where people have been torn by dogs, nay, *shot*, for what any man may do in England, that is, walk on his neighbour's ground. I maintain that the rich, if so disposed, always had, in every quarter of the globe, and always will have, power to oppress the poor in cases which the law cannot reach. Where is the poor man better protected than in England? Who shall prevent vice from driving its votaries to beggary? In this respect I can say that there *are* beggars in the streets, perhaps in as great proportion as in London, though they do not go in troops. Has this gentleman ever been in America? has he been in a quarter of Philadelphia called *Irish town?* If he has not, I now inform him that St. Giles's, or any other part of London, *cannot* surpass it.

If robberies are very *rare*, the Americans are the most unjust people in the world; because I have seen 30 fellows at once, chained to weights, working in the streets, condemned for various terms, some 16 years, ay, and guarded by keepers with loaded firearms; and these, unless I dream, were condemned for robberies. Such absurd assertions hardly deserve attention. Who, that is possessed of common sense, can suppose that among such troops of low people as are carried as redemptioners to America (who are sold for a term of years as menial servants) do never afford a depraved character? Added to the depraved Americans, according to my ideas of arithmetic, they must be rather more numerous than in many other places. Be that as it may, I aver robberies were so frequent, that parties of the inhabitants armed obtained leave, a few years since, to patrole the streets, and took many of them; the regular patroles were incompetent. They used to strike and cut the inhabitants; Mrs. Euston was dreadfully cut, a case that came under my own knowledge. The convicts have behaved so ill several times as nearly to murder their keepers; and several have been shot by the invalids from the state-house. I have now *proved* that "*all these are advantages*;" *real*, no doubt; "*but, great as they are, they do not weigh with me.*"

The author proceeds to say, that the country affords such greater advantages. Hold; I will enumerate them. First, does he wish to be in a cultivated country? the lands are *dear*. Does he wish to explore new lands? ay; then he buys a large estate, thousands of acres, for a few pounds. He goes on them; they are, perhaps, caveated; they are mountains of hills; or, if level, covered with impenetrable forests. What then? does he root out the trees himself, or does he pay labourers? is labour then cheap in those desart spots? or is there some wondrous machine for clearing away trees and stumps? I will propose an arithmetical question on this head; if it takes two men two days to clear out, root and stump, one oak, growing perhaps five hundred years, how long will it take those men to clear an acre of ground set thick with such trees? I do not require those men to level the earth afterwards fit for tilling. I wish to be informed, too, of the prices of articles, such as are thought necessaries by Europeans; in those distant settlements not "dog-cheap" I fancy. I cannot but think there must exist full as much anxiety for the fate of a family in America as any where else. I am afraid, were we assigned the melancholy task, we should find many an aching heart, many an affectionate parent struggling for a favourite child against the adverse gale; find him drooping, desponding; ay, and "out of the large towns." What then, is there no poverty, no misery, in America; no man of moderate desires unhappy? has fate so disposed all occurrences that every one *must* be amply provided for? How stupid and unconscious have I been, to have lived in the country of America and not know this! I have known, many miles from a large town, distresses for rent; have seen cows, sheep, utensils, all seized by the sheriff; yes, and those too were owned by people of moderate desires. I shall continue with a serious address to those inclined to emigrate. I call on that man, who is possessed of a tolerable business and a large family, to consider that his passage will, for himself, wife, and two children, cost, to any part of America, at least 60l. We will say he is a shoe-maker; does he suppose he will meet with none of his trade there; or does he think a shoemaker would have a better chance in America than one coming thence would have here? he would not. We will say, for argument sake, there was originally a want of tradesmen there; have they not emigrated by thousands from

from all parts of Europe for ten years past; is not this conclusive? need more be said of tradesmen of every description emigrating? Has an equal proportion of people of fortune gone from Europe? I *believe* not. But, you will say, there is plenty of ground to farm. True; but I have enumerated the disadvantages attending that pursuit already. With respect to mechanics turning farmers, I will tell them, farming is a difficult science, and requires an apprenticeship as much as any handicraft; therefore a man, as before said, will pay 60l. for his passage; sell his goods and furniture here at a loss; lose two months in going to America; a year at least to form connexions, and get into as much business as he leaves; he finds rents double those of Europe; provisions and bread as dear, and some articles dearer, than he has been used to. What follows; curses on those that misled him; poverty; and, perhaps, utter inability to return. This it is that induces me to come forward with the *truth*. Disprove it, I again demand again, who can. Convict me of one falsehood, and I will bow before injured truth, and suffer vengeance, cutting and accumulated, without a murmur.

I will conclude with one observation which is necessary. What I have written, when considered properly, will amount to this: America is a young country; it has suffered in its infancy a convulsion violent enough to have rent one abounding in population and riches; it is comparatively poor; the taxes are not heavier than necessity demands. Luxuries are one great support of a community; of those but few are in use; consequently, artists employed in making them find little encouragement. It will be the policy of our merchants to undersel American manufactures; and the country people of America make their own linseys, linens, and stockings, each in his house. If what has been said appear harsh, let it be remembered the stake is great; and that taxes, dearness of living, vice, and anxieties for success in life, are by no means confined to Europe: but that human nature will be the same in whatever climate or soil; and that it all amounts to no more than that the Americans suffer in common the distresses, the animosities, the robberies, and punishments, incident to it.

Yours, &c. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Carlisle, May* 11.

Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.

I HAVE just received your valuable Magazine, in which there is a letter from a gentleman who styles himself your friend and mine; but, from the perusal of it, I found him to be such a friend, Sir, as my philosophy has often met with. From the passionate language of his letter, I suspect him to be *one* who feels himself particularly interested; *one* who dreads the overthrow of that wonderful, "new, and singular," *French theory*, which of late years our aërial *speculative theorists* have "been attempting to force upon the publick, and that in so high a tone and manner, as justly to excite the indignation of every sensible man," being, as I think I have already proved in your Magazine, at direct enmity with common sense and reason. Indeed, Mr. Urban, being influenced and actuated by the plain common sense of our forefathers, I am anxious for its reigning a little longer. I cannot but smile when this friend of ours says, "I first introduced myself to notice in your Miscellany under the auspices of Sir Joseph Banks." I am afraid, Sir, that when the account comes to be settled between Sir Joseph and my philosophy, he will be found greatly on the debtor's side. He talks of "contempt and contumely." I think, Mr. Urban, you will agree with me, that these are epithets which better agree to his letter than to any of mine. He desires me to read Lowth's poignant attack upon Warburton; but, I must ask pardon for not doing it, as I do not think he is himself improved by the reading of it.

This friend has honoured me with the titles of "emperor, dictator, prophet of truth." So many "mighty names" are too much for one pair of shoulders. I very willingly resign a part of these honours to him and his friends; and, as emperor is the first in point of dignity, he shall have it himself. But, that I may not offer him an empty title, along with it I confer upon him the dominion of Swift's flying island: and his title may run thus, Emperor of Swift's flying island for French theories and speculations. Then he may prosecute the "mighty" projects suggested by his real friends; such as setting fire to the Thames, the growing of butter and tallow upon hedges, the prolonging of this *frail*

mortal

mortal life to the end of time. For, theſe wonderful philoſophers imagine, as they have already hinted, that it is in the power of the French theory to counteract death. But I have only one humble petition to preſent to the Emperor, which is, that our hedges be made to produce butter, tallow, &c. for the ſuſtenance of life; for, having juſt eſcaped from the jaws of famine, we ſhould not like to approach the monſter again. Therefore, the projector ſhould firſt provide food before he attempts to increaſe the number of the people. This is enough to alarm the heirs to large poſſeſſions.

But, as my friend has alſo given me the title of "prophet of truth," I will propheſy, that they need not be under any apprehenſions. As I am anxious for the preſervation of our friend; and, as his iſland moves by the direction of the wind, it is in danger from every puff that common ſenſe may blow upon it to be overſet in the ocean. This our aëronauts found in their balloon excurſions. But, what cannot our French theoriſts do? One of their chiefs of "mighty name" has been for ſome time projecting a plan for *commanding the winds*; therefore he muſt certainly be inveſted with the office of dictator, dictator of the winds, to keep Boreas in proper order and diſcipline. "Then every thing, it may be ſaid, was dark, intricate, and nonſenſical, till "this French iſland aroſe," to make anarchy order, and to pour light on obſcurity. At his (the Emperor's) ſingle nod, we muſt believe that all the theories, hitherto ſupported by the mighty names of our anceſtors, are ridiculous and unfounded, "the French theoriſts" alone being the prophets of truth."

The ſhoe ſeems principally to pinch from my having condemned Dr. Beddoes's doctrine of the cauſes of conſumption as being exceedingly erroneous. But, am I "ſo highly culpable" for having expreſſed my diſlike of that gentleman's extreme abſurdity in his application of the modern theory to medicine? Indeed, I make uſe of ſtrong language; but, if every thing is to be taken into the account, the impartial world, I ſhould ſuppoſe, will juſtify it. The lives of my fellow-creatures were concerned, and (as I obſerved theſe erroneous doctrines introduced into medicine) I ſhuddered for the conſequence, which I could not paint in too high colours. Beſides, the Doctor ſtill continues to publiſh and enforce his doctrine, without being in the leaſt moved by my arguments, though they are, I hope, clear and obvious to every man of common ſenſe. As I have, ſo I ſhall always endeavour to ſtem this deſtructive torrent. But, if the Doctor's enthuſiaſm, or rather infatuation, for theſe French theories, ſtill induces him to believe they are juſt, he might, at leaſt, have ſtated the objections to them, and his reaſons for continuing to believe them. And, if his name is ſo "mighty" a one, he ought for that reaſon to be more careful of the doctrines he publiſhes.

But, Mr. Urban, let us conſider our "friend's" arguments for his adopting the French theories, and his attempts to overturn mine. I expected a regular inveſtigation, and that my different experiments and arguments would have been combated; but, inſtead of that, he picks out a ſmall part of a paragraph, and dogmatically pronounces the French theory to be true, aſſerting, that the air in the lungs "does" and "muſt" attract charcoal and inflammable air from the *acejcent chyle*. Thus this Emperor, then, attempts to overturn the whole with a "ſingle nod." But his "mighty" majeſty, that he may not be altogether arbitrary, condeſcends to reaſon a little, and ſay, p. 218, "Now it muſt appear rather ſingular, that two ſuch bodies as inflammable air and charcoal, of which they ſuppoſe animals and vegetables to be principally formed, ſhould be ſo noxious to the animal as to require conſtantly the action of the air to diſcharge them, otherwiſe death would enſue." In anſwer to this, he triumphantly aſks, "Why, in the name of reaſon, what is the inconſiſtency here?" But, Mr. Urban, I ſhould think, "in the name of reaſon," that there is a great inconſiſtency. If this charcoal and inflammable air are the nutriment of the animal, why is the office of the firſt organ of the animal to diſcharge this nutriment? That the food is formed of theſe two bodies their doctrine directly aſſerts. For, if the whale-oil which the Greenlander lives upon is burnt, the reſiduum is water; that is, according to them, it has all its charcoal and inflammable air extracted from

from it by the air, so that only a limpid water remains. *Ergo*, the office of the lungs is to leave this chyle in the blood in the state of water. But, we shall suppose that all the oil's charcoal and inflammable air are not extracted from it by the lungs (though Nature requires their operation every minute, else death takes place), but that a part of this charcoal and inflammable air are left in the blood to nourish the animal. Then we are brought to this conclusion, that the office of the lungs is to take part of the animal's nourishment from it; dame Nature, contrary to her usual œconomy, being so profuse as to throw into the blood such a quantity of it, that, if the lungs stop their function but for *five minutes*, death ensues. Wonderful! If a man, Mr. Urban, were only to eat half the quantity, might he not live without his lungs? Now, "my friend," we have found out a cure for consumptive people, whose lungs are wasted, *viz.* starving them, by confining them to a small quantity of food. The gentleman talks ambiguously of "purifying and tempering;" but the French theory supposes that these two bodies, charcoal and inflammable air, are two elements, and that the air in the lungs only receives them from the blood in this pure state. So does the air, they say, when it is in the state of combustion out of the body, and pure water is the residuum. Therefore, according to them, the oil can consist only of inflammable air, charcoal, and water. Then, what purification is required, what distinction between the beneficial and the noxious parts? But, Sir, the blood of the Greenlander is not turned into water, but into red globules. Nay, more wonderful still! these red globules are more combustible then black globules. *Ergo*, though the office of respiration is to take charcoal and inflammable air from them, and turn them to water, being, as they say, a process similar to combustion, yet they have more charcoal and inflammable air to give to the air in combustion than they had before they passed the lungs. Pray, Mr. Urban, may I not be allowed to call these absurdities, without being arraigned at your bar for expressions not "becoming a man of sense or a gentleman?"

But, to corroborate my system, allow me to instance that most wonderful animal the camelcon, the history of which I have fully given in my first publication in 1781. This animal can live almost without food, a small fly subsisting him for a whole month; though Nature has given it a larger chest in proportion than almost any other animal, and, not thinking its lungs sufficient, it has a power of throwing into its cellular membrane a great quantity of air, which it does very often. Now, can it be seriously imagined that this is done to evacuate all the charcoal and inflammable air which the fly possessed? Unphilosophical! irrational! No; it is receiving the great animating living principle, the fixed fire of the atmosphere; its skin being so very phlogistic, that it is able to change its colour, assuming the most varied ones.

But, Sir, our friend the Emperor says, that the lungs "do" and "must" take charcoal and inflammable air from the blood: *ergo*, the lungs are a coal-pit, the air extracting the same bodies from it as colliers do from the pits, *viz.* coal and inflammable air. There is a membrane intervening between the blood and the air; and, as charcoal is a gross body, it appears singular that it can be easily attracted through this fine delicate membrane without injuring it, and being black like all other collieries; for, charcoal is the blackest and dirtiest coal. Fire is a subtile body; therefore, we may easily suppose it to be attracted through the coats of this membrane. But charcoal, I think, Mr. Urban, is not quite so easily attracted; at least my old friend common sense tells me so. Nay, more strange still! as the air undergoes the same operation in the lungs as in the actual combustion of oil, what becomes of all the fire? If this fine membrane is exposed to the combustion out of the body; common sense informs us that the fire will destroy it; how then is it not destroyed in the lungs, as, according to their doctrine, the fire must pass through the coats of the vessels in its actual state? For, it is not, they say, lulled into inactivity till it gets to the blood. Now, Mr. Urban, allow me to give my explanation according to my theory. The fire, which neutralised the fixed air and water of the pure air, is, by the superior attraction of the blood for this fire, attracted in its *fixed state* through the coats of the vessels, and forms the black globules of the blood into red globules, which are,

are, in conſequence, more combuſtible, more oily, more enlarged, and more repulſive to water, as they poſſeſs more fixed fire. Can any thing be plainer to us poor terreſtrial people, who have nothing but reaſon to direct us, and who do not inhabit this wonderful flying iſland?

Now, I ſhall conclude with another fact, which, I think, muſt come within the pale of every man's intellects (even our "friend's"). It is an incontrovertible fact, that the red are larger than the black globules; therefore, can it be *ſeriouſly* ſuppoſed that, by extracting that groſs body charcoal, and alſo inflammable air, in ſuch quantities from the black globules, that they ſhould become in conſequence larger, and be formed into red ones. Let our French theoriſts weigh this fact *with their ſcales of reaſon*. I certainly need not enlarge upon it; but, I think every man, who is under the influence of reaſon, muſt ſay they have received ſomething to add to their bulk, and not loſt ſuch a groſs body as *charcoal*, &c. I would have theſe theoriſts fed with charcoal, as they ſay it is the principal nouriſhment, in order to teach them common ſenſe, and to correct that fooliſh idea, that it is the food both of animals and vegetables. There are juſt the ſame errors and abſurdities in their application of the French theory to vegetation, which I probably at ſome future period may enlarge upon. All their boaſted publications upon agriculture, upon the principles of this theory, are highly ridiculous; for, let me aſk them this plain queſtion, if charcoal has yet been made either the food of animals or vegetables? Though Mr. Kirwan may refer the experiments to apothecaries, of making charcoal a manure, yet I would refer the experiments to himſelf, of making it the food of animals, upon the principle of humanity, that others may not be poiſoned by his errors. But I ſhall appeal to common ſenſe: if charcoal is really the nouriſhment both of animals and vegetables, and that it is it which they both extract from their food; how comes it that they cannot be fed with it when pure and uncombined (in the ſtate of Charcoal)? For, if their digeſtive organs are able to extract it from its chemical combinations with other bodies; in the name of common ſenſe, they certainly ought to digeſt it, and form it into nouriſhment when pure by itſelf. But, Mr. Kirwan will ſooner be able to command the winds than convert charcoal (this vegetable ſulphur, as the immortal Scheele properly calls it) into nouriſhment. But both attempts are founded in ignorance, vanity, and preſumption.

But, Mr. Urban, my time, I flatter myſelf, is of too much conſequence to be employed in anſwering the illiberal attacks of every anonymous writer; therefore, this ſhall be the laſt. If the arguments of any gentleman, who ſigns his name to what he writes, deſerve attention, I ſhall certainly anſwer them. Nay, I have done every thing to bring thoſe, who controvert my theory, to the combat. I have courted, provoked, challenged, them to it; but all to no purpoſe. I therefore openly aſſert, that they neither can or dare. Before I bid adieu to my friend, let me act in the office he has given me. In virtue of my right, I propheſy, that the French theory will not outlive the 18th century. And I cannot now help exclaiming, *O tempora! O philoſophia!* I think it neceſſary alſo to mention, that my ſyſtem is older than the French ſyſtem, as I publiſhed it in 1781.

ROBERT HARRINGTON.

P. S. Your Editor, p. 12, ſays, that all acids turn red globules black, but cream of tartar. But cream of tartar is not an acid, but a neutral ſalt formed of the tartareous acid and an alkaline ſalt.—My laſt letter, p. 107, ſhould have been dated July 10, 1795, the day it was ſent, though not inſerted till February, 1796. R. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 11.

I BEG, with your leave, to propoſe a doubt concerning the word ἀναψύξεως in Acts iii, 19, in our tranſlation *refreſhing*; which does not to me convey a juſt idea of St. Peter's meaning; and I think our tranſlators (allow me the expreſſion) have thrown cold water upon it. In like manner, Beza tranſlates it *refrigeratio*, ſuppoſing it, I preſume, derived from the primitive ψυχος: and Paſor, *refrigeratio, recreatio, reſocillatio*. There is indeed in St. Luke, xvi. 24, καταψυχω, which Beza has rendered *refrigero*, and our tranſlators *to cool*; both rightly, as appears by the context: but all the other compounds of the like ſound and letters in the New Teſtament, as ἀποψυχω, ἐμψυχω, ἀψυχος, ἐμψυχος, &c. are evidently

dently formed from ψυχη. We have, in 2 Tim. i. 16, πολλακις με ανεψυξε translated *he often refreshed me*; but, might it not be better rendered *revived me*, agreeably to a common form of expression, *your goodness has revived me?* In other places of our translation, where *refreshing* occurs, I find the word in the original is αναπαυω, *to give rest*.

If it be still contended, that αναψυχω is compounded of ανα and ψυχω, the Lexicons give *spiro* for one of its senses; and αναψυχω they render by *recreo*, which signifies to *renew* and to *revive*; consequently, αναψυξις may well imply *revival* or *regeneration*, and mean the very same thing as what St. Peter calls the *restitution of all things*, agreeably to the prophetic annunciations of a *new heaven* and *new earth*. And the whole passage appears to have a reference to the Millennium, or the second coming of Christ, to reign gloriously with his revived saints, and to convince the Jews, who will then see him whom they pierced in all his majesty. Until which blessed time the Heavens, as the Apostle observes, must hold the divine Redeemer, as the immediate place of residence; but God will then send him again in his human, but glorified, state, to confound all his enemies, and to bless the sons of the first resurrection with his beatific presence. This doctrine of the Millennium had firm footing in the primitive Church, and is thought to have been a principal motive to the early Christians so eagerly running to martyrdom, that they might obtain a place in the first resurrection. Afterwards, when the anti-christian power of the Papacy gained ground, it was discouraged, as leading to certain points which it was not the interest of that power to have investigated. But, after the Reformation, it gradually recovered, and got strength, and probably will do so much the more as the time approaches. R. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

IN the church-yard of St. Olave, Silver street, besides other grass, there is growing one single stem of hemp, very thriving, luxuriant, and headed as for seed. It is the female, or that sort which bears the seed: but, as there is no male hemp growing any where near to impregnate it, will this stem bear any seed? or, if it does, will the seed which it bears grow if planted? W. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Beds, Aug.* 13.

CAN a rector justify the cutting down and selling of timber-trees growing in his church-yard? And, if not, what proceedings will lie against him, and at whose suit?

It is customary in many places that the churchwardens be elected by the minister and parishioners. Qu. *Whether it is matter of right* that the minister elect one; and whether custom will prevail in this case?

Who was Sir *James Beverley*, knt. whose wife, *Priscilla Burdet*, was great grand-daughter to Anthony earl of Kent? CLERICUS.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

H. OF LORDS.

February 2.

EARL *Mansfield* moved an address of congratulation upon the late happy event, the safe delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales of a princess; which passed unanimously, and was ordered to be presented to the King by the Lords with white staves.

A similar address to the Queen was ordered to be presented by the *Lord President* of the Council; and a third to the Prince and Princess of Wales by the *Lord Privy Seal* and the Duke of *Portland*.

In the Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved addresses of congratulation to be presented to the King and Queen, and Prince and Princess of Wales.

The order of the day, for considering the report of the Select Committee respecting the state, &c. of the waste lands, being moved, and the resolutions read; Sir *John Sinclair* rose to make his promised motion, grounded on the resolution for making arrangements with persons concerned, and for removing legal inabilities, toward inclosing and improving the same. The measure was fraught with such public advantages, it embraced such salutary provisions, that it was not necessary for him to say much, in order to direct the attention of gentlemen to a matter of such

such importance. In this idea he forbore pressing many considerations which he would on the second reading of the bill, for the bringing-in of which he was then about to move. He would, therefore, content himself by making general remarks. No measure ever before that House, relative to the internal regulation, was of greater moment, or promised more general benefit. No measure promised more national advantage, whether it regarded the population of the country, or the comfort and happiness of its inhabitants. He need not say in that House, that, from the plenty and cheapness of the necessaries of life, the people increased in numbers, and were rendered active to defend, and loyal to maintain, the happy constitution and laws under which they lived. No measure, then, he would say, added more to the military strength of the nation. No measure added more to our commercial and financial interests than this, which rested on the broad base of popular advantage,—on the foundation of agriculture and improvement. The chief object was the sustenance of the people at large;—this evinced its proud preeminence over all other considerations of internal policy. He entertained the most sanguine hopes from the projected improvements. So far as he could judge from the best cultivated parts of the county of Norfolk (and its cultivated held no proportion to its waste and barren parts), he was led to think that, if the measure met the support of the House, the advantages were incalculable—incalculable he would say, when he estimated the wide and general system of improvement he was about to submit. It would not be amiss to decree, that the measure embraced the utility of 1800 acts of parliament for private inclosure. The outlines and provisions of it were framed by gentlemen of the best intelligence—by the gentlemen who composed the Select Committee on the state of the waste lands. It had been sanctioned by the crown lawyers, and approved by the persons who were engaged to act as commissioners on the cases of private inclosure. One material point he wished to press on the minds of gentlemen was, that it would diminish the expences of private inclosure. Previous to the present session, 1771 bills of private inclosure had been passed—between 70 and 80 bills for draining and embanking—to these he added about 60 in the present session. For all these a sum not less than 800,000l. had been expended. Had all this been applied to the purposes of such a bill as this, the nation would not now be pressed by the greatest scarcity; the country would not have been obliged to pay upwards of a million sterling for bounties on imported corn. Such, in a word, he hoped, would be the happy result of the regulation, that the country would be saved in future the expence, distress, and danger, owing to scarcity, by having plenty at all times, and a stock in hand to meet the exigency of unproductive years. He then concluded, by moving for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the dividing and inclosing of certain waste lands and commons, and for removing legal disabilities towards effecting the same, by making arrangements with persons concerned, &c. The motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

Sir *John Sinclair* then moved for a Committee of the whole House on this day se'nnight, to consider of granting a bounty for the cultivation of potatoes. Ordered.

H. OF LORDS.
February 3.

The Duke of *Dorset* reported to their Lordships his Majesty's most gracious answer to their Address.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Stopford* reported the King's answer to the address on the birth of a princess.

A new writ was ordered for Hindon in the room of the late Thomas Wildman, esq.

H. OF LORDS.
February 8.

Heard counsel in the cause between Lindsee and Kinloch.

In the Commons, the same day, the West-India indemnity bill, and the Newfoundland judicature bill, were presented, and read the first time.

Mr. *Manning* presented a petition from several merchants and inhabitants of London and Westminster, stating, "that, from the great increase of the commerce of the city of London, the number of wharfs and docks was inadequate to the accommodation of the shipping; by which evil the navigation was much impeded, and various other

other inconveniences had arisen. The petitioners, therefore, prayed that a bill might be brought into parliament for the making of new wet-docks," &c.

The *Lord Mayor* rose for the purpose of drawing the serious attention of the House to the prayer of that petition. It was necessary, he said, to pause and consider before they took a step in defiance of the chartered privileges of the corporation of the city of London, and which would be an encroachment on the sacred rights of private property. The spirit of innovation was about to make a change materially to injure the old city of London, which was the heart of the empire, and to establish a new city in its stead. With respect to the inconveniences complained of, the corporation were then considering of a plan which would entirely remove them. Under these circumstances, he called upon the House to be upon its guard, until the subject should be fully considered, and until the plan proposed by the corporation should be finally determined.

After a few words from Sir *William Young*, Alderman *Anderson*, Sir *Watkin Lewis*, &c. the petition was ordered to be referred to a Committee, to examine the matters thereof, and report their opinion to the House.

Mr. *Grey* presented a petition from Sir Francis Blake. It was, he said, a petition of a very extraordinary nature, and, though signed by a single name, entitled to the serious attention of the House. The petitioner, Sir Francis Blake, was a character of the purest patriotism, and the highest integrity; and, it was not astonishing, at a period so truly alarming as the present, when taxes were laid on the people in a manner which threatened their very existence, that a person of his talents should turn his attention to an object that might provide a remedy for their grievances. Taxation had so rapidly increased, that what had been long predicted by speculative writers was now upon the point of being ascertained, and the nation was very near being immersed in a general bankruptcy. The evils that would most probably result from the fixed system which Ministers had adopted, of continually increasing the taxes of the country, called not only for the vigilant attention of individuals, but also for the controul of that House, without the legal exercise of which a national bankruptcy must ensue. The object of the petition was, to suggest a plan for remedying so great an evil. He was very well aware that many considerable objections might be made against the plan; but it certainly was entitled, in consequence of its magnitude, to every possible consideration. He was more particularly warranted in saying so, when he considered that the annual landed rent amounted to 25 millions, and that the taxes, with the poor-rates, equalled that sum. The petition went to tax only the landed and funded property, according to the ability of the individuals who possessed them, but did not interfere in the taxation of trade and merchandise, which could not be made amenable to the certain payment of any tax; this was the more evident, as, when a duty was imposed on any merchandise, the merchant increased the price on the consumer. The intimate connexion also between land and trade was undeniable; for, in proportion as trade flourished, the rent of land increased. He declared, that it was his intention to have presented the petition several days before; but he was sorry to say that, when the state of public affairs demanded so much attention, he did not, on any of the preceding days, see any of his Majesty's Ministers in the House.—The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

H. OF LORDS.

February 10.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on Mullins's divorce bill; and, the settlement-clause not being adjusted, it was agreed that it should be taken into consideration on receiving the report of the Committee, which was fixed for Thursday next.

In the Commons, the same day, the order of the day being moved for the second reading of the bill to empower justices of the peace to regulate the wages of labourers in husbandry; on the question that the bill be now read a second time,

Mr. *Whitbread* (who introduced the bill) said, the length of time that the bill was before the House ought to make every gentleman acquainted with its merits. He was aware of the general objection, that such things as the prices of labour should not be subject

to

to legislative interposition, but left to find its own level; however, fact and experience proved the futility of this maxim; some interference and regulation of the kind was become absolutely necessary. The wretched state and hardships of the labouring poor were too well known to be pointed out; and their exemplary patience under such grievances deserved the highest praise. The distresses of a family were so great, that the birth of a child, instead of a blessing, was looked upon as a curse. His object was, to enable the labourer to feed and cloath himself and his family, if not with decency, at least with comfort, and to make him live independent of charity. He would therefore vote for its second reading.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* delivered his sentiments upon the bill at considerable length. He disapproved of the measure as inadequate to its object, that of effectually relieving the labouring poor, and as being replete with many serious and weighty objections. He gave Mr. W. full credit for the benevolence of his intention, but thought that the *data* on which he founded his reasoning were erroneous. The hardships of the labourers, as arising from smallness of wages, were by no means so great; independent of the present time of scarcity, their wages should be left to find their own level; but, in many other points of view, their situation could be meliorated by legislative provisions.

A general review might be taken of the poor-laws; amendments made therein, and provision made for the due execution. The poor-rates should be inspected as to their appropriation; enquiries set on foot to learn the real objects of charity; proportionate allowances made to persons with families; a report made of the state of the poor to the petty sessions, thence appeals might lie to the quarter sessions, and ultimately to bring the whole to parliament. In fact, to bring forward an annual budget of the business.

The above were, he stated, his loose ideas on the general subject, which he hoped would be taken up by the House, and improved and concentred by other gentlemen into an efficient plan; but, deeming of the present bill as he did, he thought it his duty to give it a negative.

A short debate, or rather conversation, then ensued, in which Messrs. *Fox*, *Lechmere*, *Martin*, and *Edwards*, spoke in behalf of the bill; Messrs. *Buxton*, *Vansittart*, *Burdon*, and Sir *John Scott*, against it.

The question was then put, and the bill rejected without a division.

H. OF LORDS.

February 15.

Several private bills were read; after which the House adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Grey*, in consequence of his notice, introduced his motion for peace, with a speech of considerable length. He could not help, he said, expressing his surprise that it should be again necessary for him to introduce a motion of this kind after the many which he had made on the same subject. He hoped that, in the interval since the communication of his Majesty's message, something might have been done to promote the object of peace; he had hoped that the order of things in France was such as rendered it no longer incompatible with our Government to treat with the French Government on the subject of peace; he had heard that change announced for the first time in a message from the throne, and he entertained some hopes that this declaration would produce something that would have rendered the object of his motion unnecessary, and would relieve from her misery Europe, bleeding at every pore; but, sorry was he to find, that, after a period of two months, we were not one jot nearer; and it does still appear that Ministers will persist in the same career; and, only with the difference of having changed their ground, continue to delude the nation with the vain prospect of peace, while they still engaged in the most active preparations for war.

The Hon. Gentleman, after tracing the history of this question from its very origin, moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to state to his Majesty the desire of this House, that his Majesty may be pleased to take such steps as to his Royal wisdom shall appear most proper, for communicating directly to the Executive Government of the French Republic his Majesty's readiness to meet any disposition to negotiation on the part of that Government, with an earnest desire to give it the fullest and speediest effect."

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The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that, much as he differed with the Hon. Gentleman on former occaſions, he never differed with him in any thing more than in this. Miniſters had declared, at different times, that it was impoſſible to obtain peace, unleſs by proſtrating themſelves at the feet of the enemy; and was it not better to endeavour to maintain it by a manly and courageous reſiſtance? Whatever might be the attempts made to ſlive over the ſituation of the enemy, yet it muſt be allowed what they themſelves had admitted; and, when this was conſidered, he thought that the difficulties on the part of the allies were conſiderably diminiſhed. He begged alſo to ſtate, on his own part, and that of Miniſters, how they were, from day to day, and from week to week, interrogated about queſtions not proper to be known by any but the Executive Government. As to the motion of this day, whatever overtures of peace ſhould be made, he could not ſay; but, if ſteps towards a negotiation ſhould be taken, they would be ſuch as would not humble us in the eyes of Europe; but, if we and our allies were not wanting to ourſelves, we ſhould have peace on honourable terms. As to the motion, he gave it his direct negative.

Mr. *Fox* ſupported the motion. He expatiated at large on the ruin into which this country was plunged, and the almoſt impoſſibility of its ever retrieving itſelf from the enormouſly-increaſed debt. He adduced the example of the American war, to ſhew that overtures of peace were firſt made by us; and, conſequently, as we were beaten, ought now to be made alſo.

After Mr. *Fox* had finiſhed, a diviſion took place on the motion of Mr. *Grey*, when there appeared, againſt it 289, for it 50. Adjourned.

H. OF LORDS.

February 18.

Upon the motion of Lord *Thurlow*, their Lordſhips affirmed the laſt interlocutor (interlocutory judgement) in the cauſe Lindſay *v.* Kiniock, and diſmiſſed the reſt of the action.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Manning* brought in a bill for the formation of the London Wet Docks; read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time.

Mr *Wilberforce* roſe to make his promiſed motion for the abolition of the Slave-trade. Having ſtated that his reaſons firſt for having taken up the ſubject were motives of humanity, after a ſerious and deep reflection, which ſtill preſſed him to bring it forward again, and though it was a traffic repugnant to every law, human and divine, ſtill he begged the Houſe to conſider it in another light, as it now became a queſtion of policy, from the ſtate and aſpect of affairs in the Weſt Indies. Having concluded a very pathetic ſpeech, he moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the total abolition of the Slave-trade at a limited period."

General *Tarleton* oppoſed the motion. He had, he ſaid, as great an opportunity of learning the ſtate of this ſubject as any Hon. Gentleman in that Houſe. Firſt, then, with reſpect to the ſtate of the Weſt India iſlands, the preſent was the moſt improper time of all others. The reſolution alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman oppoſite (Mr. Wilberforce) had been carried in times of peace, but even the diſcuſſion of the queſtion was dangerous at preſent; black men were fitteſt for the climate; and, inſtead of ſtopping the trade, it ought to be encouraged; he concluded by moving the Order of the Day.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, that it was impoſſible for any one that felt on the ſubject, as he did, not to wiſh for an immediate abolition of the Slave-trade. He begged not to be underſtood that he diſclaimed the following it up to the extent intended; the only thing to be objected to was the time, but theſe arguments they had no right to lean to. He had learned from an honourable friend of his, that much might be done towards that object.

Mr. *Fox* preſſed upon the Houſe the propriety and juſtice of paſſing the bill, and tranſmitting it to the other Houſe of Parliament; the world would then judge that a Britiſh Houſe of Commons had done its duty.

Mr. *Addington* and General *Smith* made a few obſervations; and were followed by

Mr. *Barham*, who ſpoke againſt the motion; and by Mr. *Wilberforce*, who replied.

The Houſe then divided, when there appeared for the motion 93, againſt it 67, majority 26. *(To be continued.)*

178. *Travels through various Provinces of the Kingdom of* Naples, *in* 1789, *by* Charles Ulysses, *of* Salis Marschlins. *Translated from the* German *by* Anthony Aufrere, *Esq. illustrated with engravings.*

THOUGH these travels were somewhat in the track of the Wanderer of Ithaca, they have not that variety of adventure attached to his. Our readers will recollect what we said of the original work, vol. LXV. 1035. The translator expresses his hope that this will form a copious and useful supplement to Mr. Swinburne's excellent account of his travels in the Two Sicilies; and that the observations of abé Fortis, and M. de Salis's ample description of the lake of Celano, and of the Claudian Emissario, will render it additionally acceptable to the publick. Mr. A. apologizes for his unacquaintance with natural history and conchology, &c. for the many provincial expressions peculiar to Switzerland, and the multitude of errata with which the original abounded, and with which he had to contend. We are sorry to see so many errata in this translation.

Our traveller set out from Naples, March 26, 1789, in company with the archbishop of Taranto and abé Fortis, and traversed the fruitful Campagna Felice, the most populous, best cultivated, and most productive, tract of land in Europe. In the greatest part of the Terra di Lavoro there is not a foot of land that is not in the highest state of cultivation. Its fertility is ascribed to the volcanic soil; and indeed the whole tract presents the idea of a volcanic origin. Of Benevento it is observed, that it is scarcely possible to imagine how the king of Naples can permit such a foreign sovereignty in the centre of his dominion. The mischief to the crown from smugglers, and the asylum it affords to criminals of every description, would be a sufficient motive for seizing it and its district. It is but very lately that the high-roads in the kingdom of Naples have been attended to; but, being done by contract, improvement makes better progress. The privilege of keeping an inn in the barrier towns is disposed of to the highest bidder, who must indemnify himself from his guests. The mineral saltpetre cavern at Molfatta was attentively examined by our traveller. The existence of this mineral is not believed at Naples; but it is now proved beyond a doubt that native saltpetre does actually exist here in great purity and quantity; yet, though it might be made a profitable revenue to the king of Naples, it is so ill managed, by means of a refinery, as to cost more than double. At Molfatta, which is still a considerable commercial town, and formerly formed a kind of Hanseatic league with Amalfi, our traveller quitted abbé Fortis, and proceeded, by Giovennazzo, to Bari, through a country resembling a kitchen-garden, full of all kinds of vegetables; among which the sallad of Molfatta is famous for its tenderness, served up with the desert, and eaten with salt. Beyond Giovennazzo the soil is poorer, but productive. This town has still a considerable commerce in oil, almonds, fennel, and various seeds, carried on, not by its inhabitants, but by Scvillians, who inhabit the West coast of farther Calabria. The sea-ports of Apulia might carry on a more flourishing trade, if it were not for the want of regular management of it; the variety of weights and measures, and of taxes on the several commodities; the want of encouragement from proprietors; and the ignorance in which the governors keep the king. Almonds are the chief and most profitable productions of the interior of this province, but do not always succeed. These plantations terminate one mile beyond Bari; and the country, one level field, producing corn, and a few artichokes, and cotton trees, an extensive plain, ten miles across, terminated by the oak forest of Gioia, 50 miles in circumference, and 29 in breadth. St. Basil is a country residence of the duke of Martina, and his venerable mother, aged 90, and possessing all her faculties. The duke bears an excellent moral character, and prefers a country life, and agriculture, to the pleasures of the court and city. He sent eight or nine miles for his shepherds and cowherds to be at his house by break of day to shew their flocks and herds. The travellers were awakened with the rustic music of the shepherds: and, near the folds, were met by their chief, a venerable old man, who welcomed them with a hearty shake of the hand, shewed them the dairy, folds, and milking-houses, of 3000 sheep of the white breed, called Pecore Gentili, or fine-woolled, which the duke prefers to the black, though other proprietors, for want of encouragement

ragement to the woollen manufactures, make more of the cheese produced by the milk of the black breed. All the duke's flocks are housed in winter, which preserves them. Ten ewes are allotted to one ram, but they are only put together at the age of three years. Salt is never given to the duke's sheep; and care is taken not to drive them out till the dew is off the ground. Next appeared the drivers of horses. The mares of an inferior sort are kept entirely for breeding mules, by three asses of extraordinary size and colour. The mules were incomparably beautiful and large. The horses are noted for their soundness and hardiness, and the peculiar goodness of their hoofs. The Neapolitan horses were much and every where esteemed, till marquis Squillace, by a heavy tax, discouraged the exportation, which, on the taking off of the tax, is now revived with the breed. The cattle were extremely beautiful; and the hinder parts of the steers as much as possible like those of the lion, a circumstance very unjustly objected to the Toro Farnese. These herds remain all weathers through the year. No more butter is made than is consumed by the family, oil being generally used; and the milk is employed for cheese. The breeding of cattle is little attended to, except in the provinces of Abruzzo and Calabria, and by the duke di Martini. All the husbandry of the country consists in sowing the corn and fallowing; none but the barons and some towns have any pasture-grounds, and grass-lands for mowing are utterly unknown. The Duke himself had not succeeded in trying artificial grasses. The travellers entered Taranto by night, to prevent the rejoicings for the restoration of the worthy bishop to his flock, after an absence of a year and an half at Naples, to vindicate his character, in which he amply succeeded, and was welcomed by his people with demonstrations of the sincerest joy. M. de Salis speaks with rapture of the marquis of Taranto, and the easy politeness of the ladies. 18,000 inhabitants are crowded together on a narrow rocky peninsula, in houses so lofty, and so closely put together, as to make the streets narrow, dark, and winding. The idea of building a suburb on the main land is given up; the city is much contracted from its antient site, and the walls are very ruinous. "He who in visiting these provinces examines and reflects on the admirable position of all the renowned cities of antiquity, now in a great measure destroyed, and notices the additional extensive tracts of uninhabited country, at the same time bearing in mind the beauty of the climate, can no longer be astonished that the antient writers should have enumerated the armies and population of the different cities and nations at so high a rate, especially when various other causes are recollected" (p. 85). The Galesus is now a muddy ditch, overgrown with rushes, and stripped of the trees which adorned its banks. Taranto is supplied with water by a subterraneous canal cut in the living rock; its course for 12 miles is marked by air-holes; and, during the last 3 miles, in stone pipes on arches. It is probably a work of the antient Greeks, such being found in several ruined Greek cities, particularly Syracuse. A hill, called Monte Testaceo, consists chiefly of the shells of the Murex; and a small square cistern near it, is supposed to have been used in preparing the celebrated purple dye; though the author doubts if the shell, or the mode of preparing it, is known at present, otherwise the people of Naples and Taranto would make use of it. Three miles North-east of the town are two profitable salt-lakes. Our traveller visited the islands at the entrance of the outer port, called *Cheradæ*, whose very existence is doubted by native writers; but, except in the botanical article, he was disappointed. The moist air and the surrounding marshes render Taranto unhealthy. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; and the vineyards, olive-grounds, corn-fields, and cotton-plantations, are managed by foreigners; the cultivation and manufacture of the latter are particularly described. The trade of Taranto is very inconsiderable. The effect of the Tarantula has been controverted by Dr. Cirillo in the Philosophical Transactions for 1770, vol. xvi. p. 233; and Dr. Manni is expected to give a history to the same purpose. The common people here, particularly the women, are *nothing less* than ugly; they have not only Grecian faces, but a headdress like that to be seen on many medals of the Roman empresses; and, towards the close of the day, go about the streets singing a variety of little airs, with which the most delicate ears would

would not be offended. About Oria grow great quantities of aloes, but no use is here made of their leaves. The bishop of Oria has a good collection of antiquities, particularly earthen vases, of three different sorts or degrees of beauty, found in the antient sepulchres in this province, or their fragments thrown up on the shores of the Mare Piccolo, indications of a manufactory of them hereabouts.

As they drew near Brindisi our travellers entered the regions of misery and desolation. A country blessed with the most fruitful soil and propitious climate lies uncultivated; the cities dilapidated; and the inhabitants, reduced to 5000, daily exposed to the slow but inevitable effects of a relentless fever, owing to the morasses formed by the neglect of the harbour, first obstructed by Julius Cæsar, and in vain attempted to be restored by the engineer Pigonati, at an expence of above 15,000l. here explained by a plan. It is since in contemplation to make it capable of receiving 40-gun ships in the inner harbour. The silk from the muscle is manufactured at Taranto; and the oisters celebrated by Pliny are now lost.

The archdeacon, Don Ortensio de Leo, has an inscription, proving that Brindisi was a republic before it fell into the hands of the Romans. On the road between Brindisi and Lecce grows the mastick tree. Lecce is the capital of the province of Otranto, in a wide-extended plain, well cultivated, and strewed with villages; but the town is not well peopled, except with ecclesiastics, and has a lace-manufactory. The country is pasture and forest. Dr. Manni found that the *melos cictorii* of Linnæus is good for blister-plasters. Fossil coal, more of a paste than foliaceous, is found three miles from Supersano, about 40 palms at Specchia di Prati; and the volcanic ashes, from the eruption of Stromboli, reached to Supersano, and fell half an inch thick. The dress of the peasants at *Russano* is a yellow woollen cloth, manufactured on the spot, and dyed with *reseda lutea*, cultivated from its wild state. At *Presiccie* they were hospitably received at a Carmelite convent, where they applied in the night for want of letters of recommendation, and offered mules to go to the Calabrian promontory of Santa Maria di Leuca, nine miles distant, which leads to a proper vindication of monasteries. The principal productions of the country are oil, wine, and the best tobacco in Italy. At the point of the cape is a miraculous image and a most extensive view of the sea. At Aquatica upwards of 1500l. is cleared by making reed-baskets. Gallipoli carries on a great trade in oil; and the English alone send 40 ships annually to that port, under every disadvantage of taxes on exportation and a bad harbour. A muslin-manufactory is also here. Dr. Presta furnished our travellers with a particular account of the cultivation of the olive and manufactory of oil. The old walls of Casalnuovo, the antient Manduria, still remain, and the ditches appear to have been *on either side protected by a wall.* On his return to Taranto he found Sir William Hamilton, to whom he pays a proper compliment. In detailing the rights of the barons, whose possessions, where they leave no relations but such as are beyond the third degree, devolve to the king, we find the *marcheæ mulierum*, of the Northern nations, here called *cuneatico*. The baronial towns and lands are much improved by their liberal-minded owners, but neglected when they fall in to the crown; but, where the baron is oppressive, the subjects have no redress. On their estate at Nava, the Jesuits, by portioning women annually, increased population; but, since the crown has managed the estate, population decreases. The route from Taranto to Naples by Palangicura, among vineyards, led our traveller to examine and describe their culture, comparing the antients with the moderns, as in the article of olives. For an account of the fields of Cannæ we are referred to Swinburne. The road lay over heaths and woodlands, thinly peopled. From the *Tavaglino*, an extensive plain, sixty miles by thirty, formerly belonging to the Jesuits, the king derives a revenue of 75,000l. a year, by the sheep driven to feed on it to the amount of 1,200,000, but now much declined. The account of a journey from Molfetta to Matera and Gravina, by abbé Fortis, is now introduced. He describes Terlizza as a populous thriving town, without any monks, who are excluded by clauses in their laws. They swarm, however, in the dirt of Gravina, where is held one of the greatest fairs in the kingdom. Matera is the capital of the Basilicerta, the seat of a tribunal and an archbishoprick. This neighbourhood abounds with

caverns,

caverns, formerly inhabited, now producing saltpetre. This whole province is enveloped in ignorance and barbarism, filth, crimes of every sort, and many bodily disorders and deformities. The *Lupi Mannari*, rushing out of their subterraneous holes during the night, send forth the most terrifying howls, wallow in the mud and in the heaps of filth and ordure, and desperately attack such as chance to fall in their way. In the summer are seen a number of men and women, called *Tarantulati*, who, decked out in vine-leaves and red ribbands, are suffered to dance unmolested about the streets. A disease called the *monacello*, or *incubo*, is common among men and women, who are delivered over to exorcism, and other impositions of the priests; when the disease is only a species of hysteric, occasioned by the heat of the climate, the mode of life, and the dirt; and no medical assistance is to be found. Near Altamura, which was founded 1232, are remains of an antient city, not *Petilia*. The road from Naples to Portici passes between uninterrupted rows of villas, almost to the Torre del Annunziata, between which and Torre del Greco one passes over a stream of lava, that flowed out of Vesuvius, 1769, to the sea. The lava from this volcano differs from that of Etna, in that it soon becomes earth, and cultivated. "They who judge of the age of lava by its progress in decomposition must be always liable to error, unless they at the same time take into the account its various component parts. They also have been greatly wide of the truth, who have judged of the periods in which the lava hath flowed by the thickness of the layers of earth between streams of lava that lie one above another; for, allowing that the date of one or two currents be given as a foundation upon which to proceed, one sort of lava will in ten years have a stratum of earth a foot deep upon it, and another sort have scarcely the same quantity in 200 years" (p. 252, 253).

Nocera, 19 miles from Naples, is not ill-built, and inhabited by inhabitants of wild and attabilarian countenances, whence scarcely a day passes without an assassination. On the North side of the sea, Sorrento stands in an amphitheatre, on a volcanic soil. One is astonished at the situation of neglected Amalfi; Manduri, famous for maccaroni; and the fishful Gaffari. The road to Salerno passes through the peaceful and enchanting valley, La Cava, highly cultivated, and filled with houses of the king and nobility, of whom our traveller gives a favourable character. Salerno, with all its advantages of situation, extent, and handsome edifices, is spoiled by narrow streets and most unwholesome air, and appears like a desart, except at the great annual fair for horses and cattle. The buffaloes harbour in the swamps here, which gives their flesh a rancid taste; but their milk, and the small new cheeses made of it, are very pleasant. Though apparently easily tamed and driven, these beasts bear malice. The female is said to have periodical disorders, like menses. The sagacity of the buffalo is attested by the instance of one trained to carry a mail over a river; he came from his pasture to fetch it, and, if the mail was too heavy to take the man with it, would refuse and push away the man, and come again for him alone.

Upon the tops of some of the bushy hills round La Cava are small circular turrets, used in catching the wild pigeons, in their flight through the valleys, towards the latter end of September. A man is posted upon each turret; and, as soon as the pigeons in entering the valley approach the first tower, he flings a flint stone over them, with such force that the birds, deceived by the whistling noise of the stone, fancy it a bird of prey, and hasten their flight towards a place of refuge; the sling is repeated at every tower, until the birds are thus driven to the last turret in the valley, where a large net is spread in the hollows among the bushes, in which the affrighted pigeons are taken in great numbers. This diversion requires much practice and dexterity in slinging the stone, but is said to be extremely entertaining (p. 265, 266). This may be true, but it sounds rather wonderful. The country near Salerno is well cultivated, chiefly with rice; but five miles beyond is swampy, and too unhealthy to sleep in. The three temples of Pæstum command a full view of the sea, and the surrounding country, and have been noticed almost in every age. The site of the city was very happily chosen, according to the practice of the antients. The Saracens are said to have destroyed the greater part of it in the tenth century, except the temple.. Robert

bert Guiscard, who drove them out, pulled down most of those noble monuments of antient grandeur, to prostitute the columns in the embellishment of his architonic misconceptions at Salerno. Our traveller criticizes the three buildings, supposes the third to have been a public civil structure, and appears never to have seen the fine work of Paoli on Pæstum, Rom. 1784, fol. He could not find any of the famous roses, but probably was not there in either of the seasons when they bloom; for, both Swinburne and Borch saw them. The Benedictine abbey of the Trinity, near La Cava, preserves an almost unequalled treasure of documents, deposited there during several centuries, and inestimable, not only for the kingdom of Naples and Italy in general, but for the history of all Europe, and the civility of the possessors, and their readiness to indulge enquiring strangers with a scrupulous examination of every MS. is deservedly celebrated.

The two provinces of Abruzzo are, from the danger of robbers, little frequented. The neglected plains, fertile by the volcanic soil, from the ashes of a long extinguished but still visible volcano, near Suessa, still bear feeble traces of the voluptuous Capua. The road to Venafro is through a corn-country, as far as Calvi, where the Apennines shew their naked fronts, partly covered with olive-trees; and, beyond Calvi, the scene is diversified with oak copses. The *mallaria*, or pestiferous air, which exhales from the plains, whether wooded or open, in the most delightful parts of South Italy, prevents any persons, travellers or natives, from sleeping in them; and the Neapolitans kindly point out the wholesome spots. Among the hundred Benedictine monks in the hospitable convent of Monte Cassino are several men of great learning and ingenuity. Arpino has a considerable woollen manufactory. In the square are two busts of Cicero and Marius, natives of it. Concerning the latter, it is here pertinently observed, that "his history sufficiently shews that, when a seduced and irritated populace withdraw their obedience and respect from order and the laws, they become the very worst of tyrants, and the instruments of the very refuse of mankind" (p. 293); on which the translator remarks, "for farther information and conviction of this truth, the events during the greater part of the French revolution will furnish very ample evidence." The site of the former's most rural and retired villa, and his gardens between the two rivers Liburno and Liris (famous for its bark), are now occupied by a Dominican convent. A memorial, presented by the inhabitants of this district to the king, about a road through it, (which, after all, was made in a direction contrary to their wishes), shews the state of road-making, or rather of road-marring, in this kingdom. Speaking of the dainty paps of a sow, *cut from the living animal*, our traveller, who observes that civilized and polished nations are more cruel to animals, in order to gratify the palate, than the barbarians, as they are termed, has not read, or does not believe, the steaks of *live* beef eaten raw in Ethiopia. From the mountains above Campitrello he contemplated *Lacus Ticinum*, now *Lago Celano*, of which and its district, shut out from the rest of the world, he gives a description and plan. Avezzano, within a quarter of a mile of the lake, stands in a fruitful tract of almond trees and vines, inhabited by people of agreeable character. Alba occupies three hills, the capital of the uncorquered Marsi; and a state-prison of the Romans, now, in its dilapidated state, the residence of an ecclesiastic, the representative of the counts of the Marsi. Its walls are formed of large polygonal blocks of stone, only hewn even at the angles, and on the side exposed to view, and so nicely put together that no interstices remain between the stones; and, though the courses and joints have an irregular appearance, the wall is perfectly smooth, and has no traces of iron or cement. The curvings of the lake abound with various sorts of rushes, which are sold to the Italian apothecaries. At a small bay called La Pedogna, the lake is said to have a subterraneous discharge. It has encroached on every side, yet it considerably decreases in certain years. It abounds with water-fowl and fish; but of that with eight fins, mentioned by Pliny, our traveller could learn nothing satisfactory. The lake is generally very tranquil, except in North winds. Of the antient Marruvium, more properly the capital of Marsi than Alba, considerable remains were seen when a draught had lessened the lake, 1752. Fine statues of Claudius, Agrippina, Nero, Hadrian, and his

consort, were dug out, and carried by the king's order to Caserta. No outlet has been discovered for the waters of the lake, and the many streams that fall into it. It belongs to the two houses of Colonna and Cesarini. At Avezzano excellent arquebusade-water is prepared from the quantities of herbs produced on the mountains, even in the remotest antiquity of Marsi.

Marsis quæsitæ in montibus herbæ.
Virg. En. vii. 758.

The rise and fall of this lake was so sudden and violent, that, on the application of the neighbourhood, Julius Cæsar formed a design of draining it, but was prevented by death; and his successor Claudius made a discharge for it, by digging through a mountain for three miles in eleven years, 30,000 men working without ceasing, and he opened it by a sea-fight of 19,000 slaves *. But the canal was not made deep enough to answer its purpose. The water was, in the softer parts of the hill, thrown off by machines, and in the rock ran through a channel †. Trajan and Hadrian, the emperor Frederic II. and Alphonso of Arragon, attempted to repair it. M. de Salis is of opinion that, "in the neighbourhood of La Pedogna, some water does actually pass through hidden channels;" but the Aquæ Martiæ at Rome have no connexion with it. Abbate Lolli, in the present century, presented a memorial to the king of Naples for reinstating the canal; but the engineer sent to examine it misrepresented it so much that it was laid aside; nor have other proposals been more successful. M. de Salis examined and measured the Claudian emissario; and found that, even in its present state, it fully confirmed the accounts given of it by the antients. When we reflect on its length, three Italian miles, its subterraneous dimensions, and especially where it is carried through the solid rock, and think of the numerous perpendicular shafts and oblique galleries, with scarcely half of which we are probably acquainted; the astonishing depth of one and length of the other; it will no longer be deemed fabulous that 30,000 men should have laboured at it eleven years; but it will ever be matter of surprize, that with so few mechanical acquisitions, and such little mathematical knowledge, they should have been able so precisely to determine the subterraneous direction" (p. 380). The objections to repair it are ably refuted. The entire restoration of it is computed by an able engineer at about 150,000 ducats, or 28,125*l.* a sum which would be doubly repaid by the acquisition of excellent land, without reckoning the prevention of all future damage. The clearing of it was at length ordered by the king, under the direction of the abbé Lolli; and, after making some progress, was stopped, 1792, by some dispute; and here our author leaves it.

We have next a particular description of the lynx of Abruzzo. The Furca Caroza, or highest crest of the Apennines, abounds with Alpine plants, on which flocks of sheep feed.

"Although I had the good fortune to escape the banditti, the remains of such as had been broken on the wheel, or gibbeted on the spot, convinced me of the existence of the danger." On such occasions the traveller forgets the high-sounding maxims of modern philosophy, which, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, loudly condemns all punishment by death.

The abbot of the Celestine convent at Aquila is a pleasing proof how much religious attend to agriculture. Sulmona is the antient Sulmo, the birthplace of Ovid. A tract of 50 miles, at the North end of its valley, is inhabited by shepherds in a wild state. "The mode of life and customs of the people of Abruzzo, which they perhaps inherit from the primordial inhabitants of Italy, or still more probably from the Eastern hordes of shepherds, who conquered and desolated that country, and which have been preserved, during so many ages, in the center of Italy, cannot but be very interesting to every observer of mankind. The wild-

* The traveller seems to misapprehend the original, that the emperor answered *coldly*, "Avete vos;" which was rather a return of their compliment, which they mistook for leave to decline the combat. He was enraged they did not begin, but he pardoned all who survived it. Where then was the *cruelty* of making *criminals* fight on this occasion? The combats of the gladiators, which followed, were given not on the lake but on the canal; the rushing of water into which carried away the preparations for the entertainment.—The Latin quotations are most incorrectly printed.

† Aut corrivatio aquarum qua terrenus mons erat egereretur in vertice machinis, aut silex cederetur, omniaque intus in tenebris fierent. Pliny, 36, 15.

wildneſs of their manners, cuſtoms, and ideas, belongs to thoſe times, when men were in a perfect ſtate of nature as to their knowledge and religion" (p. 424). Iſernia, the country of Moliſe, Venaſſo, Capua, Naples, cloſe the tour.

The Appendix contains a catalogue of ſhells in the ſeas round the kingdom of Naples, with four coloured plates, including the fiſhery of the Pinna; a treatiſe on the Zabbara, or aloe plant, by count de Borch, written by command of the king of Naples.

A ſecond volume is promiſed, p. 424.

179. *A Letter to the Rev.* Ralph Churton, *M.A. Rector of* Middleton Cheney, *in* Northamptonſhire, *on his Addreſs to his Pariſhioners. From* Francis Eyre *, *of* Warkworth, *Eſq.*

180. *An Anſwer to a Letter from* Francis Eyre, *of* Warkworth, *Eſq. to the Rev.* Ralph Churton, *Rector of* Middleton Cheney, *in* Northamptonſhire, *on his Addreſs to his Pariſhioners, intituled, "A ſhort Defence of the Church of* England." *By the Author of that Defence.*

MR. Churton's "plain and ſerious compoſition" we noticed vol. LXV. p. 765; but, till we heard the ſubject of the preſent article was in the preſs, did not know it had ſubjected him to an attack from one of his neighbours and pariſhioners, with whom he appears to have lived, and ſtill to live, on terms of good neighbourhood. That it is incumbent on every Chriſtian to be able to give "a reaſon for the hope that is in him" is true Scripture-doctrine; that abſurdities ſhould be defended for Chriſtian tenets, we need not go out of the communion of Proteſtants to learn; but that Catholics ſhould dare to affirm of this country, which has ſo recently given them ſuch indulgence, and has recently received more members of their communion into its arms than any other Proteſtant country under the ſun, and ſhould dare to hold it out as a perſecuting country, as does the editor of the Douay catechiſm, printed in London, 1787, paſſes both our belief and our patience. "That a perſon trained up in the errors of popery, taught during the credulous ſimplicity of childhood to repoſe implicit confidence in his paſtor, and prevented by the impending terror of excommunication from reading what is written by the "unbelievers and infidels" of this "perſecuting country," that ſuch an one may ſeriouſly believe the groſſeſt errors, I can eaſily believe," ſays Mr. Churton, "conſiſtent with human infirmity; at the ſame time it is an accompliſhment of the judicial denunciation of "a ſtrong deluſion." But, that any perſon of good underſtanding, of liberal attainments, and extenſive reading, would undertake, in this enlightened age, profeſſedly to defend ſuch errors, I confeſs, I did not much expect. It is a baffled cauſe. No ingenuity can overturn facts; no wit of man can demonſtrate a lie; and Popery, as it is emphatically characterized in Scripture, is "a lie" from beginning to end. In lying legends, falſe miracles, forged fathers, ſpurious decrees, interpolated authors, unfair quotations, ſubtle evaſions, pious frauds, worldly policy, and worldly power, it had its origin, growth, and ſtrength; and to the ſame and ſimilar arts it ever has and ever muſt owe its defence. It ought to ſhun the light; for, its "deeds are evil." The beſt proof of the ſubtle evaſions and unfair quotations we have in this anſwer; ſeveral of the books cited by Mr. E. being cited with omiſſions, and others not to be found in univerſity or other libraries. The points at iſſue between the two diſputants are *tradition, tranſubſtantiation, image and ſaint worſhip*; and we heſitate not to ſay, that the champion of the Proteſtant cauſe has ſaid more, in a conciſe, nervous, open, and candid manner, than his antagoniſt in all the uncandid and ſevere perſonal aſperities which he has interwoven in his pamphlet. One thing, however, we learn with ſurprize, that "the Diſſenters, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves, re-adopt the errors of Popery" (p. 10), but when we reflect on the change of ſentiment in that body of men who,

* Mr. E. is alſo author, though his name is not to it, of "A ſhort Eſſay on the Chriſtian Religion, deſcriptive of the advantages which have accrued to Society by the eſtabliſhment of it, as contraſted with the manners and cuſtoms of mankind before that happy period. To which are added, a few occaſional Remarks on Philoſophers in general, as alſo on ſome of the objections ſtarted againſt the Chriſtian Religion by the faſhionable Writers of the preſent Age. The whole propoſed as a Preſervative againſt the pernicious Doctrines which have overwhelmed France with Miſery and Deſolation. By a ſincere Friend of Mankind. 1795." 8vo.

50 years ago, made their pulpits echo with confutations of Popery, and formed a body of ſermons on that expreſs ſubject, are now as voluminous in the ſubverſion of Chriſtianity itſelf, and leſſening the duties of allegiance to government, our ſurprize ceaſes, as well as that the good and pious rector of Middleton Cheney has been aſſailed by ſo many anonymous letters ſince his ſettlement in the pariſh, where he ſeems to feel equal firmneſs and pleaſure in diſcharging his duty.

281. *A Narrative of the Proceedings of his Majeſty's Fleet, under the Command of Earl Howe, from May 2 to June 2, 1794.*

MR. De Poggi, having engraved two prints, from pictures painted by Mr. Clevely, of the royal navy, repreſenting the glorious action of the firſt of June, 1794, has accompanied them with this account, with the plans from which Mr. Clevely was enabled to grouppe every object deſcribed to him. A detail of the proceedings of our fleet, till and after they fell in with the French fleet, is firſt given, and followed by the Gazette accounts, a liſt of all the commiſſioned and warrant officers, in near 40 pages; the thanks of parliament, and lord Howe's anſwer; the French account of the fight; explanation of the two prints and the plan, with illuſtrations.

282. *A ſhort View of the Inconveniencies of War, with ſome Obſervations on the Expediency of Peace. In a Letter to a Friend.*

THIS letter-writer brings forward nothing new upon his ſubject. That the diſtreſſes of the preſent war in Europe are of a moſt ſerious and alarming nature, and, comparing them with what we have felt and read of, they exceed, in the malignity and extent of their influence, any thing which the Chriſtian world has hitherto experienced, is admitted by us; but to whom, we aſk, is all this miſchief to be imputed, but to a nation who have no better employ, or greater amuſement, than extending the miſchief; nor better motive than that of ſubverting all ſubordination and good order?

283. *An Original Syſtem of Taxation; or, General Contribution by Way of Stamp-Duty. In which all his Majeſty's Subjects, of every Deſcription, being under the Protection of the Laws of this Realm, are required to contribute to the Exigencies of the State, in ſome Proportion to their Rank and Situation in Life; but no Perſons are required to contribute more than they can afford. Offered as a Subſtitute for the Window-tax, or any other Impoſts that are deemed peculiarly oppreſſive and injurious to the lower Orders of People, and leſs productive to his Majeſty's Revenue. By one who wiſhes to be thought a good Subject, and is a Well-wiſher to all People, as well as to the Proſperity and Happineſs of his Country.*

IT is here propoſed that all the ſubjects of theſe realms, paupers excepted, ſhall be obliged to rank themſelves in ſeparate claſſes, and that there be a ring aſſigned to each reſpective claſs, to be worn on the little finger of the left hand of every individual. The rings allotted for the four firſt, or lower claſſes, are to be furniſhed by government, and "iſſued from his majeſty's general ſtamp-office, ſtamped with his majeſty's ſtamp," &c.

1ſt claſs to pay ſixpence; 2d claſs one ſhilling; 3d claſs two ſhillings and ſixpence; 4th claſs five ſhillings; 5th claſs ten ſhillings and ſixpence; 6th claſs one guinea; 7th claſs two guineas; 8th claſs four guineas; 9th claſs eight guineas; 10th claſs twelve guineas.

N. B. No peer of the realm to contribute leſs than twenty nor more than fifty guineas.

284. *Authentic Correſpondence with M. Le Brun, the* French *Miniſter, and others, to Feb. 1793, inclusive; publiſhed as an Appendix to other Matters, not leſs important; with a Preface, and explanatory Notes. By* W. Miles.

ALMOST every page of this heterogeneous compoſition is marked by ſuch a ſpirit of ſelf-ſufficiency, arrogance, preſumption, and vanity, as has ſeldom been equaled, and certainly never exceeded, in the annals of literary Egotiſm.

The volume is divided by Mr. Miles into four parts; Preface; Preliminary Obſervation; a Review of Mr. Pitt's Adminiſtration; and an Appendix, and in the firſt page of Mr. Miles's Preface we are ſtartled by a declaration of a moſt extraordinary nature:

"I owe nothing more to mankind than that *urbanity* which they reciprocally owe to each other."

That mankind owe to each other *urbanity*, is a truth which all will admit; but that they owe *nothing more* is a diſcovery ſo perfectly novel that Mr. M. may, we conceive, without vanity, aſcribe the merit of it to himſelf.

ſelf. The novelty of the diſcovery, however, exempts him from one obvious queſtion: How can that writer expect to be tolerated, when he ſtands forward as a monitor, a cenſor, a moraliſt, and a philanthropiſt, who has made a declaration as repugnant to the ſpirit as the precepts of the Chriſtian religion; which, far from confining its votaries to the cold interchange of thoſe trivial and unſubſtantial attentions which are comprehended under the general denomination of urbanity, extends its benevolent views to the preſervation of ſocial harmony; and, refining on the moſt refined ſyſtems of pagan morality, which it exceeds as much in beauty and ſublimity as in purity and truth, preſcribes, as an indiſpenſable duty, not only to love their neighbours as themſelves, but even to return good for evil? This is a queſtion, from the diſcuſſion of which the author, we conceive, would derive more ſolid advantage than from all the political topics which have hitherto monopolized his attention.

Paſſing over the ability of Mr. M. for the enjoyment of "faſhionable pleaſures," to which he adverts with great ſeeming ſatisfaction, and the motives which, as he ſays, induced him to retire to the Netherlands in January, 1783, as well as his abuſe of the emperor Joſeph, we haſten to the object for which this extraneous matter appears to have been introduced, viz. his own conduct, during the threatened revolution in the Low Countries, then, and at a ſubſequent period. The author, who proclaims himſelf ſuch a ſtaunch friend to monarchy, ſtood forward, on this occaſion, the advocate of Jacobinical principles, the inſtigator of revolt, and the promoter of rebellion. According to his own confeſſion, he urged the people of Liege and Brabant to throw off their allegiance to their lawful ſovereigns; and ſtrenuouſly adviſed the Engliſh miniſtry to ſanction the meaſure, by acknowledging the independence, and by becoming the allies, of thoſe countries. This advice was, as may naturally be ſuppoſed, peremptorily rejected by the Duke of Leeds; but the miſerable politician who urged it, and who evidently, in his own eſtimation, is one of the greateſt ſtateſmen that Europe ever produced, is by no means aware, that if miniſters adopted his crude, raſh, and indigeſted project, they would have afforded a complete ſanction to all the deſtructive principles of the French revolutioniſts—would have juſtified every means they might have employed for the promotion of inſurrections in other countries, and for the diffuſion of a revolutionary ſpirit throughout Europe. Far from being ſenſible of this obvious and inevitable conſequence, he now openly glories in the advice which he then offered; and, from the ſubſequent fate of the Netherlands, deduces a reaſon for ſelf-gratulation; and expatiates, with his wonted energy, on his own political wiſdom and foreſight. So ignorant of the plaineſt principles of action (to ſay nothing of the ſuperior conſiderations of moral duty which the queſtion involved) is this writer, who thinks himſelf capable of directing the councils of ſovereigns, and of preſcribing rules to the beſt-informed and moſt enlightened ſtateſmen of the age. We are not ſurprized that the firm friend of the firſt preacher of "the holy right of inſurrection" in France, and of the principal inſurgents in other countries, that he who could conſider the revolution in America as "an intereſting and inſtructive leſſon to diſſatisfied ſubjects," ſhould give ſuch advice, or that he ſhould experience diſappointment at the rejection of his council; neither are we ſurprized that he ſhould "feel conſoled for the diſappointment" by the events which have ſince occurred; but, we confeſs, we are ſurprized that a man, who can publicly proclaim ſuch ſentiments, and who can moreover declare that he rejoices "in the complete emancipation (of the Netherlands) from the *tyranny* of the Houſe of Auſtria," ſhould pretend to be a friend to monarchy, and an enemy to the French revolution and to French principles!

The feeling which our author proclaims for that uſeful and induſtrious claſs of men, the Engliſh peaſantry, would be entitled to commendation, were it ſo far ſtamped with conſiſtency as to preclude all doubts of its ſincerity. But this does not yet appear to be the caſe; for, while he groſsly exaggerates the diſtreſs of their ſituation, he conſiderably depreciates their natural endowments; he repreſents them as "a claſs of men barely rational, and whoſe intellects are not likely to be improved by education; for, where the mind

mind wants comprehenſion, culture is uſeleſs." Not content with ſatirizing the peaſants in proſe, he mounts his Pegaſus, and calumniates them in verſe:

Beggars alike in intellect and purſe,
Purblind, they ſeek their homely happy courſe;
In rags and tatters, friendleſs and forlorn,
Objects at times of pity and of ſcorn.
* * * * * * * * *
Curs'd with no foreſight, ſenſeleſs of the paſt, [blaſt;
Unmov'd they hear loud Faction's impious
Paſſive and dull, ſubmiſſive to each law,
And yok'd, like oxen, to the team they draw.

Having firſt illuſtrated his proſaic poſitions by a poetical effuſion, he endeavours to eſtabliſh the truth of his verſe, by a quotation from a writer, whom he holds in ſuch high eſtimation, as evidently to give him a decided preference over every writer, of every deſcription, paſt, preſent, and to come; the writer of "A Letter addreſſed to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales;" of which Mr. W. Miles himſelf is the author; that the peaſant is "miſerable, deſtitute of every reſource, but induſtry, to ſupport his wretched offspring, his helpleſs family;" that "his exiſtence appears to be every thing but a bleſſing;" that his condition is "deplorable;" that he is "a famiſhed cottager; periſhing *of* hunger, expoſed to numberleſs vexations and diſappointments;" that his offspring are "ſtarving and ragged," and "hovel ill-thatched."

Diſclaiming all views of ſelf-intereſt himſelf (though he acknowledges the enjoyment of two penſions), he takes an opportunity of cenſuring the prodigality of former times, and adduces, as a caſe in point, the appointment of the late Mr. Tickell to a place at one of the revenue-boards, for having written the well-known pamphlet intituled Anticipation:

"If," he ſays, "Lord North had preferred the dignity and honour of the Houſe of Commons to the preſervation of his place, he would not have rewarded, but puniſhed, the profligacy of the writer who had dared to inſult the dignity of parliamentary debate."

We know not which moſt to admire in this curious paſſage, the modeſty of the author, who prefers a charge of profligacy againſt another, his ſuperior in wit, genius, and talents; or the conſiſtency of the man, who declares any attempt "to inſult the dignity of parliamentary debate," or "to lower the legiſlature in the public opinion," to be deſerving of puniſhment, when, in the very work in which this declaration is made, he accuſes the ſame parliament of being ſubject to "corrupt influence" (p. 65), and aſks, generally, "what confidence or reſpect can the people have in its miniſters or parliament, when they find, by lamentable experience, that the former cannot carry on public buſineſs without ſubmitting to the exactions of avarice in the latter?" (p. 77.) We perfectly agree that the writer, who ſeeks to render the legiſlative authority of the kingdom an object of indignation or contempt, is deſerving of the ſevereſt puniſhment; but it would be eaſy to prove that there is no writer of modern times (with, perhaps, the ſingle exception of the arch-incendiary Thomas Paine) whoſe works have ſo ſtrong a tendency to vilify and degrade every branch of the legiſlature as thoſe of Mr. Miles.

He proceeds to ſtate, that Mr. Pitt and the Secretaries of the Treaſury "have repeatedly declared, that it never was the wiſh of Government that any man ſhould ſupport its meaſures by a ſacrifice of principle;" and he profeſſes his conviction, "that the practice they have obſerved has correſponded with their profeſſions." To give this declaration the greater weight, he declares that events have for ever ſeparated him from the miniſter. This ſeparation, he intimates, was occaſioned by his attack on Mr. Burke (in "A Letter to Mr. Duncombe"), which he here renews with the ſame liberality, candour, and moderation, which are ſo eminently conſpicuous in all his productions. Not content with beſtowing, on the exalted object of his ſcurrility and invective, the appellation of "a protected libeller," a "mercileſs and cowardly aſſaſſin," he libels Providence, by declaring his mind to be malignant and vindictive in its very nature; not perceiving that, by ſuch violence, he defeats his own end, ſince the man whoſe defects proceed from the inflictions of Providence, and not from any cauſe reſulting from his own miſconduct, may be pitied, but cannot, on that account be cenſured, without injuſtice. It may be urged, indeed, that it is the duty of a man to exerciſe his reaſon in the correction of any natural defect; but, where the primary exiſt-

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ence of such defect constitutes the ground of such reproach, the argument cannot apply. Nature, or, which is the same thing, Providence, is therefore in this instance the object of our author's attack. But here, as in the case of Mr. Tickell, not the bright genius, the capacious mind, the supereminent endowments, of his adversary, appear to excite the envy of our author, but the pensions with which his majesty has been pleased to reward the exertions of Mr. Burke in the service of his country.

Mr. W. Miles's eulogy on his friend La Fayette is natural enough; as the latter only realized in France the glorious plans which the former had projected in Brabant. But, when he talks of the "transcendent public virtue" of this inventor of "the sacred right of insurrection," he must be told that his conduct to his sovereign in the hour of adversity proves him to have had a mind as narrow and unfeeling as his principles were false and dangerous.

The mention of Mr. Burke leads our author into a kind of explanation of his own situation, and of the pensions which, he tells us, have been dearly and honourably earned, by many years creditable, faithful, and acknowledged services, in which his private fortune was impaired to a greater amount than his pension would sell for at Garraway's. For this, however, we have only his *ipse dixit*, which ought to be received with extreme caution. But, notwithstanding the freedom exercised by Mr. W. Miles on the subject of Mr. Burke's pensions, he formally protests against the exercise of a similar freedom with respect to his own. Mr Burke, he says, "knows nothing of his *quantum meruit*, and cannot, must not, be upon the inquest." As the publick in general are equally uninformed upon the subject, all enquiry is by this means precluded. As the power of granting pensions is exclusively vested by the constitution, for wise and beneficial purposes, in the executive government of the country; as the power which confers the gift must be competent to decide on the merits of the person who receives it; and as, in the present state of society throughout Europe, it is necessary occasionally to employ, and consequently to reward, unworthy objects; we shall not enter into any discussion of this point. But the bold affirmation of Mr. W. Miles, that, his private fortune having been impaired, by the public services which he rendered, to a greater amount than the reward he received, he has an indubitable right to his pensions, impels us to offer two remarks, or rather to put two questions. Does Mr. W. Miles mean to affirm that he was employed by Government, in any capacity, previous to his arrival in the Netherlands in the month of January 1783? Is he prepared to say that his private fortune was not impaired previous to that period? The nature of his services may, perhaps, be inferred from the advice which he gave during the revolt in the Netherlands, and from his presence in the Jacobin club, at Paris, in 1791.

One of his pensions, our author says, he receives under the sign manual. What then must we think of the pratitude of the man, who, in the publication which we have before noticed, could transgress the bounds of decency and truth, in order to fix upon his sovereign and his benefactor a calumnious imputation of a breach of his royal word, a violation of a solemn promise? Is this a proof of his love "of that justice which is due to all, and should be assured to all?" No; it is—but the fact is sufficiently strong to dispense with a comment.

In his "Preliminary Observations," as Mr. W. Miles is pleased to call them, he adverts to the transactions of that eventful period, which terminated in the abdication of the Stuarts, and in the elevation of the Brunswick family to the throne of these realms. Any other mind would have been able to descry, in these momentous proceedings, something more than that a king of England cannot be a tyrant with impunity; and that the people may find a remedy for all the evils of despotism in a revolution. A plain man might, naturally enough, be led to suppose, that no extraordinary depth of political sagacity, no mighty extent of talent or foresight, was requisite for the discovery of a truth, which, in its confined sense, that is, limited in its application to the affairs of this country, is so nearly self evident, that scarcely an individual in the kingdom could be found to dissent from it; though the events which have marked this remedial æra (if we may use such an expression) in a neighbouring country, seem entirely to controvert the last part of the proposition.

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A true patriot, however, would have derived more consolation in the contemplation of the period which intervened between the accession of Charles I. and the establishment of William and Mary on the throne, from the important consideration, that the grand fabric of the British constitution was founded on such a solid basis as enabled it to survive the formidable inroads of monarchical despotism, and the more violent and more dangerous irruptions of democratic tyranny; and, raising its proud and beauteous head amidst the storms of contending factions, to display its primitive charms, to exhibit its native vigour, and to establish its original power, in spite of all the efforts that were made by its enemies to deface and deform it.

Our author, forgetful of the general curse of incorrigible ignorance, which he has so liberally bestowed on the whole body of peasantry; forgetting that they are "barely rational," that their minds "want comprehension," that "culture would be useless;" that he never was "an advocate for the promulgation of abstract principles" among them; and that it would be "imprudent, and perhaps not very humane, to engage them in the investigation of matters foreign to their pursuits!"—he now discovers, at the distance of only 17 short pages, that the advantages of "history and experience" are necessary to the happiness of men (and peasants, we conceive, are comprehended in the general description); that "in proportion as men acquire a perfect knowledge of their true interests, they will practice right in preference to wrong;" and he now wishes "knowledge to be universally diffused;" and asserts that "the aphorism, that mankind are happy in proportion as they are ignorant, is an error, which every man's experience, if properly understood, must refute." And this is the writer who can exclaim, "All-gracious Heaven! when will men learn to be consistent?" We leave him to reconcile these reflexions with the "happy course" of the incorrigibly-ignorant peasantry; for, the enumeration of absurdities and inconsistences is a task too disgusting for us to pursue to a greater extent.

In the profound investigation of the principles of the constitution, and in his masterly examination of those events which followed the abdication of James II. Mr. W. Miles has made a discovery, which, we believe, has at least the merit of originality, "*The sceptre is held by no other tenure than opinion; and it can always be withdrawn, at the pleasure of those who bestow it!*" This is the very quintessence of modern Jacobinism. He frequently adverts to a compact between the King and the people. Many succeeding pages of the "Preliminary Observations" are a continued rant of Jacobinism, and can answer no purpose, but that of inflaming the minds of the people.

The rival pamphlets on the finances of the country, by lord Auckland and Mr. Morgan, are both censured in strong terms by our author, who attacks the accuracy of the first, and the tendency of the last, publication. It does not appear, however, that he has perused the able reply of Mr. Vansittart, who has completely overthrown the positions of Mr. Morgan. A part of the commendations so profusely lavished on the last writer, and the unqualified eulogy on Dr. Price, come with great propriety from the pen of Mr. W. Miles.

Thus far we acknowledge ourselves indebted to the review of this pamphlet in the True Briton of July 29, and a few following days. But, as a review continued to such an extent would exceed our limits, we must dismiss it for the present; and in our next shall insert Mr. Miles's opinion of Mr. Fox, and Mr. Pitt.

185. *The Life of the Rev.* W. Romaine, *M.A. late Rector of the united Parishes of St.* Andrew *by the Wardrobe and St.* Anne Blackfriars, *and Lecturer of St.* Dunstan's *in the* West. *By* William Bromley Cadogan, *M.A.*

AFTER what we have said of some late biographical compilations, of *greater price* than the present, we may be permitted to say that we derive from it more real information, besides facts and dates. These last differ very little from the account in our review of his funeral sermon by Mr. Goode, LXV. 763, 764; but, in regard to the former, without professing ourselves advocates for bigotry and enthusiasm, we cannot help preferring the uniformly-quiet life and conversation of a minister of the gospel, and, as we think, of the truth as it is in Jesus, to that of those

those changeable and turbulent spirits, who, shifting with every wind of doctrine, have no foundation whereon to fix the anchor of their faith, but glory in being tossed about and wavering; the desultory memoirs of whom have more than once fallen under our review.

186. *Speech of the Right Hon.* Henry Dundas, *delivered in the House of Commons, March 15, 1796, on the farther Consideration of the Report of the Committee upon the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave-trade; with a Copy of the Bill, and Notes illustrative of some Passages in the Speech.*

THE speech is not now for the first time before the publick. The speaker professes himself one of those who look upon the bill to be thus dangerous and impolitic; a measure tending to no public good, but productive of the most mischievous consequences. In this view we recommend it to dispassionate perusal, and its effect to mature consideration.

187. *A Survey of the present State of* Aspeden *Church*, Herts, *June*, 1793.

MUCH as we wish to encourage antiquities, we confess ourselves hurt when we meet with them executed in a superficial manner. Not to except, in the first instance, to the title of this little work, we wish the author had told us the situation of Aspeden, which we find to be near Buntingford and Puckeridge. The description of the church is inaccurate. "The inside of the church is formed into two ailes, and has a row of pillars and arches between them," we suppose, means that there is a nave and an aile, but whether South or North does not appear. In the upper bays (rather *dark*) of the West window in the North wall * is an angel, *laying hold of a triple chain* which hangs from the top of the compartment †. Remains of one attired in mail, conjectured to represent the *Black Prince*, "the *accoutré*, &c. being similar to that on his monument at Canterbury;" and so are a thousand other armed figures. Salmon, p 320, calls this "a knight in armour after the Norman fashion."

"A king enthroned, with a mound in his left hand; the right hand uplifted, with the forefinger extended, as in the attitude of attention. This may be *Edward III. as it bears a resemblance of the portraits assigned to that monarch.*" Every novice in such matters knows this is the figure of the Deity, holding a globe in his left hand, and elevating his right to bless. See such a figure in Whittington church, Derbyshire, in the Antiquaries' Museum. Salmon is still wider from the mark in saying it is "a king, holding a crown in his right hand, and the ball with a cross upon it in his left."

Cheequ. p. 1. should be chequé; nebulæ, p. 4 nebulé; *obserere nobis*, p. 7. *miserere nobis*.

What parts of architecture are cantilevers and *swaggs*, p. 8?

All the epitaphs were given by Salmon, except on slabs to Ralph and Mary Freeman, an. 1633; and one to John Boldero, of Aspeden hall, esq. 1789.

Not a word is said about the manor, which might have been copied from Chauncey or Salmon, and which was purchased by Mr. Boldero abovementioned.

It is a painful task to Mr. Urban's Reviewers thus to censure writers whose motive is good; but, when we turn to the review of the history of the church of Lichfield, we shudder.

188. Gessner *on Landscape-painting.*

THIS, if we mistake not, is a prefatory essay to Gesner's Idylls, reviewed in our vol. XLVI. p. 80, which we have frequently heard wished for in the present form, as a single publication.

189. *Brief Reflections on the Eloquence of the Pulpit (occasioned by a Pamphlet, intituled, "Remarks on a Sermon preached on the Fast-day, 1795, by the Rev.* J. Gardiner); *in which, among others, are considered the Sentiments of Dr.* Gregory, *Dr.* Johnson, *and Dr.* Blair. *By the Rev.* J. Gardiner, *Rector of* Brailesford, *&c. in the County of* Derby, *and Curate of St.* Mary Magdalen, Taunton.

AFTER giving a proper reply to the petulant invectives against his fast-sermon, which he seems to have endeavoured to make a sample of pulpit-eloquence perhaps too extravagant for the occasion, Mr. Gardiner proceeds to vindicate the eloquence of the pulpit against the contempt poured on it by Dr. Gregory, who deemed it drudgery to read through what he was not ashamed

* How can a West window be placed in a *North wall?* q. for *wall* read *aile*.

† Q. an angel holding a censer, so common in church-windows?

med to imitate; and againſt the indifference of Dr. Johnſon to ſuch compoſitions; on which Mr. G. concurs with Dr. Blair, and others of our beſt critics. He points out the requiſites of preaching; contraſting them with what is to be heard from moſt of our modern preachers, "ingenious moral eſſays, or a judicious ſcriptural diſſertation, on ſubjects which, from their nature, muſt demand reſpect, and which, from their manner of being treated, muſt in the cloſet tend to improve. The audience depart thoroughly convinced of the truth of every word that has been delivered, or, at leaſt, which they have conſtrained themſelves to hear, and ſo, probably, they were before they entered the church. In this caſe they may have neither gained nor loſt by their labour." A warm and animated ſtyle in delivery, and a perſuaſive oration, inſtead of a didactic eſſay, in compoſition, are Mr. Gardiner's idea of pulpit eloquence; and in this he is ſupported by Steele and Sheridan. The words of the latter are particularly pertinent:

"There is no emotion of the mind which nature does not make an effort to manifeſt by ſome ſigns; and therefore a total ſuppreſſion of ſigns, is of all other ſtates, apparently the moſt unnatural; and this, it is to be feared, is too much the ſtate of pulpit elocution in general in the church of England; on which account there never was, perhaps, a religious ſect whoſe hearts were ſo little engaged in the act of public worſhip as the members of that church. To be pleaſed, we muſt feel; and we are pleaſed with feeling. The Preſbyterians are moved; the Methodiſts are moved; they go to their meetings and tabernacles with delight. The very Quakers are moved; fantaſtical and extravagant as the language of their emotions is, yet ſtill they are moved by it, and they love their form of worſhip for that reaſon; while much the greater part of the members of the church of England are either baniſhed from it through diſguſt, or reluctantly attend the ſervice as a diſagreeable duty." (Lectures on Elocution, p. 166).

In ſhort, it is the want of "a greater portion of that ſpirit which is emphatically called *unction*, that is the defect of the generality of modern ſermons; and will ever remain ſo, till the preachers of all denominations feel themſelves more intereſted in their ſubject. This cannot be the caſe with modern philoſophical Chriſtians, who have no other intereſt in Chriſtianity than to pervert and overturn it; and it will be an indelible diſgrace on the orthodox if they do not feel their warmth rekindle. Mr. G. ſeems to give a decided preference to Dr. Blair, in compariſon with the French pulpit orators; and he juſtly obſerves, that the eloquence of Robert Robinſon ceaſed to be forcible and perſuaſive after his converſion to Socinianiſm.

We have reviewed Mr. Gardiner's ſermon at the conſecration of the colours of the Somerſet light dragoons, 1794, vol. LXIV. 1116; and his faſt-ſermon, 1793, vol. LXIII. 922.

190. *The Liturgy of the Church of* England *recommended: preached in the Pariſh-Church of St.* Mary-le Bow, London, *April* 25, 1795, *according to the laſt Will of Mr.* John Hutchins, *Citizen and Goldſmith. By the Rev.* A. Macaulay, *M.A. F.A.S. Curate of* Claybrook, *in* Leiceſterſhire.

MR. Hutchins, in his bequeſt to the charity-ſchool of Cordwainer's and Bread-ſtreet wards, for 50 boys and 30 girls, directed by his will, that a ſermon be annually preached, April 25, on the excellency and uſe of the liturgy of the church of England; ſetting forth the advantages which do and may be expected to ariſe to poor children educated by voluntary ſubſcriptions, in the doctrines and principles of the ſaid church. Mr. M. whom we have met with in our literary walks on a former occaſion, vol. LXI. p. 360, vol. LXII. p. 1129, with that ability and candour which marks his character, diſplays the benefit of revealed religion, and its effect in producing the benevolence and charitable exertions ſo conſpicuous in the metropolis of the Britiſh empire, and the care taken to maintain the principles of our holy religion in every ſuch exertion, that the wants of the mind, as well as thoſe of the body, may be relieved.

191. *The* Siameſe *Tales; being a Collection of Stories told to the Son of the Mandarin* Sam-Sib, *for the Purpoſe of engaging his Mind in the Love of Truth and Virtue; with an hiſtorical Account of the Kingdom of* Siam.

THE hiſtorical account of the kingdom of Siam, prefixed to theſe tales, is as correct as the relations of travellers will admit; and the Tales ſo formed for the inſtruction and delight of the young reader, that the intelligent parent may ſafely venture to recommend them to the peruſal of his young family.

A

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Counties, Boroughs, &c. are arranged in the Order in which they are called over in the House.

The Figure after the Name shews in how many Parliaments the Member has served.
Thoſe marked thus * (without any Figure) were new Members at the late General Election.

ENGLAND 469.

BEDFORDSHIRE. Hon. St. Andrew St. John 4. John Osborn, esq. 1.
Bedford. Samuel Whitbread, esq. 3. William Colhoun, esq. 3.
BERKSHIRE. George Vanſittart, esq. 3. Charles Dundas, esq. 1.
Reading. Francis Annesley, esq. 5. Richard Aldsworth Neville, esq. 3.
Abingdon. *Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, esq.
New Windsor. *Hon. Robert Fulk Greville. *Henry Isherwood, esq.
Wallingford. Sir Francis Sykes, bart. 4. Lord Eardley 6.
BUCKS. Right Hon. James Grenville 6. Marquis of Tichfield 1.
Buckingham. George Nugent, esq. 1. Thomas Grenville, esq. 2.
Chipping Wycomb. Earl of Wycombe 3. *Sir John Dashwood King, bart.
Aylesbury. Scrope Bernard, esq. 3. Major-general Gerard Lake 1.
Great Marlow. Thomas Williams, esq. 1. *Owen Williams, esq.
Wendover. John Hiley Addington, esq. 1. George Canning, esq. 1.
Agmondesham. Thomas Drake-Tyrwhitt, esq. 1. *Charles Drake Garrard, esq.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Major-gen. Adeane 1. Charles Yorke, esq. 1.
Cambridge Univ. Right Hon. Wm. Pitt 4. Earl of Euston 3.
Cambridge Town. Hon. Edward Finch 3. Robert Manners, esq. 1.
CHESHIRE. John Crewe, esq. 7. *Thomas Cholmondeley, esq.
Chester City. Viscount Belgrave 3. Thomas Grosvenor, esq. 1.
CORNWALL. Sir William Lemon, bart. 5. *Francis Gregor, esq.
Launceſton. Hon. John Rawdon. James Bogden, esq.
Liſkeard. Hon. Edw. James Eliot 4. Hon. John Eliot 4.
Lastwithiel. Hans Sloane, esq. William Drummond, esq.
Truro. John Leveſon Gower, esq. John Lemon, esq.
Bodmyn. Sir John Morshead, bart. 4. John Nesbit, esq.
Helſton. Charles Abbot, esq. *Richard Richards, esq.
Saltaſh. Edward Bearcroft, esq. 3. Lord Macdonald.
East Looe. John Buller, esq. William Graves, esq.
West Looe. John Buller, esq. Sitwell Sitwell, esq.
Grampound. Bryan Edwards, esq. Robert Sewell, esq.
Camelford. William-Joseph Denison, esq. John Angerstein, esq.
Penryn. Thomas Wallace, esq. William Mecke, esq.
Tregony. Sir Lionel Copley, bart. John Nicholls, esq.
Boſſinney. John Stuart-Wortley, esq. John Lubbock, esq.
St. Ives. William Praed, esq. 4. Sir Richard Carr Glynn, knt.
Fowey. Philip Rashleigh, esq. 1. Reginald Pole Carew, esq. 3.
St. Germain's. Hon. William Eliot 1. Lord Grey.
Mitchell. Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. 3. Sir Stephen Lushington, bart. 1.
Newport. William Northey, esq. Joseph Richardson, esq.
St. Mawes. Sir William Young, bart. 3. Major-gen. George Nugent 1.
Callington. Sir John Call, bart. 3. Paul Orchard, esq. 1.
CUMBERLAND. Sir Hen. Fletcher, bart. 3. *John Lowther, esq.
Carliſle. John Christian Curwen, esq. 1. *Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane, bart.
Cockermouth. John Baynes Garforth, esq. 4. *Edward Burrow, esq.
DERBYSHIRE. Lord John Cavendish 1. Edward Miller Mundy, esq. 2.
Derby. Lord George Augustus Henry Cavendish 5. Edward Coke, esq. 4.
DEVONSHIRE. Jn. Poliexfen Bastard, esq. 4. Lawrence Palk, esq. 4.
Aſhburton. Sir Robert Mackreth, knt. 5.
Tiverton. Rt. Hon. Dudley Ryder 3. Hon. Richard Ryder 1.
Dartmouth. Edmund Bastard, esq. 4. Right Hon. John Charles Villiers 4.
Okehampton. *Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. *Richard Bateman Robson, esq.
Honiton. *George Chambers, esq. *George Shum, esq.
Plymouth. Sir Fred. Leman Rogers, bart. 1. William Elford, esq.
Beeralston. Sir John Mitford, knt. 3. *William Mitford, esq.
Plympton. *William Adams, esq. *William Mitchell, esq.
Totneſs. *Lord Geo. Seymour. Lord Arden 4.
Barnſtaple. John Cleveland, esq. 6. *Richard Wilson, esq.
Tavistock. Right Hon. Rich. Fitzpatrick 6. Hon. Lord John Russell 1.
Exeter. John Baring, esq. 5. *Sir Charles Warwick Bampfylde, bart.

Dor-

DORSETSHIRE. *Wm. Morton Pitt, esq. 4.* Francis John Browne, esq.

Dorchester. Francis Fane, esq. 1. Hon. Cropley Ashley 1.

Lyme-Regis. Hon. Henry Fane 6. Hon. Thomas Fane 3.

Weymouth and Melcombe-Regis. Sir James Pulteney, bart. Andrew Stuart, esq. 1. Gabriel Tucker Steward, esq. 1. *William Garthshore, esq.

Bridport. Charles Sturt, esq. 3. George Barclay, esq. 1.

Shaftesbury. Paul Benfield, esq. 1. *Walter Boyd, esq.

Wareham. Lord Robert Spencer 6. *Charles Ellis, esq.

Corfe-Castle. Henry Bankes, esq. 4. John Bond, esq. 4.

Poole. *Hon. C. Stuart. *J. Jeffery, esq.

DURHAM. Rowland Burdon, esq. 1. Ralph Milbanke, esq. 1.

Durham City. Wm. Henry Lambton, esq. 1. Sir Henry Vane Tempest, bart. 1.

EDOR. *or Yorkshire.* William Wilberforce, esq. 4. *Hon. Henry Lascelles.

Aldborough. Rd. Muilman Trench Chiswell, esq. 1. *Charles Duncombe, jun. esq.

Boroughbridge. Sir John Scott, knt. *Francis Burdett, esq.

Beverley. *William Tatton, esq. *Napier Christie Burton, esq.

Heydon. Sir Lionel Darell, bart. 1. *Christopher Atkinson, esq.

Knaresborough. Lord John Townshend 3. James Hare, esq.

Malton. Viscount Milton 1. William Baldwin, esq. 1.

Northallerton. Henry Peirse, esq. 5. Hon. Edward Lascelles.

Pontefract. John Smyth, esq. 4. *Lord Viscount Galway.

Richmond. Hon Lawrence Dundas 1. *Charles George Beauclerc, esq.

Ripon. William Lawrence, esq. 6. Sir Geo. Allanson Winn, bart. 3.

Scarborough. Hon. Edmund Phipps 1. *Lord Charles Henry Somerset.

Thirsk. Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. 3. *Sir Thomas Frankland, bart.

York. Richard Slater Milnes, esq. 3. Sir William Mordaunt Milner, bart. 1.

Kingston. Samuel Thornton, esq. 3. *Sir Charles Turner, bart.

ESSEX. Thomas Berney Bramston, esq. 5. John Bullock, esq. 5.

Colchester. Robert Thornton, esq. 3. Lord Muncaster.

Malden. Joseph Holden Strutt, esq. Charles Callis Western, esq.

Harwich. John Robinson, esq. 4. Richard Hopkins, esq. 7.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Hon. Geo. Cranfield Berkeley 4. *Marquis of Worcester.

Tewkesbury. James Martin, esq. 5 William Dowdeswell, esq. 1.

Cirencester. Robert Preston, esq. 1. Michael Hicks Beach, esq. 2.

Gloucester. John Pitt, esq. 3. Hen. Howard, esq. 1.

HEREFORDSHIRE. Right Hon. Thomas Harley 6. *Robert Biddulph, esq.

Hertford. John Scudamore, esq. 7 (since dead). James Walwyn, esq. 1.

Leominster. John Hunter, esq. 3. — *George Augustus Pollen, esq.

Weobly. Lord George Thynne 1. *Lord John Thynne.

HERTFORDSHIRE. William Plumer, esq. 7. William Baker, esq. 4.

Hertford. John Calvert, esq. Baron Nathaniel Dimsdale 1.

St. Albans. Lord Bingham 1. *Thomas Skip Dyot Bucknall, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Viscount Hinchinbroke 1. *Lord Fred. Montagu.

Huntingdon. *William Henry Fellowes, esq. *John Calvert, jun. esq.

KENT. Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. 1. *Sir William Geary, bart.

Rochester. Sir Richard King, bart. 1. *Hon. Henry Tufton.

Queenborough. John Sargent, esq. 1. *Evan Nepean, esq.

Maidstone. Matthew Bloxham, esq. 3. *Oliver De Lancey, esq.

Canterbury. *John Baker, esq. *Samuel Shaw Sawbridge, esq.

LANCASHIRE. Tho. Stanley, esq. 5. John Blackburne, esq. 3.

Lancaster. John Dent, esq. 1. *Richard Penn, esq.

Preston. Sir Henry Philip Hoghton, bart. 6. *Lord Stanley.

Liverpool. Major-gen. Banastre Tarleton 1. *Isaac Gascoyne, esq.

Wigan. John Cotes, esq. 4. Hon. Orlando Bridgeman 3.

Clitheroe. Lord Edward Charles Cavendish Bentinck 5. *Hon. Robert Curzon.

Newton. Thomas Peter Legh, esq. 4. Thomas Brooke, esq. 3.

LEICESTERSHIRE. William Pochin, esq. 4. Hon. Penn Assheton Curzon, 3.

Leicester. Ld. Ranclift 3. Sam. Smith, esq. 4.

LINCOLNSHIRE. Robert Vyner, jun. esq. 1. *Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.

Stamford. Sir George Howard, K.B. 5 (since dead). Earl of Carysfort 3.

Grantham. George Sutton, esq. 5. Simon Yorke, esq. 1.

Boston. Thomas Fydell, esq. 1. *Lord Viscount Milsintown.

Grimsby. *Aseoghe Boucherett, esq. *William Mellish, esq.

Lincoln. Hon. George Rawdon 1. *Richard Ellison, esq.

MIDDLESEX. William Mainwaring, esq. 3. George Byng, esq. 3.

Westminster. Right Hon. C. J. Fox 6. Sir Alan Gardner, bart. 2.

LONDON. William Curtis, esq. 1. John William Anderson, esq. 1. *Harvey Christian Combe, esq. William Lushington, esq. 1.

Mon-

MONMOUTHSHIRE. James Rooke, esq. 3. *Charles Morgan, esq.
Monmouth. *Charles Thompson, esq.
NORFOLK. Sir John Wodehouse, bart. 3. Thomas William Coke, esq. 3.
King's Lynn. Hon. Horatio Walpole 4. Sir Martin Browne Folkes, bart. 1.
Yarmouth. Right Hon. Lord Charles Patric Townshend 1 (since dead). Stephens Howe, esq. 1.
Thetford. Joseph Randyll Burch, esq. 1. John Harrison, esq. 1.
Castle-Rising. Charles Chester, esq. 1. *Horatio Churchill, esq.
Norwich. Hon. Henry Hobart 3. Right Hon. William Windham 3.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Thomas Powys, esq. 5. Francis Dickins, esq. 3.
Peterborough. Richard Benyon, esq. 6. Hon. Lionel Damer 3.
Brackley. John William Egerton, esq. 5. Samuel Haynes, esq. 3.
Northampton. Hon. Edward Bouverie 1. *Hon. Spencer Perceval.
Higham Ferrers. James Adair, esq. 1.
NORTHUMBERLAND. Charles Grey, esq. 1. Thomas Richard Beaumont, esq. 1.
Morpeth. Viscount Morpeth 1. *William Huskisson, esq.
Newcastle upon Tyne. Sir M. White Ridley, bart. 3. Charles Brandling, esq. 3.
Berwick upon Tweed. Earl of Tyrconnel 1. John Callander, esq. 1.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. *Lord Wm. Cavendish Bentinck. *Hon. Evelyn Pierrepont.
East Retford. *William Petrie, esq. *Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart.
Newark upon Trent. John Manners Sutton, esq. 1. Mark Wood, esq. 1.
Nottingham. Lord Carrington, 5. Daniel Parker Coke, esq. 5.
OXON. *Lord Charles Spencer. *John Fane, esq.
Oxford University. Francis Page, esq. 6. Sir William Dolben, bart. 5.
Oxford City. Francis Burton, esq. 4. *Hen. Peters, esq.
Woodstock. Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, bart. 3. Lord Lavington 1.
Banbury. Dudley North, esq. 1.
RUTLANDSHIRE. Gerard Noel Edwards, esq. 1. *Sir Wm. Lowther, bart.
SHROPSHIRE. Sir Richard Hill, bart. 4. John Kynaston, esq. 3.
Shrewsbury. Sir William Pulteney, bart. 6. *Hon. William Hill.
Ludlow. Richard Payne Knight, esq. 4. Hon. Robert Clive 1.
Bridgenorth. Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. 3. John Whitmore, esq. 6.
Wenlock. Cecil Forrester, esq. 1. Hon. John Simpson 1.
Bishop's Castle. Hen. Strachey, esq. 5. Wm. Clive, esq. 5.
SOMERSETSHIRE. William Gore Langton, esq. 1. *Wm. Dickinson, esq.
Taunton. Sir Benjamin Hammet, knt. 4. *William Morland, esq.
Ilchester. Sir Robert Clayton, bart. 3. *Wm. Dickinson, jun. esq.
Milborne Port. Lord Paget, 1. *Sir Robert Ainslie, knt.
Wells. Clement Tudway, esq. 8. *Charles William Taylor, esq.
Bridgewater. *George Pocock, esq. *Jeffereys Allen, esq.
Bath. Viscount Weymouth 4. Sir Richard Pepper Arden, knt. 4.
Minehead, John Fownes Luttrell, esq. 5. *John Langston, esq.
Bristol. Lord Sheffield 3. Charles Bragge, esq. 1.
SOUTHAMPTONSHIRE. Sir Wm. Heathcote, bart. 1. Wm. Chute, esq. 1.
Winchester. Sir Richard Gamon, bart. 3. Viscount Palmerston 7.
Portsmouth. Hon. Thomas Erskine 1. Lord Hugh Seymour 3.
Newport. Jervoise Clerke Jervoise, esq. 1. *Edward Rushworth, esq.
Yarmouth. Jervoise Clerke Jervoise, esq. 5. *Edward Rushworth, esq.
Newtown. *Sir Richard Worsley, bart. *Charles Shaw Lefevre, esq.
Lymington. Sir Harry Burrard-Neale, bart. 1. William Manning, esq. 1.
Christchurch. George Rose, esq. 1. *William Stewart Rose, esq.
Andover. Benjamin Lethieullier, esq. 6. *Hon. Coulson Wallop.
Whitchurch. Hon. John Tho. Townshend 3. *Hon. William Brodrick.
Petersfield. William Jolliffe, esq. 1. *Hilton Jolliffe, esq.
Stockbridge. Joseph Foster Barham, esq. 1. George Porter, esq. 1.
Southampton. James Amyatt, esq. 5. Geo. Henry Rose, esq. 1.
STAFFORDSHIRE. Sir Edward Littleton, bart. 3. Earl Gower 1.
Stafford. Hon. Edw. Monckton 4. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq. 4.
Tamworth. Robert Peel, esq. 1. *Thomas Carter, esq.
Newcastle under Line. William Egerton, esq. 1. *Edward Wilbraham Bootle, esq.
Lichfield. Thomas Anson, esq. 3. Lord Granville Leveson Gower 1.
SUFFOLK. Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, bart. 1. Viscount Brome 1.
Ipswich. Charles Alexander Crickitt, esq. 3. *Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart.
Dunwich. Lord Huntingfield, 1. *Snowdon Barne, esq.
Orford. Lord Robert Seymour, 1. *Hon. Edward Stewart.
Aldborough. Sir John Aubrey, bart. 6. Michael Angelo Taylor, esq. 3.
Sudbury. William Smith, esq. 1. *Sir James Marriott, knt.
Eye. Hon. William Cornwallis 1. *Mark Singleton, esq.

Bury St. Edmund's. Sir Charles Davers 6. *Lord Hervey.

SURREY. Lord William Ruſſell 3. Sir John Frederick, bart. 1.

Gatton. *John Petrie, eſq. *Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.

Haſlemere. James Clarke Satterthwaite, eſq. 1. 1. *James Lowther, eſq.

Blechingly. *Sir Lionel Copley, bart. *John Stein, eſq.

Reigate. Hon. John Somers Cocks 4. Joſeph Sidney Yorke, eſq. 1.

Guildford. Hon. Thomas Onſlow 3. *Hon. Chapple Norton.

Southwark. Henry Thornton, eſq. 4. *Geo. Woodford Thelluſſon, eſq.

SUSSEX. Hon. Thomas Pelham 4. Charles Lenox, eſq. 1.

Horſham. *Sir John Macpherſon, bart. *James Fox, eſq.

Bramber. *Sir Charles William Rouſe Boughton, bart. *James Adams, eſq.

Shoreham. Hon. Charles William Wyndham, 1. *Sir Cecil Byſſhopp, bart.

Midhurſt. Hon. Silveſter Douglas 1. *Cha. Long, eſq.

Eaſt Grinſtead. Nathaniel Dance, eſq. 1. *James Strange, eſq.

Steyning. John Henniker Major, eſq. 1. *James Martin Lloyd, eſq.

Arundel Sir George Thomas, bart. 1. *Jas. Green, eſq.

Lewes Thomas Kemp, eſq. 4. *John Creſſet Pelham, eſq.

Chicheſter. Right Hon. Thomas Steele 1. George White Thomas, eſq 3.

WARWICKSHIRE. Sir George Auguſtus William Shockburgh Evelyn, bart. 4. Sir John Mordaunt, bart. 1.

Warwick Hon. George Villiers 1. *Samuel Robert Gauſſen, eſq.

Coventry. *William Wilberforce Bird, eſq. *Nathaniel Jefferys, eſq.

WESTMORLAND. Sir Michael Le Fleming, bart. 5. James Lowther, eſq. 5.

Appleby. John Courtenay, eſq. 4. *Hon. John Tufton.

WILTSHIRE. Ambroſe Goddard, eſq. 6. Henry Penruddock Wyndham, eſq. 1.

New Sarum. William Huſſey, eſq. 7. Hon. William Henry Bouverie 5.

Devizes. Right Hon. Henry Addington 3. Joſhua Smith, eſq. 3

Marlborough. *Lord Bruce, *Hon. James Bruce.

Chippenham. George Fludyer, eſq 4. James Dawkins, eſq. 3.

Calne. Joſeph Jekyll, eſq. 3. Sir Francis Baring, bart. 1.

Malmesbury. Samuel Smith, eſq. 1. Peter Iſaac Thelluſſon, eſq 1.

Cricklade. Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq. 1. Lord Porcheſter 1.

Hindon James Wildman, eſq. 1. *Matthew Gregory Lewis, eſq.

Old Sarum George Hardinge, eſq. 3. Earl of Mornington 3.

Heytesbury. Lord Viſcount Clifden 1. Sir John Fleming Leiceſter, bart. 1.

Weſtbury. *Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, bart. *George Ellis, eſq.

Wootton Baſſet. *John Deniſon, eſq. *Edward Clarke, eſq.

Ludgerſhall. Earl of Dalkeith, 1. *Thomas Everett, eſq.

Wilton. Viſcount Fitzwilliam 1. Philip Goldſworthy, eſq. 1.

Downton. Hon. Edward Bouverie 1. Sir William Scott, knt. 1.

Great Bedwin. *Hon. Thomas Bruce. *John Wodehouſe, eſq.

WORCESTERSHIRE. Hon. Edward Foley 1. William Lygon, eſq. 1.

Eveſham. Thomas Thompſon, eſq. 1. *Charles Thelluſſon, eſq.

Droitwich. Hon. Andrew Foley 5. Sir Edward Winnington, bart. 4.

Bewdley. *Mates Peter Andrews, eſq.

Worceſter. Edmund Wigley, eſq. 1. *Abraham Robarts, eſq

BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS 16.

Haſtings. Sir James Sanderſon, knt. and bart. 1, *Nicolas Vanſittart, eſq.

Sandwich. Sir Philip Stephens, bart. 1. Sir Horace Mann bart. 1.

Dover. John Trevanion, eſq. 1. Charles Small Pybus, eſq. 1.

New Romney. *John Fordyce, eſq. *John Willett Willett, eſq.

Hythe. Sir Cha. Farnaby Radcliffe, bart. 7. William Evelyn, eſq. 6.

Rye. Lord Hawkeſbury 1. Robert Dundas, eſq 1.

Winchelſea. Richard Barwell, eſq. 4. William Currie, eſq. 1.

Seaford. Charles Rose Ellis, eſq. 1. *Geo. Ellis, eſq.

WALES 24.

ANGLESEA. Hon. Arthur Paget 1.

Beaumaris. *Lord Newborough.

BRECONSHIRE. Sir Charles Morgan, bart. 5.

Brecon. Charles Morgan, eſq. 1.

CARDIGANSHIRE. *Thomas Johnes, eſq.

Cardigan. *Hon. John Vaughan.

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Sir James Hamlyn, bart. 1.

Carmarthen. *Magens Dorrien Magens, eſq.

CARNARVONSHIRE. Sir Rob. Williams, bart. 1

Carnarvon. *Hon. Edward Paget.

DENBIGHSHIRE. Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. 1.

Denbigh. Richard Myddelton, eſq. 1.

FLINTSHIRE. Sir Roger Moſtyn, bart. 1 (ſince dead).

Flint. Watkin Williams, eſq. 5.

GLAMORGANSHIRE. Thomas Wyndham, eſq. 3.

Cardiff. Lord James Evelyn Stuart 1.

MERIONETHSHIRE. Sir Robert Williams Vaughan, bart. 1.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Fran. Lloyd, eſq. 1.

Mont-

Montgomery. Whitshed Keene, esq. 6.
PEMBROKESHIRE. Lord Milford 3.
Pembroke. Hugh Barlow, esq. 5.
Haverfordwest. Lord Kensington 9.
RADNORSHIRE. *Walter Wilkins, esq.
New Radnor. Viscount Malden 1.

SCOTLAND 45.

COUNTIES.

Aberdeen. James Ferguson, esq. 3.
Ayr. *Hugh Montgomery, esq.
Argyle. Lord Frederick Campbell 6.
Banff. William Grant, esq. 1.
Berwick. *George Bailey, jun. esq.
Caithness and Bute. *Hon. Frederick Stuart.
Cromarty and Nairn. *Hon. Fred. Campbell.
Dumbarton. *Wm. Cuninghame Bontine, esq.
Dumfries. Sir Robert Laurie, bart. 5.
Edinburgh. Rt. Hon. Dundas, esq. Lord Adv. 1.
Elgin. *James Brodie, esq.
Fife. *Sir William Erskine bart.
Forfar. *Sir David Carnegie, bart.
Haddington. Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, esq. 1.
Inverness. *Simon Fraser, jun. esq.
Kincardine. Robert Barclay, esq. 3.
Kinross. *Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K.B.
Kirkcudbright. Patrick Heron, esq. 1.
Lanerk. Sir James Stewart Denham, bart. 1.
Linlithgow. Hon. John Hope 1.
Orkney and Zetland. *Rob. Honyman, esq.
Peebles. William Montgomery, esq. 1.
Perth. Thomas Graham, esq. 1.
Renfrew. *Boyd Alexander, esq.
Ross. Sir Charles Ross, bart. 1.
Roxburgh. Sir George Douglas, bart. 3.
Selkirk. Mark Pringle, esq. 3.
Stirling. *Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K.B.
Sutherland. James Grant, esq. 3.
Wigtown. Hon. William Stewart. 1.

ROYAL BOROUGHS.

City of Edinburgh. Rt. Hon. Hen. Dundas 5.
Tain, Dingwall, &c. Wm. Dundas, esq. 1.
Portrose, Inverness, &c. Sir H. Munro, K.B. 3.
Elgin, Banff, &c. Alexander Brodie, esq. 1.
Aberdeen, &c. Alexander Allardyce, esq. 1.
Perth, Dundee, &c. David Scott, esq. 1.
Pittenweem, Crail, &c. John Anstruther, esq. 4.
Kingborn, Dysart, &c. Sir James Saint-Clair Erskine, bart. 4.
Inverkeithing, Stirling, &c. Hon. Andrew Cochrane-Johnstone, 1.
Glasgow, Dumbarton, &c. Wm. Macdowall, 1.
Haddington, Dunbar, &c. *Robert Baird, esq.
Peebles, Linlithgow, &c. Rt. hon. James-George (Stopford) visc. Stopford 1
Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, &c. *Hon. Alex. Hope
Wigton, Whithorn, &c. *John Spalding, esq.
Ayr, Irvine, &c. John Campbell, esq. 1

MEMBERS RETURNED FOR TWO PLACES.

Hon. E. Bouverie. Northampton & Downton.
J. Buller. East and West Looe.
Sir Gilbert Heathcote. Lincolnshire and Gatton.
C. Ellis. Seaford and Wareham.
J. C. Fenwoise. Newport and Yarmouth, Hants.
J. Lowther. Westmorland and Haslemere.
G. Nugent. St. Maw's and Buckingham.
L. Pusk. Devonshire and Ashburton.
E. Rushworth. Newport and Yarmouth, Hants.

There have been no *double returns* by the returning-officers.

SUMMARY.

There are one hundred and sixty-six new members elected; but one is dead, and three are elected for two places - - - - 162

There are three hundred and eleven members of the last parliament who have been re-elected for the same places, but three of these are dead 308

Members of the last parliament who have been re-elected for other places 66

Members returned for two places 9

Nine seats are therefore vacant, and four by death; consequently thirteen more members are to be chosen 13

558

SIXTEEN PEERS OF SCOTLAND.

Marquis of Tweedale,	Earl of Breadalbane,
Earl of Errol,	Earl of Glasgow,
Earl of Caffilis,	Earl of Stair,
Earl of Strathmore,	Earl of Aboyne,
Earl of Dumfries,	Lord Napier,
Earl of Elgin,	Lord Somerville,
Earl of Dalhousie,	Lord Cathcart,
Earl of Northesk,	Lord Torpichen.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

CAMILLA suggests that the antient and popular superstition, that it is unlucky to make one in a company of thirteen persons, pp. 573, 636, may probably have arisen from the Paschal Supper. We can none of us forget what succeeded that repast, and that thirteen persons were present at it.

EUSEBIA would be much obliged to any correspondents, who can inform her of some method to destroy the house-flug, so particularly troublesome in underground kitchens, by travelling over, and leaving a slimy track upon, every thing.

A CONSTANT READER begs to be informed if there is, in our own or any other language, a work which might be intituled, the *Bible dissected*; wherein the historical, genealogical, prophetical, &c. parts of the whole of the Sacred Scriptures, are collected under their proper heads; not in the manner of a *common-place book*, but in connected series, with explanations, &c.

CANTIANUS asks what memoirs can be found of Dr. James Sherard, the celebrated botanist, who died at Eltham in 1737, æt. 72, worth 150,000 l.? See G. Mag. vol. VII.

We shall be obliged to Mr. LASKEY for an impression of the seal he mentions.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF R. BURNS, THE AYRSHIRE PLOWMAN.

HOW oft shall Genius, mid the chilling cloud
Of frozen Penury, unheard complain;
Still unregarded speak its ills aloud,
And urge its modest merits, but in vain?

Still must the Bard, whose emulative lays
Shew ripen'd genius join'd to judgement chaste,
Pass in the turf-built roofless cot his days,
And pine unfed amid the dreary waste!

Such was lamented virtuous Burns' hard case,
Whom pining Want, with Misery combin'd,
Press'd, sadly press'd, along life's arduous race,
And damp'd the glowing ardour of his mind.

Oft when gay Fancy, in her painted vest,
To beauteous imag'ry his soul would form,
Or flights sublime, pale Hunger thought repress'd,
And chas'd th' idea, with native genius warm.

What though he scap'd Obscurity's drear doom,
And gave his merits to the blaze of day;
Yet Poverty diffus'd its sadd'ning gloom,
And Patronage deny'd its friendly ray.

Oft would his susceptible bosom heave,
To think of Fate's inexorable lot;
Oft would the sad, the just reflexion grieve,
"The world applauded—but the world forgot."

Had the warm sunshine of protecting gold
Beam'd its kind lustre on her hapless son,
Then to the world the sad tale were not told,
That Scotia pities only Burns undone.

No gen'rous hand, with kind indulgent care,
Reach'd its benignant influence to the Bard;
Bade him, while yet alive, life's blessings share,
Or gave to Merit its deserv'd reward.

Ill could his soul, inform'd with genial fire,
And kindled at the Muses' sacred shrine,
Submit to want what Nature must require,
Nor at the melancholy lot repine.

Alas! the conflict prey'd upon his heart,
And dry'd the source of happiness below,
Till Death, with piercing but with friendly dart,
Added a martyr to the lists of woe.

Over his urn let weeping Genius stand,
And mourn his fav'rite's sad untimely grave,
Point to th' instructive tale, with trembling hand,
Which tells a pitiless world refus'd to save—

Refus'd to save whom Poesy had taught
To pour th' immitable artless line;
Whose breast, with Nature's richest treasures fraught,
Bade sober judgement fiction's rage confine.

Who, like his brother Bards, with native fire
Pour'd the melodious energy of song;
Doom'd too, like them, unpity'd to expire,
Or drag a weary load of life along.

Yet long, O Scotia, shall revolving years
In slow array their circling orbit run,
Ere Genius or Compassion chase their tears
For this thy hapless, thy neglected son.

Oft shall the pensive foot of Genius rest
Near the sad marble which his corpse inurns,
Oft shall Compassion heave her heaving breast,
And sigh with pity at the name of Burns!

NINFEILD.

MR. URBAN, *Pentonville, Sept.* 8.

IF the following piece, in praise of the Lord, imitated from the Dutch, should be deemed worthy of admission into the Gentleman's Magazine, its insertion will oblige, R. L.

GREAT CAUSE! on whom the universe depends,
Boundless thy pow'r, eternal is thy throne;
Thy nature reason's highest reach transcends,
But all in earth and heav'n to thee is known;
Before the sun and stars diffus'd their light,
Before Creation spoke its Maker's fame,
In happiness and glory infinite
Thou reign'dst, through all eternity the same!

Father of life! almighty source of all!
Thine eye alone the wondrous scheme surveys;
Creation rose from nothing at thy call;
Thou spak'st the word—the universe was made.
With hopes immortal, thirst for endless joy,
Thou gav'st from dust frail man his humble birth;
Thou bad'st him reason's heav'nly pow'r employ,
And bear the image of his God on earth.

But soon black Guilt defac'd the fair design,
Stern Justice urg'd the law, and wav'd her rod;
Yet, ingrate as he was, oh grace divine!
Thou still remain'dst his Father and his God.
Mercy the wand'ring prodigal beheld,
Wisdom divine its beams effulgent pour'd,
The clouds of gloomy Ignorance dispell'd,
And Truth and Virtue's genial reign restor'd.

Taught by thy word, the philosophic mind
Fram'd just ideas of thy pow'r and love,
Improv'd society, and led mankind
To form themselves on earth for joys above.

To man's degenerate race, mere moving clay, [light!
How great thy mercies, Lord of life and
Oh, to our souls the beams of truth display,
Or all is dark impenetrable night!

To God, th' eternal source of love and joy,
My grateful soul her noblest pow'rs shall raise;
Let the whole universe its voice employ,
And join in chorus to its Maker's praise.
To all extends his care, his love, his grace;
Then let each heart and voice, with sweet accord,
Through all the regions of unbounded space,
Sing, Holy, holy, holy, is the Lord!

Monody to the Memory of HARMAN JONES, *Esq. Captain in the Somerset Fencibles, who lately died in the Isle of Jersey.*

LONG as calm mem'ry, from my infant age,
With retrospective glance can clearly roll,
Noting the changes on this earthly stage,
Dear was the vernal season to my soul;

And still, when sullen Eurus left our coast,
And young Favonius breath'd amid our bow'rs,
I felt a joy beyond a monarch's boast,
And gaz'd with rapture on the earliest flow'rs.

But now each primrose tust, each violet braid,
And fragrant valley-bell, escapes my care,
Left with a mute cold careless'ness to fade,
"And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

For, when I thought the charming hour was nigh,
As erst, my rural pleasures to attend,
A chilling blight fell from a low'ring sky,
And the sad tidings came, "I lost a friend!"

I saw his wasting frame, with silent grief,
Ere to Cæsaria's fatal shore he cross'd;
And hop'd the Southern breeze would give relief, [lost!
But hop'd in vain.—I mourn him ever

Oft have I prais'd, with youthful fire elate,
Whate'er peculiarly seem'd great or good,
Which yet I wish were true:—but, oh, sad fate
Of life! these feelings must be still with-stood.

For, while I gave mere semblance Virtue's due, [song,
And almost triumph'd in the gen'rous
Experience, matron sage, with mirror true,
Too soon, alas! convinc'd me I was wrong.

In her authentic glass I could descry
Shapes of ingratitude I blush to name;
But now, with bright discriminating eye,
She leads me on a nobler road to fame.

No more then shall this ardent zeal to praise,
This fond enthusiastic warmth of heart;
Nor shall an unknown meteor's transient blaze
Again allure my Muse from truth to part.

If, thus enrapt, in Fancy's range, I bow,
A pensive pilgrim, o'er thy life-lorn bier,
And bind, dear Jones, sad cypress round thy brow,
While bursts the big involuntary tear.

If I record thy sterling worth, thy taste,
Thy sense of honour, gloriously defin'd;
Thy genuine humour, with sound judgement grac'd;
Thy feeling bosom, and thy liberal mind;

I do but take, for Friendship's holy shrine,
A modest type, from nature, of the past;
A wreath, which, when bedew'd with tears like mine,
The grateful testimonial sure will last.

S. E.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF A LADY.
Written in a Grove, near a Monument erected to her Memory.

MILD be the breeze that fans the sacred grove, [rest,
Peace to the vale where Laura's ashes
Never with foot unhallow'd hither rove,
Th' unfeeling hind to leave thy urn unblest!

O gentle Spirit, yet, with look benign,
Smile on the spot where erst thou lov'dst to stray; [decline,
Where, rear'd by thee, the pensive flow'rs
Shed all their fragrance, and their bright array.

And, oh! forgive, if recent grief attune
The tributary meed, in rustic lay,
To weep thee wasted from these groves too soon,
By kindred seraphs, to immortal day.

Here shalt thou ever cause the heart-felt sigh,
Fancy thy form shall ever picture here,
As when the hectic blush and languid eye
Beam'd on the scene, and drew the frequent tear.

Ah! think not ye, who, with the sprightly throng, [move;
In youth and beauty, midst the dances
Think not the Muse, though mournful be the song, [reprove;
Forbids your smile, or would your joys

But yet remember (may remembrance teach!) [shone;
How late, how bright, departed Laura
May her untimely fate give heed to each,
And sympathetic sighs her fate bemoan!

Though fair Hygeia's bloom upon the cheek
Glow like the rose that scents the Western gale,

Let

Let equal beauty to th' unthinking ſpeak,
Which one revolving moon hath render'd pale.

No farther let the Muſe her worth diſcloſe,
Nor of her merit's praiſes trite rehearſe,
As oft the eulogy abundant flows,
Unmerited, in adulation's verſe.

Rather let each endearing tie that's broke
Impreſs her mem'ry in th'afflicted breaſt;
Teach us reſign'd to meet the fatal ſtroke,
Be good as Laura, and as Laura bleſt.

ODE

TO THE SOMERSET MEDICAL SOCIETY.

BY DR. CRANE.

I.

TO great Apollo, firſt, the Sire
Of Phyſic, we devote the lyre,
And bow before his hallow'd ſhrine,
The founder of an art divine.
Next, to the Coan Sage we tune our lays,
And pay the tribute of exalted praiſe;
The path untrod who firſt with ſkill explor'd, [was ſtor'd;
Whoſe mind with Nature's choiceſt gifts
To whom her ſecrets ſhe reveal'd,
And nothing from his ſight conceal'd;
Who firſt imbib'd the ſacred lore,
And then diſplay'd its bounteous ſtore,
Recording, in his faithful page,
Sage leſſons for each future age;
The breathing images his pencil drew
Poſterity with admiration view!

II.

To Celſus, next, we give applauſe;
Of Nature who detail'd the Laws
In terms replete with graceful eaſe,
Such as great Cæſar's ſelf might pleaſe;
In whom ſuch ſkill and judgement were combin'd,
As charm, inſtruct, and benefit, mankind;
Nor could Ambition ever hope to raiſe
A fairer candidate for deathleſs praiſe.
'Twas his with clearneſs to diſpenſe
The Coan's light, with added ſenſe;
Give emanation to his fire,
And in each glowing breaſt inſpire
The ſame unſhaken fervent zeal,
The ſafety of the public weal.
Such was the Grecian, ſuch the Roman name,
Deſerving each th' eternal wreath of fame.

III.

But can no bright examples come
But what proceed from Greece or Rome?
Shall not Britannia urge her claim,
Entitled to her ſhare of fame;
Or rather her ſuperior triumph boaſt
In Sydenham alone, himſelf an hoſt;
Immortal Sydenham! whoſe faithful page
Will ſtand to teſt of each ſucceeding age?
The reaſon's plain; this artiſt drew
As Nature pointed out the view;
Gave us the ſymptoms as they are,
In which invention had no ſhare;
No man in ſcience knowledge gains
But from inceſſant care and pains;
And thoſe in practice merit juſt applauſe
Whoſe diligence detects the peccant cauſe.

IV.

Be this our conſtant care and aim,
Our paſſport at the gate of fame;
If ſome contrive a ſhorter way
To ſhine the pageant of a day;
Who pay to lofty domeſtic court,
And lean precarious on ſuch frail ſupport;
Who loſe their eleemoſinary fees
The moment when they can no longer pleaſe;
Set up in haſte, in haſte pull'd down,
The dupes of the caprice of town;
Bluſh, Science, bluſh! if theſe are ways
By which ſome few their fortunes raiſe;
If ſuch there are, let men of parts
Scorn to deſcend to ſuch mean arts;
On the broad baſis of deſert we claim
A decent ſhare of profit and of fame.

J. C. *(Wells.)*

Elegy on the Death of Miſs ANNA MARRIOT, *of* Needham, *in* Suffolk.

IF the blown roſe with leaves ſhould ſtrew
The bed where late it bloom'd ſo fair,
Much fond attention though it drew
While adding perfume to the air,
We mourn not; 'tis the common fate;
A few ſhort days their longeſt date.

Yet, if the op'ning bud be torn,
By ſome rude hand, ere it diſplay
Thoſe vivid hues it ſhould have worn
In its meridian's brighter day,
We then lament; and, ſighing, tell
How fair it ſhew'd, how ſoon it fell!

Fair Chriſtabel was youth's fair roſe,
Juſt op'ning to meridian prime;
Each varied tint that beauty knows
Was her's, unhurt by art or time;
While innocence with ſweetneſs ſtrove,
By turns, to win eſteem and love.

Bright Genius deign'd the maid to lead
Along the paths ſhe decks ſo fair,
And there delighted would ſhe tread
With penſive brow and timid air;
And, with the pencil's varied hue,
Call forth to being beauties new.

But Death relentleſs would not ſpare
The lovely maid, to Genius dear;
Nor learned art, nor tender care,
Prevent our grief, or calm a fear.
Then mourn for gentle Chriſtabel;
In youth's fair morn admir'd ſhe fell!

CANZONETTE OF THE ABBE PARRINI.

VOLANO i giorni rapidi
Del caro viver mio,
E giunta in ſul pendio
Precipita l'età.
Le belle oimé, che al fingere
Han lingua coſi preſta,
Sol mi ripiton queſta
Ingrata verità.

Con

Con quelle ochiate mutole
Con quel contegno avaro,
Mi dicono assai chiaro
Noi non siam più per te.
E fuggono, e sollegiano
Tra gioventù vivace,
E rendono loquace
L'occhio, la mano, e il piè.

Che far? Degg'io di lagrime
Bagnar per questo il ciglio?
Ah no miglior consiglio
E' di godere ancor.
Se già di mi ti teneri
Colsi mia parte in Gnido,
Lasciamo che a quel lido
Vada con altri l'amor.

Volgan le spalle candide
Volgano a me le belle;
Ogni piacer con elle
Non se ne parte alfin.
A Bacco, all'amicizia
Sacro i venturi giorni.
Cadano i morti, e s'orni
D'Ellera il misto crin.

Che fai sù questa cetera
Corda che amor sonasti?
Male al tenor contrasti
Del novo mio piacer.
Or decantar dilettami
Trà i miei giocondi amici,
Auguri a lor felici
Versando dal bicchier

Fugge la instabil Venere
Con la stagion de' fiori;
Ma tu lico ristori
Quando il dicembre uscì,
Amor con l'età fervida
Convien che si dilegue
Ma l'amistà ne segue
Fino al estremo dì.

Le belle, che or s'involano
Schife da noi lontano
Verranci allor pian piano
Lor brindisi ad offrir.
Enoi; compagni amabili,
Che far conesse allora?
Seco un bicchiere ancora
Bevere, & poi morir.

(A Translation is requested.)

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD ARUNDELL, ON HIS BIRTH-DAY.

INDEED, my Lord, I meant to pay
Some tribute to your natal day,
But, coming to your palace-gate,
I found I had arriv'd too late,
And could not force my way.

Full many a minstrel near the door,
The ag'd, the sick, the lame, the poor,
Their grateful carols sung,
Sung gay, as if at home;
Till all the stately dome
With acclamations rung,
And this their hymn of honest praise:
"God save the object of our lays!
Long live the noble Master of the Place,
Possess'd of ev'ry virtue, ev'ry grace!
In him we live, by him are fed,
He has our hearts, we have his bread;
Long life, and ev'ry blessing, crown his head!"

J. J.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.
No. XXV.

OFT have I seen a timely-parted guest,
In choicest spirits, yet with steady pace,
Hie home well pleas'd, and with expanded heart;
Who, in the conference that he holds with Madam,
Repeats the bill of fare, to aid her mem'ry
How best to vary it, when his turn comes round
To feast the friendly set next week again.
But see, his face is pale, of ashy semblance,
His eye-balls sunk within his dizzy head,
Or staring ghastly, like a strangled man;
His mouth awry; his voice in utt'rance struggling;
His feet sink under him, as one that reels,
And falls down flat, and is by fits subdu'd.
Look on the floor; the sot, you see, is wallowing;
His new carv'd fashion doublet smear'd with filth;
Like some sick dog, or swine o'er-plung'd in mire;
It cannot be but that he is dead drunk.
The least of all these signs is horrible.

II HENRY VI. iii. 2.

I do remember a Jew,
And hereabout, at early morn, he paces,
With wallet on his back, and peering eye,
Crying, 'Old clothes to sell;' sallow his looks;
A bushy beard had cover'd well his breast;
And in his tawdry shop a wardrobe hung,
A velvet coat full-trimm'd, and other suits
Of worn-out fashions; and, before his door,
Doublets and jerkins, of all sorts and sizes,
Green, scarlet, buff and blue, and rusty black;
Remnants of playhouse dresses, tarnish'd silks,
Were pompously display'd to make a show.
Noting variety, to myself I said,
An if a man did need a disguise now
To rob o' th' high-way, or lead on a mob,
Here's a convenient spot to try it on.
Being Saturday, the beggar's shop is shut.

ROMEO V. I.

At first, the Freshman,
Lounging and strutting in his cap and gown;
And then the plodding Soph, with his logic,
And ready-answering scheme, taking degree,
Important in the schools; and then the Fellow,
Feasting on gaw-day, after Latin speech
Made to his Founder's mitre; then a Proctor,

In

In full round velvet sleeves, and hood of ermine,
Jealous of forms, polite, yet strict to guard
The reputation of unheeded youth
From dice and ev'ning revels; then, Head of House,
With wife long courted, in snug lodgings, blest,
Full of quaint puns and college anecdotes,
At chapel and in convocation constant,
And gives good dinners oft. His turn comes next
To be the worshipful Vice-chancellor;
The weighty charge and honours resting on him
With dignity he bears; for his wise conduct
No praise too great which the big theatre
At Learning's proud Encenia crouded, yields,
And echoes with the sound. The last reward,
Befitting best such academic merit,
Is some rich canonization,
With audits, options, sinecures, and fines.

AS YOU LIKE IT, ii. 7.
MASTER SHALLOW.

MEDITATION, AN ELEGY.

HOW slow and solemn peals yon doleful knell, [mould'ring tow'r!
And screech-owls screaming from the
While horrid sprites stalk ghastly o'er the dell,
And fairies skip it to the silent bow'r!

Or, at the windows of the sick man's house,
The fatal harbingers of tyrant Death,
With fearful sounds, alarm his weeping spouse, [breath.
Watching to catch the wretch's quiv'ring

These scenes best suit my melancholy breast;
In them I love to pass the midnight hour;
Unheedful of the down charms of rest,
Contemn the fancy'd sweets of Morpheus' pow'r.

Think'st, then, thou son of luxury and ease,
That all the joys of Comus and his train
Can aught impart my throbbing heart to please? [vain.
No, no; their boasted arts to me are

Vain is the pow'r of wine and all its noise,
And vain the solace of the flowing bowl;
They ne'er impart those solid heart-felt joys
Which Meditation gives unto the soul.

With thee, sweet heav'nly Maid, oh, let me dwell, [mind!
And with thy pensive strains assuage my
With thee sequester'd, in a lonely cell,
I'll quit the transient pleasures of mankind.

And when the awful finisher of Fate,
Grim Death, shall call my active soul away,
Then, unto mansions of celestial state,
She'll soar aloft in everlasting day,
Freed from those earthly ties that clog her wing,
On bright immortal pinions she shall soar,
Eternal hallelujahs ever sing,
When matter, time, and space, shall be no more;

But in those streams of everlasting joy,
That from eternal founts for ever flow,
In full fruition, pleasures to enjoy,
That neither end nor limitation know.

W. C—P—M.

*** *As a just Tribute to a Man, whose Memory every true Friend to his Country will long revere, as the steady and unshaken Supporter of Constitutional Liberty, we are happy to present our Readers with the following Epitaph on the late* JOHN SAWBRIDGE, *Esq. of* Ollantigh. *By a Friend.*

HERE Sawbridge lies; a man of worth approv'd,
In virtue stern; yet mild, rever'd, belov'd.
Yes; one of genuine long-try'd worth lies here; [tear,
Here all who knew him pour th' impassion'd
Yet, though those tears emotions strong display, [away!
May they ne'er wash that honour'd name
That name for others may the marble keep,
Like us to read it, and with us to weep!

ON THE BISHOP OF LLANDAFF'S "APOLOGY FOR THE BIBLE."

Concordes in animas. Christus revocabit in unum.

THE bold Goliath of a lawless band
Stalk'd, with insulting triumph, through the land;
And, as across the path of truth he trod,
"Defy'd the armies of the living God."
Llandaff came forth, and, cloth'd in raiment white,
Upheld the mirror of eternal light,
The bond and seal of man's redemption shew'd,
Whilst firm belief in every bosom glow'd.
The vile Blasphemer, struck with sudden fear,
Dropp'd from his trembling hand the faithless spear.

J. J.

EPIGRAMMA.

per J. H. PUGH, *e Coll. Christ. Cant.*

"CUR tua corripias nostris sævissima labris,
Ah, cur amplexus forma venusta fugit?"
Sic timidæ queritur nymphæ puer; illa sed ægrum
Oblectans, libat denuo labra procl.
Oh! mea lux, dum sic dubiis agitantur horas,
Fortibus hærebit sæcula fidus amor.

A Translation is requested.

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

Lieut. Col. Crawford's Letter of June 18, *continued from p. 606.*

This salient point was strongly occupied with infantry, as well as the heights and village of Altenberg, and on the height above Hermanstein the principal part of the cavalry was formed, being supported by infantry posted in the wood in their rear; the artillery was distributed upon the spots most favourable for raking the face of the position. In this order Gen. Le Fevre waited the arrival of the rest of the corps; had it come up before the Archduke attacked, the Austrians must have retired across the Lhan at Weltzlar. His Royal Highness, perfectly aware of this circumstance, resolved not to delay his attack a moment after the Saxon cavalry should have arrived. This did not happen till seven in the evening, and the disposition was then made in general as follows: the squadrons of the Austrian cavalry regiment of Carachy, supported by that of Nassau, were ordered to charge the left, and the Saxon cavalry the front of the heights above Hermanstein, while the Austrian grenadiers attacked the enemy's centre in the wood; the left wing was kept back. The regiment of Carachy advanced through the hollow ways and ravines, and, when arrived at the top of the height, charged the enemy with a degree of intrepidity that must do them immortal honour; but, as they were very much broken by the extreme badness of the ground, and as the French cavalry were numerous, and drawn up in perfect order to receive them, they were repulsed. The regiment of Nassau had, in the mean time, reached the summit, and formed; they therefore received the regiment of Carachy, which rallied under their protection, charged the enemy again with part of the Nassau on their flanks, and part as a second line; and, after as regular a shock as could take place, they proved victorious. This happened before the Saxon cavalry had reached their point of attack, or the grenadiers had arrived at the wood; and the enemy, finding themselves taken in flank, and most vigorously pursued, retired; the first line with great precipitation abandoning the salient point of their centre; and their defeated cavalry threw itself in disorder into the wood behind their infantry. Part of the regiments of Carachy and Nassau followed them, cut to pieces a battalion which had formed where the road leading from Wetzlar to Grieffenstein enters the woods, and took several pieces of cannon; but, upon endeavouring to continue the pursuit still farther, they were received by the second line of French infantry, who gave them a severe fire, and obliged them to return out of the wood to form again. However, they brought off all the cannon and ammunition-waggons that they had taken. The enemy still kept the heights of Altenberg, their line extending thence towards Alfteden on the Dille. The Austrian grenadiers now attacked and defeated the French infantry in the wood. In the rear of the enemy's left flank, at the distance of about two English miles, lay the village of Barghausen on the Dille. In the vicinity of that village the wood retires from Dille in the form of a half circle, leaving a considerable space of open ground; through this, the road by which the left of Gen. le Fevre's corps was obliged to retreat, passes and enters the wood again over an height that affords an excellent position for infantry, not only for being so immediately on the edge of the wood, but more especially as the edge of it is covered, in the greatest part of its extent, by a ravine that is very difficult to cross. It was on this height that the enemy had formed three battalions, with a battery of artillery, to receive their corps that had been defeated by the Austrian cavalry and grenadiers; and at the same time, finding that victory was declared in favour of the Austrians, they retired their right from the heights of Altenberg, forming the troops that had occupied that wing of the position in the thick wood which was immediately in their rear. Four squadrons of Saxon cavalry, as if determined to emulate the exemplary conduct of the Imperial troops, together with a squadron of the regiment of Carachy, advanced through that part of the wood which had been cleared by the grenadiers, and, without waiting for further support, and not accompanied either by cannon or infantry, defiled along the road, and scrambled through the ravine under the enemy's fire, formed, and attacked the height which I have just described: after suffering great loss, they broke the three battalions, cut down every man who could not save himself by flight in the wood, and took the cannon. The night now came on, and put an end to that very brilliant affair. Nothing could surpass the steadiness and intrepidity with which the Austrian and Saxon troops executed his Royal Highness's masterly and decisive manœuvre. The loss of the Austrians and Saxons amounted to about 500 men, including several officers; that of the French, judging from the numbers left on the field, and from the accounts given by deserters and prisoners, and by the inhabitants of the country through which they passed in their retreat, must have been very great. It is reported that Gen. Le Fevre, who commanded in person, was wounded badly in the arm. Having failed in this attempt

to make himself master of this important position, Gen. Jourdan determined to raise the blockade of Ehrenbreitstein, and re-cross the Rhine. Four of the six divisions which composed his army have directed their march towards Neuwied, the two others towards Seigburg, Cologne, and Dusseldorf. On the 16th, the Archduke marched in pursuit of Gen. La Fevre to Grieffenstein, where he was joined by Gen. Kray, who had crossed the Lahn that morning at Lenhu. On the 16th, his Royal Highness marched to Renberodt; the advanced guard pushing on to Altenkirchen, and on the 18th to Hackenbourg. The corps at Limburg, Nassau, and Weilbourg, crossed the Lahn, and pursued General Jourdan by Montabauer and Thierdorf, whilst the Partisan corps on the right advanced to the Sieg. But, notwithstanding the utmost diligence has been made use of by the Austrians, no affair of consequence has taken place since the 15th; as the enemy have retired on all sides with the utmost precipitation. Intelligence is just received that Marshal Wurmser's posts in the front of Manheim were attacked on the 14th instant; and that his Excellency defeated the enemy, and took from them several cannon.

Head-quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Hackenbourg, June 20.

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that his Royal Highness the Archduke's advanced corps, commanded by General Kray, advanced yesterday morning, at day-break, in pursuit of that part of the enemy's army, which, after uniting at Altenkirchen, was retiring, under the orders of General Kleber, towards Siegburg on the Sieg, with the intention of proceeding thence to Cologn and Dusseldorf. General Kleber found himself under the necessity of halting that day on the heights that lay between Kirpen and Ukareth, on the great road to Siegburg, in order to give time for his reserve, ammunition, and baggage, to pass the Sieg. He therefore occupied the very advantageous position that these heights afford, with about 24,000 men. The front of both his wings, as well as his flanks, were covered by two deep ravines, that could only be passed at a very few points. The approach to his center was about three hundred yards broad, and ran along a ridge that connected this position with the Heights of Kirpen, and in which the two ravines above mentioned take their source. At the village of Kirpen there is another range of advantageous heights, parallel to those where the enemy was posted; their right (looking towards Ukareth) terminates in a deep ravine; their left on a plain opposite to the enemy's center. This plain is bounded on its left by a small wood that extends towards the ravine, which covered the enemy's right wing, leaving the approach to their center close on its right. From this wood a long range of inclosures and small copses, intermixed with two villages and several scattered houses, extended in a parallel direction to the right of the enemy's position, nearly on a line with the Heights of Kirpen. On the Alterkirchen side of Kirpen, about seven hundred yards from the latter, is a third range of heights, which take exactly the same direction as those I have just described, their right being covered with a deep ravine, their center and left falling gradually into a plain that is bounded by Kirpen, and by the inclosures and small villages above-mentioned. Gen. Kray's corps consisted of about 15,000 men, viz. 32 squadrons of light cavalry, 8 battalions of grenadiers, 6 battalions of fusileers, 2 battalions of Sclavonian light infantry, with a corps of riflemen, and a proportionate number of heavy and horse artillery. The Austrian hussars fell in with a large patrole of the enemy at the village of Weyerbusch, and drove it back to Kirpen; there they came up with Gen. Kleber's posts, which they immediately forced back towards his position, and Gen. Kray's advanced guard, consisting of one Sclavonian light infantry and one Walloon battalion, with several squadrons of light cavalry, and some horse-artillery, formed upon the Heights of Kirpen. Gen. Kleber, who could easily discover Gen. Kray's strength, immediately determined upon attacking part of the infantry of his right wing, advanced into the wood that bounded the plain below the Heights of Kirpen, and into the inclosures and villages that extended thence between the two positions; and the cavalry of that wing marched in the rear of the infantry, ready to advance and attack Gen. Kray's left, as soon as the latter (the infantry) should have established itself along the edge of the plain. A small part of the infantry of this left wing advanced through the ravines against Gen. Kray's right, in order to prevent his detaching thence; whilst his principal body of cavalry, supported by nine battalions of infantry, and a great proportion of heavy artillery, marched from his center against the heights of Kirpen. The Austrian cavalry, which was posted near Kirpen, attacked the French cavalry as they were forming at the head of the ridge before described; but, partly from the fire which they received in their left flank from the wood, and partly from the very great superiority of numbers, they were repulsed. However, the battalion of Walloons and Sclavonian light infantry kept their ground, the cavalry rallied under their protection, and in this situation the advanced guard waited the enemy's attack. The French cavalry, as soon as its formation was completed, advanced against the Heights of Kirpen, and, supported by a part of their

infantry

infantry, drove back the Austrian cavalry, the Sclavonian battalion, and the artillery, all of whom retired behind the line of the position in the rear. The Walloon battalion, commanded by Col. Brady, stood firm, repulsed the repeated and combined attacks that were made upon it, and at last, finding itself surrounded, began its retreat through the village towards the position, which it effected in a manner that deserves to be represented as an example of bravery and discipline, which may be equalled, but can never be surpassed. The French were now masters of the village and Heights of Kirpen; their right wing had established itself on the edge of the inclosures and in the villages that border the plain, and their left extended from Kirpen in a parallel line to the Austrians, with whose right it was already engaged in a distant musquetry fire. Gen. Kray formed his advanced guard again behind his center as a reserve, and remained upon his position to receive the formidable attack that the enemy were now preparing to make upon him. Gen. Kleber brought a great quantity of artillery on the Height of Kirpen, and formed two principal attacks; the one with two lines of cavalry, supported by his right wing of infantry, against Gen. Kray's left, and the other with nine battalions of infantry, supported by a large body of cavalry against the center, whilst his left advanced sufficiently to keep the Austrian right in check. The enemy now attacked Gen. Kray's left wing, and defeated his cavalry, as their great superiority of numbers gave them an opportunity of gaining its flank. But the battalion and the battery, which occupied a height on the left of the infantry position, changed their front, and kept up such a heavy fire on the flank of the French cavalry as checked their pursuit. The Austrian cavalry rallied, under the protection of this able manœuvre, and, returning to the charge, supported by four squadrons of Saxons, who had just arrived, drove back the French into the villages and defiles from which they had advanced, and decided the affair on that side. Whilst this was going on, the nine battalions, and the cavalry that were formed at Kirpen, advanced against the center of the Austrian position, supported by a most formidable fire of artillery. This point was occupied by three battalions and some squadrons of cavalry in the first line, to which the advanced guard, that had been obliged to abandon Kirpen, formed, as has been before observed, a second line. These most gallant troops allowed the French to approach them within 3 hundred paces without firing, except from their cannon. The first line of infantry then gave a general discharge, and charged with their bayonets. This decisive movement produced the desired effect; the French gave way; Gen Kray's cavalry pursued them into the village, and the Austrians proved finally victorious. They were not, however, in sufficient force to profit of this victory in the manner they might otherwise have done, especially as the enemy's broken troops were received by a strong reserve, and as their right still remained in the villages and inclosures which they had taken possession of in the beginning of the action; Gen Kray was therefore obliged to content himself with forcing the enemy to abandon the Heights of Kirpen. In the evening Gen. Kleber retired his right wing into his position; but a battalion at the extremity of his left, that had advanced to turn the right of the Austrians, was completely cut off. Thus ended an affair, which, though less important than that of the 15th, near Wetzlar, because the object of contention was not of such magnitude, may, with justice, be styled equally brilliant; particularly when we consider that the French had more than double the force of the Austrians. Gen. Kray lost between five and six hundred men: the enemy had above seven hundred taken prisoners, left several hundred dead on the field, and, according to all reports, had a very great number wounded. Gen. Kray retreated last night, as soon as it was dark, across the Sieg at Siegbourg, whence he is directing his march towards Dusseldorf, and Gen. Jourdan has recrossed the Rhine with the rest of his army at Neuwied.

Downing-street, July 1. Dispatches have been this day received from Col. Graham, dated at the head-quarters of Gen. Beaulieu, Cagliano, near Rovoredo, June the 13th and 14th; by which it appears, that nothing material had occurred in that quarter since the 31st of May.

Admiralty-Office, July 2. Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Onslow, commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels at Plymouth, to Mr. Nepean, June 30, 1796.

Herewith I have the pleasure to inclose a letter from Capt. Tomlinson, of his Majesty's ship La Suffisante, containing particulars of his success in capturing the Morgan French privateer, and recapturing the six English merchant ships, named in the inclosed list, that had been taken by her, and which you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. So complete a piece of service, performed by a vessel of such small force as the Suffisante, I am persuaded their Lordships will admit, reflects great credit on Capt. Tomlinson, his officers, and men.

La Suffisante, Plymouth, June 30.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you that his Majesty's sloop La Suffisante, under my command, has retaken two English merchant-

chant-ships, on the 27th inst. near the Isle de Bas, from Oporto, loaded with wine. I gained intelligence from the prisoners, that the French privateer which they belonged to carried 16 guns and 10 swivels; and that on the preceding day she was to the northward of Scilly, in chace of several English vessels: I therefore immediately dispatched the prizes, with orders to go to Plymouth, and stood in for the French coast between Ushant and the Isle de Bas, in hopes of meeting her on her return, or any other prizes that she should send into Morlaix or Brest. On the following morning I had the good fortune to discover the above-mentioned privateer, and four loaded merchant-ships (her prizes) standing towards us; and, as I fetched within gun-shot of the privateer, we gave her several broadsides as we passed on opposite tacks; and, on our putting about to follow him, he made the signal for his prizes to disperse. They were then about seven miles from us to the N. W. At one P. M. we fetched very near her lee-quarter, and opened a well-directed fire of musquetry upon them from forward, which obliged them to strike before we could get along-side to bring our great guns to bear upon her. As the greatest dispatch was necessary, to enable us to overtake the prizes, which were endeavouring to escape by steering on different directions, I ordered Lieut. Pickford to take command of the privateer, to send the French captain and officers on-board the Suffisante immediately, and then to make sail and assist me in taking the merchant-ships; which service was performed very much to my satisfaction, he having taken two of them, one of which I had not the least hopes of his being able to come up with, as she was very far to the windward. To the very spirited and active behaviour of the officers and crew of the Suffisante I consider myself in a great measure indebted for our success, which is as complete as I could wish it to be; for, exclusive of the privateer, which is a fine copper-bottomed brig, capable of doing much mischief, we have likewise retaken six valuable English merchant-ships, which are all that she had captured.

Parliament-street, July 4. Dispatches, of which the following are copies, have been received from Lieutenant General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas.

Sir, *St. Lucia, May 22, 1796.*

In addition to my letter of the 2d of May, I have the honour to acquaint you that Major-General Whyte has returned from Berbice; which colony accepted of the terms offered to Demerary, and is now in our quiet possession.

I am &c. R. Abercromby.

Sir, *St. Lucia, May 22, 1796.*

In my letter of the 4th of May I had the honour to acquaint you of the unsuccessful attack of the enemy's batteries on the side of the Grand Cul de Sac; and, as it had been previously determined that the principal attack on the enemy's works should be made on the north side of Morne Fortuné by the ridge of Duchasseux, every exertion was made to complete the road for erecting the necessary batteries, and to bring forward the artillery and ammunition. On the 16th instant, the batteries, consisting of eighteen pieces of ordnance, were opened. These could only be considered in the light of a first parallel. The second parallel is now nearly complete, and the lodgment for the last or third is to be made to-morrow. If this operation should be attended with the effect expected from it, it is probable that we shall, in the course of ten or twelve days, be in possession of the enemy's works upon Morne Fortuné. It is difficult for me to give an adequate idea of the ground on which we are obliged to act. The natural obstruction, as well as every obstacle that the enemy could throw in our way, render the post of Morne Fortuné not only respectable, but in a high degree difficult to be subdued. As the enemy still retained possession of the Vigie, and as they only held it with a slender force, it appeared of consequence to get possession of it, as it would shorten our line of attack, and cover our right flank; and also as it gave us in some degree the command of the carenage. For this purpose, on the night of the 17th instant, the 31st regiment, happening to be the regiment nearest at hand, was ordered to march immediately after it was dark to take possession of the Vigie, where the enemy had not apparently more than from one hundred and fifty to two hundred men. The first part of the attack succeeded to our wish; a battery of three eighteen-pounders, which was feebly defended, was seized, the guns spiked and thrown over the precipice. There remained on the summit of the hill one large gun and a field-piece, which the regiment was ordered to take possession of. Unfortunately the guide was wounded, and the troops became uncertain of the right approach to the hill: while in this situation the enemy's grape-shot took effect to such a degree, as induced Lieut.-Col. Hay to order the regiment to retreat, which it did with considerable loss. Lieut. Col. Macdonald handsomely advanced with part of the grenadiers, to cover the retreat of the 31st regiment, which he accomplished. It is proper to observe, that a right attack on the Vigie was indispensably necessary, as three batteries of the enemy flanked the neck of land which connects the Vigie with the main; and in general in this country, when

you have to march to attack an enemy's post, who have artillery, and where it is impossible for you to advance with any on your part, it is almost a matter of necessity to attack at night.

Hitherto the troops continue healthy, notwithstanding their exertions and fatigue.

I am, &c. RALPH ABERCROMBY.

Head-quarters, St. Lucia, May 31.

Sir, In my letter of May 22 I acquainted you that on the day following we intended to make a lodgement as near to the enemy's works as possible. This, however, was deferred from necessity till the 24th. The 27th, 53d, and 57th regiments had been previously placed near the point of attack. On the morning of the 24th the 27th regiment lodged themselves upon two different points, the nearest of which was not more than five hundred yards from the fort. The enemy made a vigorous effort to dislodge them; but, by the good conduct and spirit of Brig.-Gen. Moore, and the steady and intrepid behaviour of the officers and men of the 27th regiment, the enemy were twice repulsed with considerable loss, and before night the troops were completely under cover: at the same time the communication to the posts occupied by the 27th regiment was carried on with the utmost vigour, and two batteries for eight pieces of artillery were begun. Upon the evening of the 24th the enemy demanded a suspension of arms until noon the next day, which was granted till eight in the morning: a capitulation of the whole island ensued. On the 26th the garrison, to the amount of two thousand men, marched out and laid down their arms, and are become prisoners of war. Pidgeon island is in our possession: the 55th regiment has been detached to Souffriere and Vieux Fort, to receive the submission of the garrisons of those places. From Souffriere we have been informed that peaceable possession has been given; from Vieux Fort there is no report. The principal object of the blockade of Morne Fortuné has been obtained. The enemy has been prevented from escaping into the woods; their troops, whom they call regulars, have been made prisoners of war, and the armed negroes have been in a considerable degree disarmed. Our operations have been attended with considerable labour and fatigue; roads were every where to be made through a mountainous and rugged country, artillery and ammunition to be carried forward, and the line of investment, extending about ten miles, to be supplied with provisions, without the assistance of carriages, and with few horses. It is but justice to the troops to say, that their conduct has been meritorious; that they have undergone an uncommon share of fatigue with cheerfulness, and in several instances have given proofs of the greatest intrepidity. We are under great obligations to Brig.-Gen. Knox for planning and executing the road of communication from Choc Bay, by Chabot, to Morne Duchatteaux. Brig.-Gen. Lloyd, of the royal artillery, and Capt. Hay, the chief engineer, may justly claim their share of praise. Brig. Gen. Hope has on all occasions most willingly come forward and exerted himself in times of danger, to which he was not called from his situation of adjutant-general. Rear-Ad. Sir Hugh Christian and the royal navy have never ceased to shew the utmost alacrity in forwarding the public service. To their skill and unremitting labour the success which has attended his Majesty's arms is in great measure due. By their efforts alone the artillery was advanced to the batteries; and every co-operation, which could possibly be expected or desired, has been afforded in the fullest manner. I have the honour to inclose the return of killed and wounded during our operations in this island, together with a return of the artillery, stores, and ammunition, as far as we have been enabled to collect. This will be delivered to you by Major Forbes, my Aid de Camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to your protection.

RALPH ABERCROMBY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Letters from *Stockholm* bring advice of a dreadful calamity which happened at Sundswall, in the province of *Iceland*. An attempt having been made to lead the river Indal a different course by its former fall, the water burst forth so violently one night into the new canal and all the adjacent districts, that in a short time a tract of country, to the distance of nine Swedish miles, was completely laid under water. All the buildings, boats, mills, implements of fishing, &c. were carried off and destroyed by the impetuosity of the water. Several thousand persons have been reduced to the lowest state of misery, in consequence of this disaster. The damage done is computed at eight tons of gold.

The Duke of *Wirtemberg* is a great patron of learned men, and can boast the largest collection of Bibles that has ever been known in the world. Professor Adler published at Altona the catalogue of his Highness's Bibliotheca Biblica; containing no less than 5156 articles, among which the Teutonic and German translations alone amount to 115*.—The library comprehends every known translation of the Scriptures, Oriental as well as European, and is supposed to be the most valuable as well as the most unique literary treasure of the North.

Were

COUNTRY NEWS.

Weymouth, July 17. We had, on Friday afternoon, the severest storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, that has been for many years. It lasted for a great length of time; and the hail-stones were of an immense size, only a few miles distance. Earl Digby was in his phaeton, in his park near Sherborne, at the time. The horses took fright and ran furiously away; overset the carriage, and his Lordship had the misfortune to have one of his legs broke, but is in a way of doing well.

July 22. At the assizes for *Devon*, an action of ejectment was tried, between one Baffin, plaintiff, and one Arthur and his wife, defendants, for the recovery of lands in Devonshire, claimed by the plaintiff as heir of one John Nofeworthy, an idiot from birth to his death, at the age of sixty-one years. The defendants claimed those lands under this idiot's will. In support of the plaintiff's case, upwards of twenty witnesses clearly proved his idiotcy, from his not knowing the value of money, or any other article of life; and many instances of gross imposition on him; and, among others, that he never received one shilling of the rent of his lands; that he was exempted from all offices, and particularly from serving in the militia, on account of his incapacity; and it was proved that he was taken from his sister, the plaintiff's mother, and married to a woman whom he scarcely knew, and that, a fortnight after his marriage, he did not know he was married; that his wife often corrected him, when he would cry, and behave like a child. All the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff gave testimony of the testator's idiotcy. On the part of the defendants many witnesses were examined, who all proved, in the same words, that he was a man of sense, without giving a single instance of it, except that he could read, write his name, kept his church, remembered the texts, and other passages of scripture. The curate of the parish of Athcombe, where the idiot lived and died, in support of the will, proved the idiot to be a *great divine, philosopher*, and *historian*; that he was timid and shy to strangers at first; yet, when he became acquainted, and any person had gained his confidence, he was very conversant, and all persons acquainted with him must court his company. After a hearing of nearly ten hours, the jury, without a moment's hesitation, gave a verdict against the will, in favour of the plaintiff Baffin, to the satisfaction of the court, and a crowded audience.

At *Bodmin* assizes 16 prisoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Sampson and John Hoskin, for violently assaulting Samuel Phillips; and William Barnes, for stealing out of the house of David Johns, in Truro, certain pieces of gold and silver, value 40s. and upwards; and they received sentence of death.

July 22. At *Leicester* assizes, John Dawes Rose, jun. and Thomas Bankart, tried on a clamee of manslaughter, on the body of Mr. Robert Hall, during the late contested election, were both found guilty; the former to suffer four and the latter ten months imprisonment. (The sentence of Rose has been since remitted).

July 25. The following extraordinary accident happened at *Salisbury*. As James Carter, a child of about three years old, son to a weaver in Gigant-street, was playing with a two-gallon pan of water, placed near the door of his father's house for the purpose of wetting yarn, he by some means fell head-foremost into the pan, with his heels hoisted up, and in that position was drowned. His mother was at work near the spot, and it could not be many minutes before he was discovered; yet the usual means of restoring suspended animation was ineffectual.

Anne Morgan, wife of a lace-maker at *Olney*, Bucks, last week starved herself to death; it is stated, that nature was not exhausted until she had fasted ten days. She had for some time been deranged in her intellects, and, for a long period previous to her late rash resolve, had accustomed herself to eat but once or twice a week, and when thirsty to wet her lips with beer or water; the consequence was, at the time of her death she was a perfect skeleton.

At the August meeting, at *Rugby* school, two exhibitions of 40l. each for seven years at the University, were adjudged to Messrs. Moore and Cameron by the following trustees: Earls Denbigh and Aylesford, Lord Craven; Sir G. Shuckburgh Evelyn, and Sir Charles Cave, barts.; Dr. Berkley, Rector of Rugby; and five other trustees.

Leeds, July 25. Last Thursday, as the workmen at the new church at *Halifax* were erecting one of the main bindings of the roof, the temporary prop gave way; the balk therefore was broken by the weights of the scaffolding, and the internal parts of the binding pressed upon it; in consequence of which the men fell down, and some of them were materially bruised, but no lives were lost.

At the *Surrey* assizes, Edwards, late of Pleasant-place, and Doctor Gale, were tried for fraudulently signing and counterfeiting certain certificates, attestations, &c. of recruits. Edwards kept a recruiting-house, which was burnt by the mob. The Doctor, being a good actor, occasionally played the characters of captain, surgeon, and magistrate. When a recruit was brought in, he stripped and examined him as surgeon; approved of him

him in another place and dreſs as captain; and finally ſigned his atteſtation as magiſtrate. Of all theſe ingenious acts of his, and Mr. Edwards's employing him, and giving currency to his impoſitions, the jury found them both guilty.

At the ſame aſſizes, an indictment was tried, which reflects no ſmall degree of diſcredit on the perſon indicted. Theophilus Bridges, a button-maker, of Temple-ſtreet, St George's-fields, was indicted for the murther of his apprentice, Elizabeth Monk, in January, 1795. The deceaſed was one of ſeven apprentices, all taken from the Aſylum; and, by the evidence of three of the ſurviving apprentices, it appeared that Bridges was a very paſſionate and ſevere man, and had frequently beat and kicked the deceaſed; and that ſhe died after an illneſs of ſome continuance, cauſed, as they conceived, by ſuch ill uſage; together with ſpare diet and hard work. A ſurgeon was called; but who, having ſeen the deceaſed only a few hours before her death, and being told ſhe was ill of a conſumption, and merely having felt her pulſe, as he perceived ſhe was very near death, could not ſpeak to any circumſtance to criminate Bridges. He was therefore acquitted; but detained, to be tried on another very ſerious charge.

Shrewſbury, July 27. Yeſterday was tried at the aſſizes here, by a moſt reſpectable ſpecial jury, before the Honourable Mr. Juſtice Heath, a cauſe againſt the Bp. of Bangor; the Rev. Dr. Owen; the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Archdeacon of Merioneth; the Rev. Mr. Williams; and Mr. Thomas Jones; for unlawfully diſturbing Mr. Samuel Grindley, in the Regiſtrar's Office at Bangor on the 8th of January laſt. It appeared, that in 1792, Mr. Grindley, an attorney, had, by means of the Biſhop, being appointed Deputy-Regiſtrar of the Conſiſtorial Court of his Diocefe, his Lordſhip's nephew being the Principal Regiſtrar; that, on the 6th of January laſt, whilſt the office was ſhut, the Biſhop ſent for the key of it; which was refuſed, by order of Mr. Grindley; that on the 7th of January, by his Lordſhip's order, the lock of the office was taken off and a new one put on, the key of which was delivered to the Biſhop, who the ſame day informed Mr. Grindley thereof. That, on the 8th of January, Mr. Grindley, with a blackſmith and four other perſons, broke open the office. That the defendants, being alarmed at this, went to the office unarmed (after Mr. Grindley had taken poſſeſſion of it) and expoſtulated with him; and were excited to ſhew ſome marks of anger at this violent conduct; for he was armed with piſtols and had forced one perſon down the ſteps and threatened to ſhoot another. It alſo appeared that the Biſhop ſent for a magiſtrate; and his Lordſhip and the other defendants ſoon afterwards departed, leaving Mr. Grindley in the office. A pamphlet was produced in court to Mr. Grindley, containing ſome confidential letters from the Biſhop to him during the time he had been his Lordſhip's agent; which letters Mr. Grindley owned he had delivered into the hands of a Mr. Williams of Treffos. The defendant's counſel ſaid, they had many witneſſes; but that their caſe ſtood ſo clear, even on the plaintiff's evidence, they did not think it neceſſary to call a ſingle witneſs on the part of the defendants; and the jury immediately, without leaving the court, acquitted all the defendants. Mr. Adam from London, as leading counſel for the plaintiff, had a fee of 300l. guineas; and Mr. Erſkine the like for the defendants.

Bath, July 27. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales arrived at York-houſe, in this city, on Wedneſday evening laſt, on a viſit to his royal brother. The next morning his Royal Highneſs perambulated the city, viſited the abbey-church, pump-room, public rooms, baths, &c. At eleven o'clock the Corporation waited on the Prince, in their robes of office, preceded by the mace-bearers, &c. and, being introduced to his Royal Highneſs, Mr. Alderman Horton (the Mayor being abſent from home) delivered the following conciſe addreſs: "May it pleaſe your Royal Highneſs to accept the ſincere congratulations of the corporation of Bath, on your arrival in this city. Such gracious renewals of the honours conferred by your Royal Anceſtry demand the teſtimony of our zealous affection, and the continued aſſurance of our ſteadfaſt fidelity." The Prince received the gentlemen of the Corporation with that affability and politeneſs for which his Royal Highneſs is eminently diſtinguiſhed; thanked them for this mark of their attention; expreſſed much gratification at the elegance of the city, and the beauty of its environs; lamented that his ſtay would now only be very ſhort, but hoped to make it his reſidence for ſome weeks in the enſuing autumn. The royal brothers were at Sidney-gardens in the evening; where, notwithſtanding the falling ſhowers, near 4000 perſons were preſent. A box was fitted up for their Highneſſes, who were much pleaſed with Mr. Gale's attention, and alſo with the fire-works, illuminations, &c. On Friday morning the Prince left Bath, and called, *en paſſant*, at the magnificent ſeat of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat, near Frome; proceeding through Shafteſbury, Blandford, &c. to Mr. Churchill's ſeat at Henbury, Dorſet, which he intended leaving ſo as to reach Brighton the ſame day. The acclamations of the multitude, at every place his Royal Highneſs paſſed through, ſeemed to have been received with pleaſure, as the Prince ap-

appeared complacency itself. It is highly to the praise of the Dutchess of York, that, independent of her numerous private acts of beneficence, her Royal Highness's name appears as a contributor to nearly all the public charitable subscriptions at present established in this country. The Duke of York left us this morning, much benefited by the use of the Bath waters.

Sunderland, July 30. An iron bridge has been erected across the river Wear, which will be of considerable utility, not only to this town, but also to the adjoining counties. It consists of one arch, two hundred and thirty-six feet in length, and one hundred feet in height, so that the large ships which frequent that port can sail under it with safety; the extent of the arch is nearly one hundred feet longer than that of any other bridge in Europe. It was projected by Mr. Burdon, one of the members for the county of Durham, to whose public spirit the successes of this important undertaking is to be entirely attributed. The expence, amounting to 24,000l. and upwards, has been contributed by Mr. Burdon, except about the sum of 6000l. which was subscribed towards the undertaking by Mr. Milbanke, the other member for the county of Durham, Mr. Lambton, and others. It is to be opened on Tuesday, the 9th day of August next, for the accommodation of the public, with a grand masonic procession, attended by the Commissioners of the river Wear, magistrates, clergy, officers of the navy and army, and the Loyal Sunderland Volunteers.

Bromley, Kent, July 31. Two servants of Mr Slowman being lately in a garden near some bee-hives, they unfortunately overturned one of the hives; the bees swarmed with great rapidity on a child near them, which was stung in so dreadful a manner, that in a very short period it died.

At *Cambridge* and some other places, such has been the slaughter of dogs, and such the nuisance from their putrifying in exposed situations, that the magistracy have been obliged to interfere. At Cambridge the high constable has buried upwards of 400. At *Birmingham*, and neighbourhood, the number of dogs destroyed is computed at 1000.

Dartford, Aug. 11. This morning, about 11 o'clock, one of the mills about half a mile distant from the place blew up with a dreadful explosion: the inhabitants were so terrified by the sudden concussion, that, imagining it to be an earthquake, they forsook their dwellings; an immense pillar of smoke, arising from the premises, apprised them of the melancholy event. Nine persons, to a certainty, have lost their lives; they were blown to pieces; the shoulders and part of a body were driven over a stream, which ran near a mill, at least 150 yards; part of a skull was found at a considerable distance, a mere shell, as clean within as without; other parts were also picked up a great way from the spot where the catastrophe happened, all of which appeared terribly scorched and black: the timbers of the building were also thrown a great way, and several large pieces scattered upwards of half a mile; the trees within its neighbourhood were stripped of their bark; not a vestige of the mill is left standing; and the houses round the villages of Dartford, Crayford, &c. experienced its effects, by the windows being broken; the father of one of the sufferers left the place about half an hour before the event happened, and one of the persons lost was going with a rope into the mill as it blew up. The cause of this accident is not at present known.

Aug 17. Two men, employed in white-washing the church at *Melton Mowbray*, unfortunately fell with the scaffold. One of them, Burnell, died of his bruises.

Yarmouth, Aug. 21. Last night a riot took place here at a lecture delivered by Mr. Thelwall, on a subject from Roman History. About 8 o'clock a pretty numerous company were assembled at the room appointed for the purpose of delivering the lecture, when a number of persons, supposed to be from the ships riding in the road, burst into the room, armed with cutlasses and bludgeons, attacked and dispersed the company. The lecturer himself made a narrow escape. The accounts of this business are, as it may be expected, very contradictory; but it appears that the lecturer was evading the late salutary act; and the tars, attending more to the spirit than the letter of the law, had determined to punish his insolence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, June 25.

Richard Ludman, Eleanor Hughes, Anne Rhodes, and Mary Baker, were indicted for the wilful murder of George Hebner, on Sunday May 22, by strangling him with a cord tied about his neck, &c. It appeared, in the evidence on the part of the prosecution, that the prisoner, Eleanor Hughes, kept a house of ill-fame in Dean-street, East Smithfield; the other prisoners were inmates of the house. May 17, the deceased, a tailor, left his residence in Maddox street about eight o'clock in the morning, and told his wife that he would be at home by ten; but he never returned. He went on that day to the house of the prisoner Hughes, and took up his abode there the remainder of the week. He was destitute of money at the time, as in the course of the week a considerable part of his cloaths were pawned. Mrs. Hughes, it appeared, de-

posited

pawned them with a pawnbroker for him, on Saturday the 21st, the day before his death; his coat was pawned for half-a-guinea. On the morning of Sunday the 22d, the circumstance of his death firſt tranſpired. Mrs. Darby and Mrs. Johnſon lived in the houſe adjoining to that of Hughes. The partition was ſlight, and had cracks in ſeveral parts of it, by which a view could be had of different rooms in Hughes's houſe. On Saturday evening, in a quarrel between the deceaſed and Mrs. Hughes, they heard the latter ſay, "Strike me, you dog!—ſtrike me." The deceaſed made no anſwer. Hughes was much in liquor at the time. On Sunday morning Mrs. Hughes was ſeen to come down ſtairs, and heard to ſay to Mary Baker: "Oh Lord! I can go up no more." She added ſomething more, which was not diſtinctly heard! But Baker replied: "Oh Lord! I'll call Dick?" (meaning the priſoner Ludman). Anne Rhodes was ſeen the ſame morning, where the deceaſed was hanging, and to look very much dejected. The four priſoners were ſeen together afterwards in one of the lower rooms. Hughes ſaid to them; "At ten o'clock we 'll lay him." She then went out, and Baker followed her. As they were going, Ludman ſaid to the former, "Mother Hughes, don't ſhut the door, and they'll have no ſuſpicion." Theſe witneſſes had ſeen the deceaſed go frequently into and out of Hughes's houſe in the courſe of the week. Another witneſs, in going into the houſe, met Ludman and Anne Rhodes—they endeavoured to prevent him, ſaying, "What buſineſs have you here? A man hung himſelf in this houſe laſt night." The watchman met Ludman coming out of the houſe, and aſked him who he was? Ludman anſwered, he ſlept there laſt night. The watchman ſaid, he ſhould not go until the officer arrived; on which Ludman went back, and ſaid, "D—n my eyes! I might as well ſit down, for you can but hang me." They ſaw the body hanging; and deſcribed it to have hung ten or twelve inches down the bed-poſt; the hands were tied behind, back to back, with a cord, which was ſtrained ſo tight, that the fleſh of the hands and wriſts were ſwelled over it: it was faſtened with what is called a ſailor's knot. Round the head of the deceaſed was tied a half-neck-handkerchief, ſtrained very tight, and alſo faſtened with a ſailor's knot; the broad part of the handkerchief was drawn over the face of the deceaſed, and was very bloody; which laſt circumſtance was not accounted for in evidence.—The priſoners, in their defence, entered into a detail of circumſtances reſpecting the reſidence and conduct of the deceaſed in the houſe, all terminating in aſſertions of their own innocence, and total ignorance of his death until he was found hanging in the morning. They produced no witneſſes to facts. A few witneſſes however appeared to the characters of Hughes, Ludman, and Baker. A coal-merchant in King-ſtreet, Holborn, knew Hughes in the life-time of her huſband, when ſhe conducted herſelf very properly; but, ſince the period of her huſband's death, which was about four or five years ſince, he knew very little of her. Two women alſo ſpoke to Hughes's character; but one of theſe ſaid ſhe was very paſſionate when in liquor. Two reſpectable witneſſes appeared to Baker's character. She was an unfortunate girl, and had been recently in circumſtances of great diſtreſs. They never knew any thing diſhoneſt or ill-natured of her. Two witneſſes appeared for Ludman. They never knew any thing againſt him. He was principally ſupported by his mother, and had been for ſome time at ſea. The Lord Chief Baron, in his charge to the jury, ſummed up the evidence to the foregoing effect, and obſerved, that in the preſent, as in the caſe he tried, there was no direct or poſitive evidence reſpecting the actual commiſſion of the murder. However, it exhibited ſeveral ſtrong circumſtances tending to implicate the guilt of at leaſt two of the priſoners. He thought it proved to a demonſtration, that the deceaſed was not the author of his own death. His Lordſhip then pointed out the various circumſtances which ſtruck him, as affecting the priſoners, and theſe principally were to be collected from the different converſations which took place. The part which the priſoner Baker took in theſe, it would be hard to ſay indicated guilt; and he thought the ſame obſervation would apply to Rhodes. The guilt of the two other priſoners would be judged from a review of the whole evidence, and a ſtrict attention to circumſtances. At the ſame time the jury were bound to give the priſoners the benefit of any rational doubts. The jury, after retiring for about an hour, pronounced this verdict: "Richard Ludman and Eleanor Hughes—guilty. Anne Rhodes and Mary Baker—not guilty."

Wedneſday, July 20.

Between twelve and one this afternoon, as the Dutcheſs of Leeds, her ſiſter, and a young gentleman were going to traverſe the park by Cleveland row, St. James's palace, in her grace's carriage, the perch ſuddenly broke in front, and the fore-quarters of the vehicle daſhed on the ground. The horſes were immediately ſtopped, and we are happy to find that the Dutcheſs and her party eſcaped without hurt.

This day two Frenchmen, brothers, were

were taken into custody, at a tavern frequented by foreigners, on a charge of being spies.

Tuesday, July 25.

The payment of the prizes on the last English lottery, amounting to half a million, began to be made at the Bank this day.

Thursday, August 4.

Early this morning, an elderly man, decently dressed, blew his brains out in a field between Brompton and Chelsea, with a large horse-pistol, the muzzle of which, it is thought, he had put into his mouth, as a large piece of the back part of his skull was found at several yards distance from the body. He had no money about him, nor any thing which could lead to discover who he was. A letter was found in his pocket unfinished, in which he addressed himself to a Mr. Graham, painting, in the most pathetic language, the distress that he laboured under, both as to his circumstances and bodily afflictions. The horrors he experienced when asleep, he says, cannot be equalled by any human distress; at such times he was a prey to the most frightful apprehensions. To lull his disordered senses, he had daily taken a large dose of laudanum, which at length turning his brain, occasioned his exit.

Thursday, August 11.

This afternoon, a gentleman going down Gray's-inn-lane in a whiskey, the horse took fright, and set off full-speed; his servant, seeing his master in such a situation, unfortunately for him, came up to the horse, and seized the bridle, but was not capable of stopping him. The beast turned up a narrow passage by Chads Well; the servant still running, and holding the bridle. In turning round the passage, the near shaft caught the man in the body, which it clearly run through, and was stopt by the wall. The gentleman was thrown violently from the carriage, but not much hurt. The servant was killed.

Thursday, August 25.

This day, with the most sincere joy we relate, the price of bread was reduced four whole assizes (2 l. to a quartern loaf).

Friday, August 26.

The audience at the Haymarket Theatre were this night, about 11 o'clock thrown into the greatest alarm and confusion by a set of ruffians who were parading through the streets with one of the candidates on the late Garratt Election. These ruffians, no doubt, for the purpose of picking pockets, or gaining any booty that might offer, called out, fire! as they passed the theatre. The dreadful sound immediately spread over the front boxes, and communicated to the rest of the house. In an instant there was an eager struggle escape; and though the box-keepers, and all the servants of the house in front, used their utmost endeavours to quiet the fears of the audience, it was impossible to remove the general anxiety. The stage was covered with people, who attempted to retreat that way. One gentleman lost his life, having leaped from the Green Boxes into the Orchestra; in his fall, he broke the harpsichord, and fractured his skull; he was conveyed into the Green Room, and thence removed to his own house. Young Bannister, with great zeal, assured the audience, that no danger of the supposed kind could possibly take place, and informed them of the real cause of the confusion that prevailed. The entertainment, which was the Mogul Tale, was necessarily prevented from proceeding any further; and the audience at length dispersed, not without the loss of hats, &c.

Saturday, August 27.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, some villains got into a house in Fludyer-street, occupied by Sir Richard Glode, who was out of town, and had packed up every article of value that was portable. The Sheriff's dress cloaths, liveries, &c. were ready for removal; when the thieves were fortunately heard by Mrs. Johnson, the proprietor of the house; who, with great spirit, went up stairs, where she met one of them. She gave an alarm; but no watchman or patrole was to be found. At length she succeeded in getting down stairs, in spite of the opposition made by the thief, and opened the street door. Part of the neighbours were by this time alarmed and at the door; they had found out a patrole and watchman, to whom Mrs. Johnstone delivered her prisoner. A number of pick-lock keys were found, and every lock in the house had been opened. On attending at the Public-Office, Queen-square, to prosecute, the prisoner was of course called for; but Messrs. Watchman and Patrole had been *overpowered* by him, in some way or other, and he had escaped. A strict search is making after the thieves; and in the mean time the guardians of the night are kept in custody.

Monday, August 29.

In Smithfield market this day, except beef, cattle were in general cheaper. The price of pigs is also come down, and as the breed is great this season, that excellent article must become reasonable in a few weeks.

Tuesday, August 30.

Yesterday at noon, the messenger in waiting on the King at Weymouth came up to Whitehall, with letters and official papers. The royal family, we rejoice to hear, were in perfect health the preceding evening, when he left Gloucester Lodge. The Sovereign is now enjoying that comfortable relaxation from fatigue which must gladden every loyal subject. The Prince of Wales is gone from Weymouth on an excursion. The Duke of York bathes, from which he expects a more powerful remedy to his complaints than has been hitherto administered.

Pp. 259, 348. The Abbé Raynal may with reason be considered as one of the authors of the French revolution, from the republican, democratic, and licentious principles, which are interspersed throughout his celebrated History of the European Settlements in the two Indies; and recommended by every grace and allurement of style. Shocked at the dreadful effects produced by his own writings, in the month of May, 1791, the Abbé appeared voluntarily at the bar of the National Assembly, and boldly expostulated with them on their rash and ruinous measures. The principal charge he brought against them was of a singular nature; that they had *literally* followed *his* principles; that they had reduced to practice the reveries and abstracted ideas of a philosopher, without having previously adapted and accommodated them to men, times, and circumstances. In the close of this address, which was received with evident marks of displeasure and dissatisfaction; he expressed his indifference as to the pains and penalties he might incur by his confidence, being then on the verge of 80.

P. 355. Dr. Gillies was author of "Devotional Exercises on the New Testament," 8vo; and "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. George Whitefield, M. A. 1772," 8vo. (see vol. XLII. 428).

P. 357. Dr. Campbell was author of, 1. "A Dissertation on Miracles; containing an Examination of the Principles advanced by David Hume, Esq. in an Essay on Miracles, 1762," 8vo. 2. "The Spirit of the Gospel neither a Spirit of Superstition nor of Enthusiasm. A Sermon preached before the Synod of Aberdeen, April 9, 1771," 8vo. 3. "The Philosophy of Rhetorick, 2 vols. 1776," 8vo. 4. "The Nature, Extent, and Importance, of the Duty of Allegiance. A Sermon, preached at Aberdeen, 1777," 8vo. 5. "The Success of the first Publishers of the Gospel a Proof of its Truth. A Sermon, preached at Edinburgh, June 6, 1777, before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, 1777," 8vo. 6. "An Address to the People of Scotland upon the Alarms that have been raised in Regard to Popery, 1779." 8vo. 7. "The Four Gospels translated from the Greek, with preliminary Dissertations, and Notes critical and explanatory, 1789." 2 vols. 4to.

P. 358. Dr. Harris was the translator of "Justinian's Institutes," 1756, 4to.

P. 524, b. Major John Burville was only son of the Rev. George B. rector of Leybourne, in Kent. In him the officers of his corps have lost a brother, the soldiers a father, and society a most cheerful and valuable friend.

P. 616. Alexander Crawfurd, esq. was the youngest son of Sir Alex. C. bart. and brother of Col. Crawfurd so distinguished on the Continent. He was bred at Westminster school; and, after finishing his education at the university of Gottingen, where he had the honour of being contemporary with their Royal Highnesses Princes Augustus and Adulphus, was entered at Lincoln's inn, and called to the bar; but, being induced, by the considerable appointment of commissary of accompts, to go out to St. Domingo, most unhappily fell an almost immediate victim to the unhealthiness of that fatal climate. He was about 26 years of age, had a very superior understanding assisted by all the advantages of education, and was of a remarkably generous and amiable disposition.

P. 615. In vol. LXII. 550, another tract by Charles Hawtrey is noticed; and, by a mistake, attributed to *Hawkins*.

P. 619. The Rev. Griffith (not Griffin) Griffith was preferred to a prebend of Ely in 1795 (vol. LXV. p. 1061); and, we believe, had another benefice, a sinecure. He died at Machynleth, in Montgomeryshire, much respected, in his 39th year. He had been to Aberystwith for sea-bathing, having also tried Cheltenham in vain, for the cure of a cutaneous eruption. He was a native of Dinnas Mónthye, in Merionethshire, and, being fond of learning, his father, a poor man, had him placed at the school of Ruthen, in Denbighshire, where his good conduct and his literary abilities recommended him to Oxford, and helped him forward in life. He was not only the polite scholar, but, what is more to his praise, the benevolent and good man. He published a sermon preached at the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, May 16, 1753.

P. 619. Lamenting the loss of the young lady who was drowned in the Thames on the 3d of July, when returning from Greenwich (where she had been dining with a young gentleman of the Exchequer-office, who had long been her admirer, and with whom she had frequently taken excursions on the water); we readily suppress what we had prepared for publication, and print the following letter as we received it: "In justice to the memory of Miss Mackenzie, of whose fate you propose to give some particulars in your next, I beg leave to observe, that her real name is not Mackenzie, but *Ravenscroft*, the daughter of a very industrious and respectable man at Knutsford, in Cheshire. The evidence said to be given before the coroner's inquest, and stated in the papers, was entirely erroneous, and led the publick to suppose that she was accessary to her own death. The contrary, however, is well known, as a young man saw the accident from the shore: and he relates, that the unfortunate young woman was sitting on the side of the boat, with her feet upon the seat; that she, as was usual with her, was in great spirits; and that, throwing the water at the gentleman who was with her, he

he ſuddenly got up to avoid being wet, when the boat heeled, and ſhe was inſtantly precipitated head-foremoſt into the river, and nothing but her bonnet was to be ſeen. The gentleman would have plunged himſelf after her, but was prevailed upon not to do ſo by the boatman, who ſaid ſhe would riſe again once or twice. This not happening to be the caſe (perhaps owing to her cloaths having the contrary effect to what they would have had if ſhe had fallen in otherwiſe), ſhe fell a victim to her own gaiety and indiſcretion. She was a fine perſon, and deſervedly eſteemed by many friends, who deplore her loſs, and as one of them I write this to reſcue her memory from the imputation caſt upon it, that ſhe deſtroyed herſelf willingly. Her circumſtances were good; and her father very generouſly (for ſhe died without a will) permitted her brothers and ſiſters to divide the property amongſt them, amounting to ſeveral hundreds of pounds. BENEVOLUS."

P. 620. The Rev. Wanley Sawbridge was chaplain to his brother in his mayoralty. He publiſhed the ſermon preached at the election of the lord-mayor, Sept. 28, 1776; noticed vol. XLVI. 608. In the character drawn of Alderman Sawbridge, LXV. 216, it is mentioned, that Mr. W. S. "often declared, and with the livelieſt gratitude of fraternal love, that, in order to ſecure to him that independence which the Alderman ſo highly eſteemed, his brother made him a preſent of 5000l. in addition to the fortune bequeathed him by their common parent."

Ibid. Gilbert Caldecot, eſq. who died at his ſeat, Holton lodge, co. Lincoln, July 6, having within a few days completed his 86th year, was well at 7 in the morning, and at 10 was found dead, without having moved, or in the leaſt altered his poſition. He was, on the 14th, buried in his family vault in Holton church. It may with great truth be ſaid of him, that, among a very extenſive acquaintance, he lived beloved and reſpected, and died lamented. He was the laſt male branch of the antient family of Caldecot, in the county of Cambridge, reſiding there in the time of Henry III. He commanded the Royal North Lincoln regiment of militia nearly 20 years; and, on account of his infirm ſtate of health, reſigned the year before his death. In the regiment he was highly eſteemed, always mingling the politeneſs of a well-bred gentleman with the military ſtrictneſs of the ſoldier. When his Majeſty reviewed Wanley camp, he particularly noticed Col. C. and expreſſed his approbation of his regiment. The Colonel married Miſs Duncombe, daughter of T. Duncombe, eſq. of Duncombe park, Yorkſhire, and ſiſter to the preſent poſſeſſor of that ample eſtate, and to the late worthy member for the county. She died in 1779, leaving an only daughter married to Dr. Reid, an eminent phyſician in London, author of a treatiſe upon Conſumption of the Lungs, and of Directions for warm and cold Sea-bathing: both which works have been well received by the publick. By the Colonel's will, Dr. R. ſucceeds to the eſtate at Holton, and is to aſſume his name and arms. He has living by his lady two ſons and an infant daughter.

BIRTHS.

June 9. AT Wolverhampton, the wife of Thomas Herrick, eſq. a ſon.

Lately, in the neighbourhood of Danville, Kentucky, a young woman, aged 15, was delivered of four female children.

July 28. Mrs Ruding, wife of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Malden, Surrey, a ſon.

29. At the ſeat of the Earl of Dartmouth, Blackheath, Kent, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, a ſon.

The wife of Col. Mair, of the royal invalids, in garriſon at Portſmouth, a da.

At his ſeat at Hinton St. George, co. Somerſet, the Lady of Earl Poulett, a ſon.

At his houſe in Grafton-ſtreet, the wife of Charles Duncombe, eſq. M.P. for Aldborough, a ſon and heir.

At Hanover, the wife of Edw. Grainger, eſq. a daughter.

At Leyland, co. Leic. Mrs. Ainſworth, wife of Mr. Thomas A. of her 29th child.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Knott, at Lewes, a ſon.

Aug. 1. At Count Bruhl's, at Harefield, Mrs. Scott, a ſon.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady Rous, a ſon.

4. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the Lady of Lord Viſcount Milſintown, a ſon.

5. The wife of Dr. Bourne, of Oxford, two daughters; one ſtill-born.

At his houſe in Oxford, the Lady of Sir Digby Mackworth, a daughter.

7. The wife of Mr. Thomas Key, ſurgeon, of the Borough, a daughter.

9. At Heckfield-place, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-col. Tyndale, of the firſt regiment of life-guards, a ſon.

10. The Lady of Sir William Rowley, bart. of Tendering-hall, a ſon.

At Weſtover-lodge, Iſle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-col. Alex. Campbell, late of the 86th regiment, a ſon.

At Leas-court, near Faverſham, Kent, Lady Sondes, a ſon.

11. At Tendring-hall, the Lady of Sir William Rowley, bart. a ſon.

12. In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of William Baker, eſq. a daughter.

15. The wife of John Morland, eſq. of Capplethwaite-hall, co. Weſtmorl. a ſon.

16. At Tutwood-houſe, the ſeat of her father, Jeremy Sneyd, eſq. the wife of Col. Neſbit, a daughter.

17. The

27. The Counteſs of Dalkeith, a daugh.

21 At the Marquis's houſe, in Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, the Marchioneſs of Titchfield, a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. AT Pancras church, near London, Valentine Green, eſq. of Normanton, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Theodoſia Mortimer, of Caldecote, co. Stafford.

23. At Hayes, co. Middleſex, W. Hobdin, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Marſh, da. of the late Samuel M. eſq. of Belmont, near Uxbridge.

27. At Briſtol, Wm. Abraham, eſq. to Bowles, of the Fort, daughter of Edward B. eſq. of Shrchampton.

By ſpecial licence, the Hon. Wm. Hay Carr, brother to the Earl of Errol, to Miſs Jane Fell, daughter of John Fell, M. D. of Ulverſton.

28. Mr. Peete, ſurgeon, of Dartford, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of Duncan C. of the Adelphi.

Mr. Stovell, of Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliz. Davis of Hart-ſtreet, Bloomsbury.

Richard Gimbert, eſq. of North-end, Fulham, to Mrs. Catharine Atkins, of Piccadilly, niece to Henry Capel, of Feltham-hill, Middleſex.

29. By licence, at St. Clement's, near Oxford, Will. Wigginton, fiſherman and widower, of Drayton, Oxfordſh. aged 67, to Mary Smith, of St. Clement's, aged 23.

At Edinburgh, Stewart Spalding, eſq. lately from Jamaica, to Miſs Anne Spalding, da. of the late Mr. Charles S. merchant.

At Lilleſhall, Edw. Rowlands, eſq. of Colebrook dale, to Miſs Boycott, of the former place.

30. Rev. George-Henry Storie, rector of Stowe, Eſſex, to Miſs Eliza Jekyl Chambers, youngeſt da. of Lieut.-col. C. of Chelſea.

Tho. Bambridge, eſq. of Warwick-lane, Newgate-ſtreet, to Mrs. Rowlandſon, of Bedford-row.

Rev. G. Coleridge, of Ottery, to Miſs Jane Hart, da. of Mr. Rich, H. of Exeter.

Edward F. Forſter, jun. eſq. to Miſs Greenwood, only daughter of Mr. G. ſolicitor, of Aldermanbury.

Lately. Mr. R. Wilſon, to Mrs. Wheeler, both of Letterworth.

Joſeph Mawbey, eſq. ſon of Sir Joſeph M. bart. to Miſs Henchman.

Rev. John Burrell, of Letheringſet, to Miſs M. Johnſon, daughter of the Rev. William Tower J. of Holt.

James Digby, eſq of Bourn, co. Linc. to Miſs Hyde, da. of Rev. Mr. H. ſame place.

Rev. Morgan Jones, rector of Rhyme, co. Dorſet, to Miſs Proctor, of Sherborne.

Mr. Howes, attorney at law, of Northampton, to Miſs Perkins, of Eatthall.

At Aſh-lodge, co. Surrey, Rich. Hickſon, eſq. to Miſs Skerret, 2d daughter of the late Joſeph, S. eſq. of Dublin.

Mr. John Lowe, to Miſs Sarah Millhouſe, both of Rippingale, co. Lincoln.

At Arcot, in the Eaſt Indies, C. B. Dent, eſq. to Miſs Harriot Neale.

Aug. 1. At Greenock, Mr. Wm. Liddell, merch. of Glaſgow, to Miſs Eliz. Macnaught, daughter of Mr. Duncan M. of that place.

At Hopes, near Edinburgh, James Milner, eſq. of Kingſton upon Hull, to Miſs Mary Hay, da. of James H. eſq. of Hopes.

2. At Thorp-arch, co. York, the Rev. John Middleton, rector of Wilsford, co. Lincoln, and vicar of Melbourne, co. Derby, to Miſs Fiſher, daughter of Thomas F. eſq. of Caſtle-Donington, co. Leiceſter.

At Beaconsfield, Wm. Buſk, eſq. of the Temple, barriſter, to Miſs Blair, daughter of Alex. B. eſq. of Portland-place.

At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, John-Peter Grant, eſq. of Rothiemurchus, co. Inverneſs, and of Thorley-hall, co. Hertford, to Miſs Jane Ironſide, third da. of the late Rev. William I.

3. Frederick Keppel, eſq. only ſon of the Hon. Mrs. K. to Miſs Clive.

4. Rev. William Kay, vice-provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, and rector of Melton, in that county, to Miſs Driſfield, of Fering, Eſſex.

Mr. South, of the Borough, druggiſt, to Miſs Flint, of Walworth.

Lieut. Straunſham, of his Majeſty's marine forces, to Miſs Bidwell, daughter of Mrs. B. of Antingham, co. Norfolk.

Maj. Francis Wm. Farquhar, of the 29th reg. to Miſs Frollope, of Huntingdon.

Mr. Henry Pullen to Miſs Harriet Jackſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Geo. J. of Heavitree, Devon.

At Barkwith, co. Lincoln, Mr. Holland, of Withern, gent. to Miſs Holland, daugh. of the Rev. Mr. H. of the former place.

Mr. Wm. Cooper, to Miſs Killer, both of Derby.

5. At Lampsfield, co. Surrey, Sir Will. Ramſay, bart. of Banff, to Miſs Biſcoe, of Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

Mr. Sparrow, of Saffron Walden, to Mrs. Pennington, of St. George's, Southwark.

DEATHS.

Aug 6, 1795. AT Wingham, in Kent, in his 77th year. Mr. Daniel Dixon.

Dec. 1. Mr. John Robertſon, ſurgeon, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Mr. Robertſon, miniſter of Ratho.

1796. *Jan.* 6. In the Eaſt-Indies, Mr. Edward Longman, aged 21, ſecond ſon of Thomas L. eſq. of Hampſtead. He was midſhipman on-board an Eaſt-India ſhip, and fell overboard as the ſhip was under way, ſo that it was impoſſible to ſave him.

May 7. At St. George's, in the iſland of Grenada, Matthew Frederick Forſter, captain

tain in his Majeſty's 4th Weſt-India reg.

June 4. At Grenada, of the yellow fever, aged 33, L. Betty, apothecary to the forces, and late ſurgeon to the 27th regiment of foot, in which he ſerved with the Britiſh forces on the Continent.

11. At St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Henry Gordon, of the 67th regiment of foot, youngeſt ſon of Edward G. eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex.

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18. At Martinique, in his 18th year, much lamented, Mr. Henry Coxe, ſon of Mr. Edward C. Dutch merchant, of London, and fifth officer on-board the Raymond Eaſt-Indiaman. He was a young man of amiable and promiſing manners.

July 2. Captain Drummond, of the 19th light dragoons, and de camp to Gen. Stewart, and ſon to Mr. D. the banker; an excellent officer, and a worthy man.

6. In his 23d year, after a very tedious and painful illneſs, Mr. Joſeph Webſter, jun. of Loughborough; a youth of exquiſite natural talents, refined by good education. He was born April 19, 1774; and, at the uſual period of life, was articled to a ſurgeon of eminence, with every fair proſpect of becoming himſelf an ornament to that reſpectable profeſſion; but, unfortunately, in a very few months, he was afflicted with an abſceſs in the loins, probably from the Pſoas muſcle; which continued till worn-out nature could no longer reſiſt the ſhock. Diſabled by bodily infirmity from purſuing even the moſt moderate exerciſe, and unavoidably confined to the houſe, he ſought refuge in an elegant amuſement, for which he ſeemed peculiarly formed; and, from copying trifling prints, ſoon acquired a facility of accompliſhing much higher productions, till at length there was ſcarcely any thing which his pen or his pencil could not match. His own hand-writing was remarkably neat; and he with great readineſs imitated any other. Landſcapes, animals, vegetables, heraldry, ſeals, maps, portraits, and even hiſtorical pictures, were multiplied by him for daily amuſement. His patient perſeverance can only be conceived by thoſe who have ſeen his performances. He copied very early Prior's large map of the county of Leiceſter with the utmoſt preciſion; and made alſo a beautiful tranſcript of that wonderful and almoſt unknown tract of country, *Charnwood Foreſt*. Three charming prints of Peters's he had repeatedly copied; the Reſurrection of a pious Family from their Tomb at the laſt Day; an Angel [illegible] the Spirit of a Child to Paradiſe; [illegible] Spirit of a Chriſtian arrived in the Preſence of the Almighty. Several portraits of eminent perſons (Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Farmer, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Malone, Profeſſor Harwood, Mr. Staveley and his Lady, Mr. Alleyne of Loughborough, &c. &c.) are the counterparts of the pictures from which they are taken, except that in moſt of them the likeneſs is preſerved, and, as is natural to drawings, the delicacy increaſed. He had the art of reducing large portraits to a wonderful nicety; and had juſt begun to attempt the taking of original miniatures, of which ſome few remain, particularly one of himſelf, in which infirmity and placid reſignation are well depicted. The "Death of General Wolfe," a print not more generally known than admired, has from the pencil of Mr. Webſter even additional charms. He had begun a groupe of figures, in a manner which he thought would be his *chef-d'œuvre*, from the large print which deſcribes the melancholy parting of the late King of France from his family. His hand was arreſted by Death in the proſecution of this bold deſign, juſt when he had completed the monarch's head; but the drawing remains a valuable fragment of his ſkill. He had obtained alſo the prints of the glorious naval victory on the firſt of June, and the death of Major Pearſon; which he fondly pleaſed himſelf with the idea of imitating.—But he is releaſed from the miſery of an incurable illneſs, happily for himſelf, and conſequently (however they may for the preſent regret their own loſs) the leſs lamented by all who loved and eſteemed him; in which number, beſides his immediate relations and the writer of this heartfelt tribute, he had the boneſt pride of reckoning ſome names of high rank in Literature, and of high ſtation in Church and State.

9. In Down-ſtreet, Colonel Stopford.

11. At Madrid, much lamented, the Right Hon. Counteſs of Traquaire, daughter of the late George Ravenſcroft, eſq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, and ſiſter of the late Mrs. Sulyard, of Haughley park, Suffolk.

12. On his paſſage from Peterſburg to Leith, David Mitchell, ſecond ſon of Capt. M. of Edinburgh.

14. At Camp, near Liſburn, John Friend, eſq.

15. In the county of Kerry, John Fitzmaurice, eſq. one of the magiſtrates of the ſaid county.

16. In Upper Brook-ſtreet, in his 69th year, the Right Hon. William Gerrard Hamilton, formerly ſecretary in Ireland. By his death there lapſes an Iriſh penſion of 2000l. a year; and the bulk of his fortune goes to William Hamilton, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields. He was uſually denominated Single ſpeech Hamilton; of which he was put in mind by Mr. Bruce, when, on an inſinuation of Mr. Hamilton's, that it was highly improbable any man ſhould make

make such fine drawings as Mr. B. exhibited for his own, without ever having been known to excel in design, Mr. Bruce said, "Pray, Sir, did you not once make a famous speech in the House of Commons?" "Yes, I did." "And pray, Sir, did you ever make another?" "No, I did not." This gentleman was suspected by some to be the author of Junius's Letters; a suspicion which he endeavoured to strengthen by affected mystery whenever the subject was introduced. We know not, however, of any other proof of his literary merit that could give any probability to such a rumour.

17. At Edinburgh, Thomas Miles Riddell, of Mount Riddell, co. Stirling, esq. eldest and only surviving son of Sir James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, co. Argyle, bart. He married, 1784, Margaretta, daughter of Col. Dugald Campbell; by whom he has left a son, James Miles Riddell, and 6 other children. The fate of his only brother, Lieutenant George-James Riddell, is recorded in our vol. LIII. pp. 362, 443.

19. At Edinburgh, Mrs Helen Dickson, eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert D.

At Lambeth, Surrey, in his 45th year, born at Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Palmer, lately an haberdasher in Gerrard-street.

20. At Elsfield, co. Oxford, the seat of Mrs. Oglander, Mrs. Jane Jarman, of Mill-hill, Middlesex.

21. At Dumfries, after a lingering illness, Robert Burns, who excited so much interest by the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he came forward to public notice, and the genius discovered in his poetical compositions. Burns was literally a ploughman, but neither in that state of servile dependence or degrading ignorance which the situation might bespeak in this country. He had the common education of a Scotch peasant, perhaps something more, and that spirit of independence, which in that country is sometimes to be found in a high degree in the humblest classes in Society. He had genius, starting beyond the obstacles of poverty, and which would have distinguished itself in any situation. His early days were occupied in procuring bread by the labour of his own hands, in the honourable task of cultivating the earth; but his nights were devoted to books and the Muse, except when they were wasted in those haunts of village festivity, and the indulgences of the social bowl, to which the poet was but too immoderately attached in every period of his life. He wrote, not with a view to encounter the public eye, or in the hope to procure fame by his productions, but to give vent to the feelings of his own genius—to indulge the impulse of an ardent and poetical mind. Burns, from that restless activity, which is the peculiar characteristic of his countrymen, proposed to emigrate to Jamaica, in order to seek his fortune by the exertion of those talents of which he felt himself possessed. It was upon this occasion that one of his friends suggested to him the idea of publishing his poems, in order to raise a few pounds to defray the expences of his passage. The idea was eagerly embraced. A coarse edition of his poems was first published at Ayr. They were soon noticed by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Proofs of such uncommon genius in a situation so humble made the acquaintance of the author eagerly sought after. His poems found their way to Edinburgh; some extracts, and an account of the author were inserted in a periodical paper, *The Lounger*, which was at that time in the course of publication. The voyage of the author was delayed in the hope that a suitable provision would be made for him by the generosity of the public. A subscription was set on foot for a new edition of his works, and was forwarded by the exertions of some of the first characters in Scotland. The subscription list contains a greater number of respectable names than almost have ever appeared to any similar production; but, as the book was at a low price, the return to the author was inconsiderable. Burns was brought to Edinburgh for a few months, every where invited and caressed; and at last one of his patrons procured him the situation of an Excise man, and an income of somewhat less than 50l. a year. We know not whether any steps were taken to better this humble income. Probably he was not qualified to fill a superior situation to that which was assigned him. We know that his manners refused to partake the polish of genteel society, that his talents were often obscured and finally impaired by excess, and that his private circumstances were embittered by pecuniary distress. Such, we believe, is the candid account of a man, who, in his compositions, has discovered the force of native humour, the warmth and tenderness of passion, the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil—a man who was the pupil of nature, the poet of inspiration, and who possessed in an extraordinary degree the powers and failings of genius. Of the former, his works will remain a lasting monument; of the latter, we are afraid that his conduct and his fate afford but too melancholy proofs. Like his predecessor Ferguson, though he died at an early age, his mind was previously exhausted; and the apprehensions of a distempered imagination concurred with indigence and sickness to embitter the last moments of his life. He has left behind a wife, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, without any resource but what she may hope from public sympathy,

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14. At Camp, near Liſburn, John Friend, eſq.

15. In the county of Kerry, John Fitzmaurice, eſq. one of the magiſtrates of the ſaid county.

16. In Upper Brook-ſtreet, in his 69th year, the Right Hon. William Gerrard Hamilton, formerly ſecretary in Ireland. By his death there lapſes an Iriſh penſion of 2000l. a year; and the bulk of his fortune goes to William Hamilton, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields. He was uſually denominated Single ſpeech Hamilton; of which he was put in mind by Mr. Bruce, when, on an inſinuation of Mr. Hamilton's, that it was highly improbable any man ſhould make

make such fine drawings as Mr. B. exhibited for his own, without ever having been known to excel in design, Mr. Bruce said, "Pray, Sir, did you not once make a famous speech in the House of Commons?" "Yes, I did." "And pray, Sir, did you ever make another?" "No, I did not." This gentleman was suspected by some to be the author of Junius's Letters; a suspicion which he endeavoured to strengthen by affected mystery whenever the subject was introduced. We know not, however, of any other proof of his literary merit that could give any probability to such a rumour.

17. At Edinburgh, Thomas Milles Riddell, of Mount Riddell, co. Stirling, esq. eldest and only surviving son of Sir James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, co. Argyle, bart. He married, 1784, Margaretta, daughter of Col. Dugald Campbell; by whom he has left a son, James Milles Riddell, and 6 other children. The fate of his only brother, Lieutenant George-James Riddell, is recorded in our vol. LIII. pp. 362, 443.

19. At Edinburgh, Miss Helen Dickson, eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert D.

At Lambeth, Surrey, in his 45th year, born at Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Palmer, lately an haberdasher in Gerrard-street.

20. At Elsfield, co. Oxford, the seat of Mrs. Oglander, Mrs. Jane Jarman, of Mill-hill, Middlesex.

21. At Dumfries, after a lingering illness, Robert Burns, who excited so much interest by the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he came forward to public notice, and the genius discovered in his poetical compositions. Burns was literally a ploughman, but neither in that state of servile dependence or degrading ignorance which the situation might bespeak in this country. He had the common education of a Scotch peasant, perhaps something more, and that spirit of independence, which in that country is sometimes to be found in a high degree in the humblest classes in Society. He had genius, starting beyond the obstacles of poverty, and which would have distinguished itself in any situation. His early days were occupied in procuring bread by the labour of his own hands, in the honourable task of cultivating the earth; but his nights were devoted to books and the Muse, except when they were wasted in those haunts of village festivity, and the indulgences of the social bowl, to which the poet was but too immoderately attached in every period of his life. He wrote, not with a view to encounter the public eye, or in the hope to procure fame by his productions, but to give vent to the feelings of his own genius—to indulge the impulse of an ardent and poetical mind. Burns, from that restless activity, which is the peculiar characteristic of his countrymen, proposed to emigrate to Jamaica, in order to seek his fortune by the exertion of those talents of which he felt himself possessed. It was upon this occasion that one of his friends suggested to him the idea of publishing his poems, in order to raise a few pounds to defray the expences of his passage. The idea was eagerly embraced. A coarse edition of his poems was first published at Ayr. They were soon noticed by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Proofs of such uncommon genius in a situation so humble made the acquaintance of the author eagerly sought after. His poems found their way to Edinburgh; some extracts, and an account of the author were inserted in a periodical paper, *The Lounger*, which was at that time in the course of publication. The voyage of the author was delayed in the hope that a suitable provision would be made for him by the generosity of the public. A subscription was set on foot for a new edition of his works, and was forwarded by the exertions of some of the first characters in Scotland. The subscription list contains a greater number of respectable names than almost have ever appeared to any similar production; but, as the book was at a low price, the return to the author was inconsiderable. Burns was brought to Edinburgh for a few months, every where invited and caressed; and at last one of his patrons procured him the situation of an Excisemen, and an income of somewhat less than 50l. a year. We know not whether any steps were taken to better this humble income. Probably he was not qualified to fill a superior situation to that which was assigned him. We know that his manners refused to partake the polish of genteel society, that his talents were often obscured and finally impaired by excess, and that his private circumstances were embittered by pecuniary distress. Such, we believe, is the candid account of a man, who, in his compositions, has discovered the force of native humour, the warmth and tenderness of passion, the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil—a man who was the pupil of nature, the poet of inspiration, and who possessed in an extraordinary degree the powers and failings of genius. Of the former, his works will remain a lasting monument; of the latter, we are afraid that his conduct and his fate afford but too melancholy proofs. Like his predecessor Ferguson, though he died at an early age, his mind was previously exhausted; and the apprehensions of a distempered imagination concurred with indigence and sickness to embitter the last moments of his life. He has left behind a wife, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a fifth, without any resource but what she may hope from public sympathy.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Weymouth, July 17. We had, on Friday afternoon, the severest storm of wind, hail, rain, thunder, and lightning, that has been for many years. It lasted for a great length of time; and the hail-stones were of an immense size, only a few miles distance. Earl Digby was in his phaëton, in his park near Sherborne, at the time. The horses took fright and ran furiously away; overset the carriage, and his Lordship had the misfortune to have one of his legs broke, but is in a way of doing well.

July 22. At the assizes for *Devon*, an action of ejectment was tried, between one Baffin, plaintiff, and one Arthur and his wife, defendants, for the recovery of lands in Devonshire, claimed by the plaintiff as heir of one John Nofeworthy, an idiot from birth to his death, at the age of sixty-one years. The defendants claimed those lands under this idiot's will. In support of the plaintiff's case, upwards of twenty witnesses clearly proved his idiotcy, from his not knowing the value of money, or any other article of life; and many instances of gross imposition on him; and, among others, that he never received one shilling of the rent of his lands; that he was exempted from all offices, and particularly from serving in the militia, on account of his incapacity; and it was proved that he was taken from his sister, the plaintiff's mother, and married to a woman whom he scarcely knew, and that, a fortnight after his marriage, he did not know he was married; that his wife often corrected him, when he would cry, and behave like a child. All the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff gave testimony of the testator's idiotcy. On the part of the defendants many witnesses were examined, who all proved, in the same words, that he was a man of sense, without giving a single instance of it, except that he could read, write his name, kept his church, remembered the texts, and other passages of scripture. The curate of the parish of Athcombe, where the idiot lived and died, in support of the will, proved the idiot to be a *great divine, philosopher*, and *historian*; that he was timid and shy to strangers at first; yet, when he became acquainted, and any person had gained his confidence, he was very conversant, and all persons acquainted with him must court his company. After a hearing of nearly ten hours, the jury, without a moment's hesitation, gave a verdict against the will, in favour of the plaintiff Baffin, to the satisfaction of the court, and a crowded audience.

At *Bodmin* assizes 16 prisoners were tried, three of whom were capitally convicted, viz. William Sampson and John Hoskin, for violently assaulting Samuel Phillips; and William Barnes, for stealing out of the house of David Johns, in Truro, certain pieces of gold and silver, value 40s. and upwards; and they received sentence of death.

July 22. At *Leicester* assizes, John Dawes Rose, jun. and Thomas Bardsart, tried on a clearee of manslaughter, on the body of Mr. Robert Hall, during the late contested election, were both found guilty; the former to suffer four and the latter ten months imprisonment. (The sentence of Rose has been since remitted).

July 25. The following extraordinary accident happened at *Salisbury*. As James Carter, a child of about three years old, son to a weaver in Gigant-street, was playing with a two-gallon pan of water, placed near the door of his father's house for the purpose of wetting yarn, he by some means fell head-foremost into the pan, with his heels hoisted up, and in that position was drowned. His mother was at work near the spot, and it could not be many minutes before he was discovered; yet the usual means of restoring suspended animation was ineffectual.

Anne Morgan, wife of a lace-maker at *Olney*, Bucks, last week starved herself to death; it is stated, that nature was not exhausted until she had fasted ten days. She had for some time been deranged in her intellects, and, for a long period previous to her late rash resolve, had accustomed herself to eat but once or twice a week, and when thirsty to wet her lips with beer or water; the consequence was, at the time of her death she was a perfect skeleton.

At the August meeting, at *Rugby* school, two exhibitions of 40l. each for seven years at the University, were adjudged to Messrs. Moore and Cameron by the following trustees: Earls Denbigh and Aylesford, Lord Craven; Sir G. Shuckburgh Evelyn, and Sir Charles Cave, barts.; Dr. Berkley, Rector of Rugby; and five other trustees.

Leeds, July 25. Last Thursday, as the workmen at the new church at *Halifax* were erecting one of the main bindings of the roof, the temporary prop gave way; the balk therefore was broken by the weights of the scaffolding, and the internal parts of the binding pressed upon it; in consequence of which the men fell down, and some of them were materially bruised, but no lives were lost.

At the *Surrey* assizes, Edwards, late of Pleasant-place, and Doctor Gale, were tried for fraudulently signing and counterfeiting certain certificates, attestations, &c. of recruits. Edwards kept a recruiting-house, which was burnt by the mob. The Doctor, being a good actor, occasionally played the characters of captain, surgeon, and magistrate. When a recruit was brought in, he stripped and examined him as surgeon; approved of him

him in another place and dress as captain; and finally signed his attestation as magistrate. Of all these ingenious acts of his, and Mr. Edwards's employing him, and giving currency to his impositions, the jury found them both guilty.

At the same assizes, an indictment was tried, which reflects no small degree of discredit on the person indicted. Theophilus Bridges, a button-maker, of Temple-street, St George's-fields, was indicted for the murther of his apprentice, Elizabeth Monk, in January, 1795. The deceased was one of seven apprentices, all taken from the Asylum; and, by the evidence of three of the surviving apprentices, it appeared that Bridges was a very passionate and severe man, and had frequently beat and kicked the deceased; and that she died after an illness of some continuance, caused, as they conceived, by such ill usage; together with spare diet and hard work. A surgeon was called; but who, having seen the deceased only a few hours before her death, and being told she was ill of a consumption, and merely having felt her pulse, as he perceived she was very near death, could not speak to any circumstance to criminate Bridges. He was therefore acquitted; but detained, to be tried on another very serious charge.

Shrewsbury, July 27. Yesterday was tried at the assizes here, by a most respectable special jury, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Heath, a cause against the Bp. of Bangor; the Rev. Dr. Owen; the Rev. Mr. Roberts, Archdeacon of Merioneth; the Rev. Mr. Williams; and Mr. Thomas Jones; for unlawfully disturbing Mr. Samuel Grindley, in the Registrar's Office at Bangor on the 8th of January last. It appeared, that in 1792, Mr. Grindley, an attorney, had, by means of the Bishop, being appointed Deputy-Registrar of the Consistorial Court of his Diocese, his Lordship's nephew being the Principal Registrar; that, on the 6th of January last, whilst the office was shut, the Bishop sent for the key of it; which was refused, by order of Mr. Grindley; that on the 7th of January, by his Lordship's order, the lock of the office was taken off and a new one put on, the key of which was delivered to the Bishop, who the same day informed Mr. Grindley thereof. That, on the 8th of January, Mr. Grindley, with a blacksmith and four other persons, broke open the office. That the defendants, being alarmed at this, went to the office unarmed (after Mr. Grindley had taken possession of it) and expostulated with him; and were excited to shew some marks of anger at this violent conduct; for he was armed with pistols and had forced one person down the steps and threatened to shoot another. It also appeared that the Bishop sent for a magistrate; and his Lordship and the other defendants soon afterwards departed, leaving Mr. Grindley in the office. A pamphlet was produced in court to Mr. Grindley, containing some confidential letters from the Bishop to him during the time he had been his Lordship's agent; which letters Mr. Grindley owned he had delivered into the hands of a Mr. Williams of Treffos. The defendant's counsel said, they had many witnesses; but that their case stood so clear, even on the plaintiff's evidence, they did not think it necessary to call a single witness on the part of the defendants; and the jury immediately, without leaving the court, acquitted all the defendants. Mr. Adam from London, as leading counsel for the plaintiff, had a fee of 300l. guineas; and Mr. Erskine the like for the defendants.

Bath, July 27. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at York-house, in this city, on Wednesday evening last, on a visit to his royal brother. The next morning his Royal Highness perambulated the city, visited the abbey-church, pump-room, public rooms, baths, &c. At eleven o'clock the Corporation waited on the Prince, in their robes of office, preceded by the mace-bearers, &c. and, being introduced to his Royal Highness, Mr. Alderman Horton (the Mayor being absent from home) delivered the following concise address: "May it please your Royal Highness to accept the sincere congratulations of the corporation of Bath, on your arrival in this city. Such gracious renewals of the honours conferred by your Royal Ancestry demand the testimony of our zealous affection, and the continued assurance of our steadfast fidelity." The Prince received the gentlemen of the Corporation with that affability and politeness for which his Royal Highness is eminently distinguished; thanked them for this mark of their attention; expressed much gratification at the elegance of the city, and the beauty of its environs; lamented that his stay would now only be very short, but hoped to make it his residence for some weeks in the ensuing autumn. The royal brothers were at Sidney-gardens in the evening; where, notwithstanding the falling showers, near 4000 persons were present. A box was fitted up for their Highnesses, who were much pleased with Mr. Gale's attention, and also with the fire-works, illuminations, &c. On Friday morning the Prince left Bath, and called, *en passant*, at the magnificent seat of the Marquis of Bath at Longleat, near Frome; proceeding through Shaftesbury, Blandford, &c. to Mr. Churchill's seat at Henbury, Dorset, which he intended leaving so as to reach Brighton the same day. The acclamations of the multitude, at every place his Royal Highness passed through, seemed to have been received with pleasure, as the Prince ap-

appeared complacency itself. It is highly to the praise of the Dutchess of York, that, independent of her numerous private acts of beneficence, her Royal Highness's name appears as a contributor to nearly all the public charitable subscriptions at present established in this country. The Duke of York left us this morning, much benefited by the use of the Bath waters.

Sunderland, July 30. An iron bridge has been erected across the river Wear, which will be of considerable utility, not only to this town, but also to the adjoining counties. It consists of one arch, two hundred and thirty-six feet in length, and one hundred feet in height, so that the large ships which frequent that port can sail under it with safety; the extent of the arch is nearly one hundred feet longer than that of any other bridge in Europe. It was projected by Mr. Burdon, one of the members for the county of Durham, to whose public spirit the success of this important undertaking is to be entirely attributed. The expence, amounting to 24,000l. and upwards, has been contributed by Mr. Burdon, except about the sum of 6000l. which was subscribed towards the undertaking by Mr. Milbanke, the other member for the county of Durham, Mr. Lambton, and others. It is to be opened on Tuesday, the 9th day of August next, for the accommodation of the public, with a grand masonic procession, attended by the Commissioners of the river Wear, magistrates, clergy, officers of the navy and army, and the Loyal Sunderland Volunteers.

Bromley, Kent, July 31. Two servants of Mr Slowman being lately in a garden near some bee-hives, they unfortunately overturned one of the hives; the bees swarmed with great rapidity on a child near them, which was stung in so dreadful a manner, that in a very short period it died.

At *Cambridge* and some other places, such has been the slaughter of dogs, and such the nuisance from their putrifying in exposed situations, that the magistracy have been obliged to interfere. At Cambridge the high constable has buried upwards of 400. At *Birmingham*, and neighbourhood, the number of dogs destroyed is computed at 1000.

Dartford, Aug. 11. This morning, about 11 o'clock, one of the mills about half a mile distant from the place blew up with a dreadful explosion: the inhabitants were so terrified by the sudden concussion, that, imagining it to be an earthquake, they forsook their dwellings; an immense pillar of smoke, arising from the premises, apprised them of the melancholy event. Nine persons, to a certainty, have lost their lives; they were blown to pieces; the shoulders and part of a body were driven over a stream, which ran near a mill, at least 150 yards; part of a skull was found at a considerable distance, a mere shell, as clean within as without; other parts were also picked up a great way from the spot where the catastrophe happened, all of which appeared terribly scorched and black: the timbers of the building were also thrown a great way, and several large pieces scattered upwards of half a mile; the trees within its neighbourhood were stripped of their bark; not a vestige of the mill is left standing; and the houses round the villages of Dartford, Crayford, &c. experienced its effects, by the windows being broken; the father of one of the sufferers left the place about half an hour before the event happened, and one of the persons lost was going with a rope into the mill as it blew up. The cause of this accident is not at present known.

Aug 17. Two men, employed in whitewashing the church at *Melton Mowbray*, unfortunately fell with the scaffold. One of them, Bunnell, died of his bruises.

Yarmouth, Aug. 21. Last night a riot took place here at a lecture delivered by Mr. Thelwall, on a subject from Roman History. About 8 o'clock a pretty numerous company were assembled at the room appointed for the purpose of delivering the lecture, when a number of persons, supposed to be from the ships riding in the road, burst into the room, armed with cutlasses and bludgeons, attacked and dispersed the company. The lecturer himself made a narrow escape. The accounts of this business are, as it may be expected, very contradictory; but it appears that the lecturer was evading the late salutary act; and the tars, attending more to the spirit than the letter of the law, had determined to punish his insolence.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Saturday, June 25.

Richard Ludman, Eleanor Hughes, Anne Rhodes, and Mary Baker, were indicted for the wilful murder of George Hebner, on Sunday May 22, by strangling him with a cord tied about his neck, &c. It appeared, in the evidence on the part of the prosecution, that the prisoner, Eleanor Hughes, kept a house of ill-fame in Dean-street, East Smithfield; the other prisoners were inmates of the house. May 17, the deceased, a tailor, left his residence in Maddox street about eight o'clock in the morning, and told his wife that he would be at home by ten; but he never returned. He went on that day to the house of the prisoner Hughes, and took up his abode there the remainder of the week. He was destitute of money at the time, as in the course of the week a considerable part of his cloaths were pawned. Mrs. Hughes, it appeared, deposited

pofited them with a pawnbroker for him, on Saturday the 21ft, the day before his death, his coat was pawned for half-a-guinea. On the morning of Sunday the 22d, the circumftance of his death firft tranfpired. Mrs. Darby and Mrs. Johnfon lived in the houfe adjoining to that of Hughes. The partition was ſlight, and had cracks in ſeveral parts of it, by which a view could be had of different rooms in Hughes's houſe. On Saturday evening, in a quarrel between the deceaſed and Mrs. Hughes, they heard the latter ſay, "Strike me, you dog!—ſtrike me." The deceaſed made no anſwer. Hughes was much in liquor at the time. On Sunday morning Mrs. Hughes was ſeen to come down ſtairs, and heard to ſay to Mary Baker: "Oh Lord! I can go up no more." She added ſomething more, which was not diſtinctly heard! But Baker replied: "Oh Lord! I'll call Dick?" (meaning the priſoner Ludman). Anne Rhodes was ſeen the ſame morning, where the deceaſed was hanging, and to look very much dejected. The four priſoners were ſeen together afterwards in one of the lower rooms. Hughes ſaid to them; "At ten o'clock we 'll lay him." She then went out, and Baker followed her. As they were going, Ludman ſaid to the former, "Mother Hughes, don't ſhut the door, and they'll have no ſuſpicion." Theſe witneſſes had ſeen the deceaſed go frequently into and out of Hughes's houſe in the courſe of the week. Another witneſs, in going into the houſe, met Ludman and Anne Rhodes—they endeavoured to prevent him, ſaying, "What buſineſs have you here? A man hung himſelf in this houſe laſt night." The watchman met Ludman coming out of the houſe, and aſked him who he was? Ludman anſwered, he ſlept there laſt night. The watchman ſaid, he ſhould not go until the officer arrived; on which Ludman went back, and ſaid, "D—n my eyes! I might as well ſit down, for you can but hang me." They ſaw the body hanging; and deſcribed it to have hung ten or twelve inches down the bed-poſt; the hands were tied behind, back to back, with a cord, which was ſtrained ſo tight, that the fleſh of the hands and wriſts were ſwelled over it: it was faſtened with what is called a ſailor's knot. Round the head of the deceaſed was tied a half-neck-handkerchief, ſtrained very tight, and alſo faſtened with a ſailor's knot; the broad part of the handkerchief was drawn over the face of the deceaſed, and was very bloody; which laſt circumſtance was not accounted for in evidence.—The priſoners, in their defence, entered into a detail of circumſtances reſpecting the reſidence and conduct of the deceaſed in the houſe, all terminating in aſſertions of their own innocence, and total ignorance of his death until he was found hanging in the morning. They produced no witneſſes to facts. A few witneſſes however appeared to the characters of Hughes, Ludman, and Baker. A coal-merchant in King-ſtreet, Holborn, knew Hughes in the life-time of her huſband, when ſhe conducted herſelf very properly; but, ſince the period of her huſband's death, which was about four or five years ſince, he knew very little of her. Two women alſo ſpoke to Hughes's character; but one of theſe ſaid ſhe was very paſſionate when in liquor. Two reſpectable witneſſes appeared to Baker's character. She was an unfortunate girl, and had been recently in circumſtances of great diſtreſs. They never knew any thing diſhoneſt or ill-natured of her. Two witneſſes appeared for Ludman. They never knew any thing againſt him. He was principally ſupported by his mother, and had been for ſome time at ſea. The Lord Chief Baron, in his charge to the jury, ſummed up the evidence to the foregoing effect, and obſerved, that in the preſent, as in the caſe he tried, there was no direct or poſitive evidence reſpecting the actual commiſſion of the murder. However, it exhibited ſeveral ſtrong circumſtances tending to implicate the guilt of at leaſt two of the priſoners. He thought it proved to a demonſtration, that the deceaſed was not the author of his own death. His Lordſhip then pointed out the various circumſtances which ſtruck him, as affecting the priſoners, and theſe principally were to be collected from the different converſations which took place. The part which the priſoner Baker took in theſe, it would be hard to ſay indicated guilt; and he thought the ſame obſervation would apply to Rhodes. The guilt of the two other priſoners would be judged from a review of the whole evidence, and a ſtrict attention to circumſtances. At the ſame time the jury were bound to give the priſoners the benefit of any rational doubts. The jury, after retiring for about an hour, pronounced this verdict: "Richard Ludman and Eleanor Hughes—guilty. Anne Rhodes and Mary Baker—not guilty."

Wedneſday, July 20.

Between twelve and one this afternoon, as the Dutcheſs of Leeds, her ſiſter, and a young gentleman, were going to traverſe the park by Cleveland-row, St. James's palace, in her grace's carriage, the perch ſuddenly broke in front, and the fore-quarters of the vehicle daſhed on the ground. The horſes were immediately ſtopped, and we are happy to find that the Dutcheſs and her party eſcaped without hurt.

This day two Frenchmen, brothers, were

were taken into custody, at a tavern frequented by foreigners, on a charge of being spies.

Tuesday, July 25.

The payment of the prizes on the last English lottery, amounting to half a million, began to be made at the Bank this day.

Thursday, August 4.

Early this morning, an elderly man, decently dressed, blew his brains out in a field between Brompton and Chelsea, with a large horse-pistol, the muzzle of which, it is thought, he had put into his mouth, as a large piece of the back part of his skull was found at several yards distance from the body. He had no money about him, nor any thing which could lead to discover who he was. A letter was found in his pocket unfinished, in which he addressed himself to a Mr. Graham, painting, in the most pathetic language, the distress that he laboured under, both as to his circumstances and bodily afflictions. The horrors he experienced when asleep, he says, cannot be equalled by any human distress; at such times he was a prey to the most frightful apprehensions. To lull his disordered senses, he had daily taken a large dose of laudanum, which at length turning his brain, occasioned his exit.

Thursday, August 11.

This afternoon, a gentleman going down Gray's-inn-lane in a whiskey, the horse took fright, and set off full-speed; his servant, seeing his master in such a situation, unfortunately for him, came up to the horse, and seized the bridle, but was not capable of stopping him. The beast turned up a narrow passage by Chads Well; the servant still running, and holding the bridle. In turning round the passage, the near shaft caught the man in the body, which it clearly run through, and was stopt by the wall. The gentleman was thrown violently from the carriage, but not much hurt. The servant was killed.

Thursday, August 25.

This day, with the most sincere joy we relate, the price of bread was reduced four whole assizes (2 lb. to a quartern loaf).

Friday, August 26.

The audience at the Haymarket Theatre were this night, about 11 o'clock thrown into the greatest alarm and confusion by a set of ruffians who were parading through the streets with one of the candidates on the late Garratt Election. These ruffians, no doubt, for the purpose of picking pockets, or gaining any booty that might offer, called out, fire! as they passed the theatre. The dreadful sound immediately spread over the front boxes, and communicated to the rest of the house. In an instant there was an eager struggle escape; and though the box-keepers, and all the servants of the house in front, used their utmost endeavours to quiet the fears of the audience, it was impossible to remove the general anxiety. The stage was covered with people, who attempted to retreat that way. One gentleman lost his life, having leaped from the Green Boxes into the Orchestra; in his fall, he broke the harpsichord, and fractured his skull; he was conveyed into the Green Room, and thence removed to his own house. Young Bannister, with great zeal, assured the audience, that no danger of the supposed kind could possibly take place, and informed them of the real cause of the confusion that prevailed. The entertainment, which was the Mogul Tale, was necessarily prevented from proceeding any further; and the audience at length dispersed, not without the loss of hats, &c.

Saturday, August 27.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, some villains got into a house in Fludyer-street, occupied by Sir Richard Glode, who was out of town, and had packed up every article of value that was portable. The Sheriff's dress cloaths, liveries, &c. were ready for removal; when the thieves were fortunately heard by Mrs. Johnson, the proprietor of the house; who, with great spirit, went up stairs, where she met one of them. She gave an alarm; but no watchman or patrole was to be found. At length she succeeded in getting down stairs, in spite of the opposition made by the thief, and opened the street door. Part of the neighbours were by this time alarmed and at the door; they had found out a patrole and watchman, to whom Mrs. Johnstone delivered her prisoner. A number of pick-lock keys were found, and every lock in the house had been opened. On attending at the Public-Office, Queen-square, to prosecute, the prisoner was of course called for; but Messrs. Watchman and Patrole had been *overpowered* by him, in some way or other, and he had escaped. A strict search is making after the thieves; and in the mean time the guardians of the night are kept in custody.

Monday, August 29.

In Smithfield market this day, except beef, cattle were in general cheaper. The price of pigs is also come down, and as the breed is great this season, that excellent article must become reasonable a few weeks.

Tuesday, August 30.

Yesterday at noon, the messenger in waiting on the King at Weymouth came up to Whitehall, with letters and official papers. The royal family, we rejoice to hear, were in perfect health the preceding evening, when he left Gloucester Lodge. The Sovereign is now enjoying that comfortable relaxation from fatigue which must gladden every loyal subject. The Prince of Wales is gone from Weymouth on an excursion. The Duke of York bathes, from which he expects a more powerful remedy to his complaints than has been hitherto administered.

Pp. 259, 348. The Abbé Raynal may with reason be considered as one of the authors of the French revolution, from the republican, democratic, and licentious principles, which are interspersed throughout his celebrated History of the European Settlements in the two Indies; and recommended by every grace and allurement of style. Shocked at the dreadful effects produced by his own writings, in the month of May, 1791, the Abbé appeared voluntarily at the bar of the National Assembly, and boldly expostulated with them on their rash and ruinous measures. The principal charge he brought against them was of a singular nature; that they had *literally* followed *his* principles; that they had reduced to practice the reveries and abstracted ideas of a philosopher, without having previously adapted and accommodated them to men, times, and circumstances. In the close of this address, which was received with evident marks of displeasure and dissatisfaction; he expressed his indifference as to the pains and penalties he might incur by his confidence, being then on the verge of 80.

P. 355. Dr. Gillies was author of "Devotional Exercises on the New Testament," 8vo; and "Memoirs of the Life of the Rev. George Whitefield, M. A. 1772," 8vo. (see vol. XLII. 428).

P. 357. Dr. Campbell was author of, 1. "A Dissertation on Miracles; containing an Examination of the Principles advanced by David Hume, Esq. in an Essay on Miracles, 1762," 8vo. 2. "The Spirit of the Gospel neither a Spirit of Superstition nor of Enthusiasm. A Sermon preached before the Synod of Aberdeen, April 9, 1771," 8vo. 3. "The Philosophy of Rhetorick, 2 vols. 1776," 8vo. 4. "The Nature, Extent, and Importance, of the Duty of Allegiance. A Sermon, preached at Aberdeen, 1777," 8vo. 5. "The Success of the first Publishers of the Gospel a Proof of its Truth. A Sermon, preached at Edinburgh, June 6, 1777, before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, 1777," 8vo. 6. "An Address to the People of Scotland upon the Alarms that have been raised in Regard to Popery, 1779." 8vo. 7. "The Four Gospels translated from the Greek, with preliminary Dissertations, and Notes critical and explanatory, 1789." 2 vols. 4to.

P. 358. Dr. Harris was the translator of "Justinian's Institutes," 1756, 4to.

P. 524, b. Major John Burville was only son of the Rev. George B. rector of Leybourne, in Kent. In him the officers of his corps have lost a brother, the soldiers a father, and society a most chearful and valuable friend.

P. 616. Alexander Crawfurd, esq. was the 7th son of Sir Alex. C. bart. and brother of Col. Crawfurd so distinguished on the Continent. He was bred at Westminster school; and, after finishing his education at the university of Gottingen, where he had the honour of being contemporary with their Royal Highnesses Princes Augustus and Adolphus, was entered at Lincoln's inn, and called to the bar; but, being induced, by the considerable appointment of commissary of accompts, to go out to St. Domingo, most unhappily fell an almost immediate victim to the unhealthiness of that fatal climate. He was about 26 years of age, had a very superior understanding assisted by all the advantages of education, and was of a remarkably generous and amiable disposition.

P. 617. In vol. LXII. 550, another tract by Charles Hawtrey is noticed; but, by a mistake, attributed to *Hawkins*.

P. 619. The Rev. Griffith (not Griffin) Griffith was preferred to a prebend of Ely in 1795 (vol. LXV. p. 1061); and, we believe, had another benefice, a sinecure. He died at Machynleth, in Montgomeryshire, much respected, in his 39th year. He had been to Aberystwith for sea-bathing, having also tried Cheltenham in vain, for the cure of a cutaneous eruption. He was a native of Dinnas Mónthye, in Merionethshire, and, being fond of learning, his father, a poor man, had him plated at the school of Ruthen, in Denbighshire, where his good conduct and his literary abilities recommended him to Oxford, and helped him forward in life. He was not only the polite scholar, but, what is more to his praise, the benevolent and good man. He published a sermon preached at the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, May 16, 1753.

P. 619. Lamenting the loss of the young lady who was drowned in the Thames on the 3d of July, when returning from Greenwich (where she had been dining with a young gentleman of the Exchequer-office, who had long been her admirer, and with whom she had frequently taken excursions on the water); we readily suppress what we had prepared for publication, and print the following letter as we received it: "In justice to the memory of Miss Mackenzie, of whose fate you propose to give some particulars in your next, I beg leave to observe, that her real name is not Mackenzie, but *Ravenscroft*, the daughter of a very industrious and respectable man at Knutsford, in Cheshire. The evidence said to be given before the coroner's inquest, and stated in the papers, was entirely erroneous, and led the publick to suppose that she was accessary to her own death. The contrary, however, is well known, as a young man saw the accident from the shore: and he relates, that the unfortunate young woman was sitting on the side of the boat, with her feet upon the seat; that she, as was usual with her, was in great spirits; and that, throwing the water at the gentleman who was with her, he

he ſuddenly got up to avoid being wet, when the boat heeled, and ſhe was inſtantly precipitated head-foremoſt into the river, and nothing but her bonnet was to be ſeen. The gentleman would have plunged himſelf after her, but was prevailed upon not to do ſo by the boatman, who ſaid ſhe would riſe again once or twice. This not happening to be the caſe (perhaps owing to her cloaths having the contrary effect to what they would have had if ſhe had fallen in otherwiſe), ſhe fell a victim to her own gaiety and indiſcretion. She was a fine perſon, and deſervedly eſteemed by many friends, who deplore her loſs, and as one of them I write this to reſcue her memory from the imputation caſt upon it, that ſhe deſtroyed herſelf willingly. Her circumſtances were good; and her father very generouſly (for ſhe died without a will) permitted her brothers and ſiſters to divide the property amongſt them, amounting to ſeveral hundreds of pounds. BENEVOLUS."

P. 620. The Rev. Wanley Sawbridge was chaplain to his brother in his mayoralty. He publiſhed the ſermon preached at the election of the lord-mayor, Sept. 28, 1776; noticed vol. XLVI. 608. In the character drawn of Alderman Sawbridge, LXV. 216, it is mentioned, that Mr. W. S. "often declared, and with the livelieſt gratitude of fraternal love, that, in order to ſecure to him that independence which the Alderman ſo highly eſteemed, his brother made him a preſent of 5000l. in addition to the fortune bequeathed him by their common parent."

Ibid. Gilbert Caldecot, eſq. who died at his ſeat, Holton lodge, co. Lincoln, July 6, having within a few days completed his 86th year, was well at 7 in the morning, and at 10 was found dead, without having moved, or in the leaſt altered his poſition. He was, on the 14th, buried in his family vault in Holton church. It may with great truth be ſaid of him, that, among a very extenſive acquaintance, he lived beloved and reſpected, and died lamented. He was the laſt male branch of the antient family of Caldecot, in the county of Cambridge, reſiding there in the time of Henry III. He commanded the Royal North Lincoln regiment of militia nearly 20 years; and, on account of his infirm ſtate of health, reſigned the year before his death. In the regiment he was highly eſteemed, always mingling the politeneſs of a well-bred gentleman with the military ſtrictneſs of the ſoldier. When his Majeſty reviewed Wanley camp, he particularly noticed Col. C. and expreſſed his approbation of his regiment. The Colonel married Miſs Duncombe, daughter of T. Duncombe, eſq. of Duncombe park, Yorkſhire, and ſiſter to the preſent poſſeſſor of that ample eſtate, one of the late worthy members for the county. She died in 1769, leaving an only daughter married to Dr. Reid, an eminent phyſician in London, author of a treatiſe upon Conſumption of the Lungs, and of Directions for warm and cold Sea-bathing; both which works have been well received by the publick. By the Colonel's will, Dr. R. ſucceeds to the eſtate at Holton, and is to aſſume his name and arms. He has living by his lady two ſons and an infant daughter.

BIRTHS.

June 9. AT Wolverhampton, the wife of Thomas Herrick, eſq. a ſon.

Lately, in the neighbourhood of Danville, Kentucky, a young woman, aged 15, was delivered of four female children.

July 28. Mrs Ruding, wife of the Rev. Rogers R. vicar of Maldon, Surrey, a ſon.

29. At the ſeat of the Earl of Dartmouth, Blackheath, Kent, Lady Charlotte Duncombe, a ſon.

The wife of Col. Mair, of the royal invalids, in garriſon at Portſmouth, a da.

At his ſeat at Hinton St. George, co. Somerſet, the Lady of Earl Poulett, a ſon.

At his houſe in Grafton-ſtreet, the wife of Charles Duncombe, eſq. M.P. for Aldborough, a ſon and heir.

At Hanover, the wife of Edw. Grainger, eſq. a daughter.

At Levland, co. Leic. Mrs. Ainſworth, wife of Mr. Thomas A. of her 29th child.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Knott, at Lewes, a ſon.

Aug. 1. At Count Bruhl's, at Harefield, Mrs. Scott, a ſon.

In Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady Rous, a ſon.

4. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the Lady of Lord Viſcount Milſintown, a ſon.

5. The wife of Dr. Bourne, of Oxford, two daughters; one ſtill-born.

At his houſe in Oxford, the Lady of Sir Digby Mackworth, a daughter.

7. The wife of Mr. Thomas Key, ſurgeon, of the Borough, a daughter.

9. At Heckfield-place, Hants, the wife of Lieut.-col. Tyndale, of the firſt regiment of life-guards, a ſon.

10. The Lady of Sir William Rowley, bart. of Tendering-hall, a ſon.

At Weſtover-lodge, Iſle of Wight, the wife of Lieut.-col. Alex. Campbell, late of the 86th regiment, a ſon.

At Lees-court, near Faverſham, Kent, Lady Sondes, a ſon.

11. At Tendring-hall, the Lady of Sir William Rowley, bart. a ſon.

12. In Hill-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the wife of William Baker, eſq. a daughter.

15. The wife of John Morland, eſq. of Cappleſthwaite-hall, co. Weſtmorl. a ſon.

16. At Tutwood-houſe, the ſeat of her father, Jeremy Sneyd, eſq. the wife of Col. Neſbit, a daughter.

17. The

25. The Counteſs of Dalkeith, a daugh.

27. At the Marquis's houſe, in Stanhope-ſtreet, May-fair, the Marchioneſs of Titchfield, a ſon and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. AT Pancras church, near London, Valentine Green, eſq. of Normanton, co. Leiceſter, to Miſs Theodoſia Mortimer, of Caldecote, co. Stafford.

23. At Hayes, co. Middleſex, W. Hobdin, eſq. of Leeds, to Miſs Marſh, da. of the late Samuel M. eſq. of Belmont, near Uxbridge.

27. At Briſtol, Wm. Abraham, eſq. to Bowles, of the Fort, daughter of Edward B. eſq. of Shurchampton.

By ſpecial licence, the Hon. Wm. Hay Carr, brother to the Earl of Errol, to Miſs Eliot, third da. of Sam. E. eſq. of Antigua.

At the Friends meeting-houſe at Height, in Cartmell, Mr. Wm. Hudſon, merchant, at Bradford, co. York, to Miſs Jane Fell, daughter of John Fell, M. D. of Ulverſton.

28. Mr. Peete, ſurgeon, of Dartford, to Miſs Campbell, daughter of Duncan C. of the Adelphi.

Mr. Sowell, of Groſvenor-ſtreet, to Miſs Eliz. Davis of Hart-ſtreet, Bloomsbury.

Richard Gimbert, eſq. of North-end, Fulham, to Mrs. Catharine Atkins, of Piccadilly, niece to Henry Capel, of Feltham-hill, Middleſex.

29. By licence, at St. Clement's, near Oxford, Will. Wigginton, fiſherman and widower, of Drayton, Oxfordſh. aged 67, to Mary Smith, of St. Clement's, aged 23.

At Edinburgh, Stewart Spalding, eſq. lately from Jamaica, to Miſs Anne Spalding, da. of the late Mr. Charles S. merchant.

At Lilleſhall, Edw. Rowlands, eſq. of Colebrook dale, to Miſs Boycott, of the former place.

30. Rev. George-Henry Storie, rector of Stowe, Eſſex, to Miſs Eliza Jekyll Chambers, youngeſt da. of Lieut.-col. C. of Chelſea.

Tho. Bambridge, eſq. of Warwick-lane, Newgate-ſtreet, to Mrs. Rowlandſon, of Bedford-row.

Rev. G. Coleridge, of Ottery, to Miſs Jane Hart, da. of Mr. Rich, H. of Exeter.

Edward F. Forſter, jun. eſq. to Miſs Greenwood, only daughter of Mr. G. ſolicitor, of Aldermanbury.

Lately. Mr. R. Wilton, to Mrs. Wheeler, both of Lutterworth.

Joſeph Mawbey, eſq. ſon of Sir Joſeph M. bart. to Miſs Henchman.

Rev. John Burrell, of Letheringſet, to Miſs M. Johnſon, daughter of the Rev. William Tower J. of Holt.

James Digby, eſq. of Bourn, co. Linc. to Miſs Hyde, da. of Rev. Mr. H. ſame place.

Rev. Morgan Jones, rector of Rhyme, co. Dorſet, to Miſs Proctor, of Sherborne.

Mr. Howes, attorney at law, of Northampton, to Miſs Perkins, of Pattiſhall.

At Aſh-lodge, co. Surrey, Rich. Hickſon, eſq. to Miſs Skerret, 2d daughter of the late Joſeph, S. eſq. of Dublin.

Mr. John Lowe, to Miſs Sarah Millhouſe, both of Rippingale, co. Lincoln.

At Arcot, in the Eaſt Indies, C. B. Dent, eſq. to Miſs Harriot Neale.

Aug. 1. At Greenock, Mr. Wm. Liddell, merch. of Glaſgow, to Miſs Eliz. Macnaught, daughter of Mr. Duncan M. of that place.

At Hopes, near Edinburgh, James Milner, eſq. of Kingſton upon Hull, to Miſs Mary Hay, da. of James H. eſq. of Hopes.

2. At Thorp-arch, co. York, the Rev. John Middleton, rector of Wilſford, co. Lincoln, and vicar of Melbourne, co. Derby, to Miſs Fiſher, daughter of Thomas F. eſq. of Caſtle-Donington, co. Leiceſter.

At Beaconsfield, Wm. Buſk, eſq. of the Temple, barriſter, to Miſs Blair, daughter of Alex. B. eſq. of Portland-place.

At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, John-Peter Grant, eſq. of Rothienurchus, co. Inverneſs, and of Thorley-hall, co. Hertford, to Miſs Jane Ironſide, third da. of the late Rev. William I.

3. Frederick Keppel, eſq. only ſon of the Hon. Mrs. K. to Miſs Clive.

4. Rev. William Kay, vice-provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, and rector of Milton, in that county, to Miſs Driffield, of Fering, Eſſex.

Mr. South, of the Borough, druggiſt, to Miſs Hint, of Walworth.

Lieut. Straſham, of his Majeſty's marine forces, to Miſs Bidwell, daughter of Mrs. B. of Antingham, co. Norfolk.

Maj. Francis Wm. Farquhar, of the 29th reg. to Miſs Frollope, of Huntingdon.

Mr. Henry Pullen to Miſs Harriot Jackſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Geo. J. of Heavitree, Devon.

At Barkwith, co. Lincoln, Mr. Holland, of Wathern, gent. to Miſs Holland, daugh. of the Rev. Mr. H. of the former place.

Mr. Wm. Cooper, to Miſs Killer, both of Derby.

5. At Limpsfield, co. Surrey, Sir Will. Ramſay, bart. of Banff, to Miſs Biſcoe, of Edward-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare.

Mr. Sparrow, of Saffron Walden, to Mrs. Pennington, of St. George's, Southwark.

DEATHS.

Aug 6, 1795. AT Wingham, in Kent, in his 77th year. Mr. Daniel Dixon.

Dec. 1. Mr. John Robertſon, ſurgeon, ſecond ſon of the Rev. Mr. Robertſon, miniſter of Ratho.

1796. *Jan.* 6. In the Eaſt-Indies, Mr. Edward Longman, aged 21, ſecond ſon of Thomas L. eſq. of Hampſtead. He was midſhipman on-board an Eaſt-India ſhip, and fell overboard as the ſhip was under way, ſo that it was impoſſible to ſave him.

May 7. At St. George's, in the iſland of Grenada, Matthew Frederick Forſter, captain

he ſuddenly got up to avoid being wet, when the boat heeled, and ſhe was inſtantly precipitated head-foremoſt into the river, and nothing but her bonnet was to be ſeen. The gentleman would have plunged himſelf after her, but was prevailed upon not to do ſo by the boatman, who ſaid ſhe would riſe again once or twice. This not happening to be the caſe (perhaps owing to her cloaths having the contrary effect to what they would have had if ſhe had fallen in otherwiſe), ſhe fell a victim to her own gaiety and indiſcretion. She was a fine perſon, and deſervedly eſteemed by many friends, who deplore her loſs, and as one of them I write this to, reſcue her memory from the imputation caſt upon it, that ſhe deſtroyed herſelf willingly. Her circumſtances were good; and her father very generouſly (for ſhe died without a will) permitted her brothers and ſiſters to divide the property amongſt them, amounting to ſeveral hundreds of pounds. BENEVOLUS."

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In Henrietta-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Lady Rous, a ſon.

4. At his Lordſhip's houſe in Somerſet-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, the Lady of Lord Viſcount Milſintown, a ſon.

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16. At Tutwood-houſe, the ſeat of her father, Jeremy Sneyd, eſq. the wife of Col. Neſbit, a daughter.

17. The

17. The Countess of Dalkeith, a daugh.

21. At the Marquis's house, in Stanhope-street, May-fair, the Marchioness of Titchfield, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

July 20. AT Pancras church, near London, Valentine Green, esq. of Normanton, co. Leicester, to Miss Theodosia Mortimer, of Caldecote, co. Stafford.

23. At Hayes, co. Middlesex, W. Hebdin, esq. of Leeds, to Miss Marth, da. of the late Samuel M. esq. of Belmont, near Uxbridge.

27. At Bristol, Wm. Abraham, esq. to Bowles, of the Fort, daughter of Edward B. esq. of Shrehampton.

By special licence, the Hon. Wm. Hay Carr, brother to the Earl of Errol, to Miss Eliot, third da. of Sam. E. esq. of Antigua.

At the Friends meeting-house at Height, in Cartmell, Mr. Wm. Hustler, merchant, at Bradford, co. York, to Miss Jane Fell, daughter of John Fell, M. D. of Ulverston.

28. Mr. Peete, surgeon, of Dartford, to Miss Campbell, daughter of Duncan C. of the Adelphi.

Mr. Sovell, of Grosvenor-street, to Miss Eliz. Davis of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

Richard Gimbert, esq. of North-end, Fulham, to Mrs. Catharine Atkins, of Piccadilly, niece to Henry Capel, of Feltham-hill, Middlesex.

29. By licence, at St. Clement's, near Oxford, Will. Wigginton, fisherman and widower, of Drayton, Oxfordsh. aged 67, to Mary Smith, of St. Clement's, aged 23.

At Edinburgh, Stewart Spalding, esq. lately from Jamaica, to Miss Anne Spalding, da. of the late Mr. Charles S. merchant.

At Lilleshall, Edw. Rowlands, esq. of Colebrook dale, to Miss Boycott, of the former place.

30. Rev. George-Henry Storie, rector of Stowe, Essex, to Miss Eliza Jekyl Chambers, youngest da. of Lieut.-col. C. of Chelsea.

Tho. Bambridge, esq. of Warwick-lane, Newgate-street, to Mrs. Rowlandson, of Bedford-row.

Rev. G. Coleridge, of Ottery, to Miss Jane Hart, da. of Mr. Rich. H. of Exeter.

Edward F. Forster, jun. esq. to Miss Greenwood, only daughter of Mr. G. solicitor, of Aldermanbury.

Lately. Mr. R. Willon, to Mrs. Wheeler, both of Lutterworth.

Joseph Mawbey, esq. son of Sir Joseph M. bart. to Miss Henchman.

Rev. John Burrell, of Letheringset, to Miss M. Johnson, daughter of the Rev. William Tower J. of Holt.

James Digby, esq. of Bourn, co. Linc. to Miss Hyde, da. of Rev. Mr. H. same place.

Rev. Morgan Jones, rector of Rhyme, co. Dorset, to Miss Proctor, of Sherborne.

Mr. Howes, attorney at law, of Northampton, to Miss Perkins, of Pattishall.

At Ash-lodge, co. Surrey, Rich. Hickson, esq. to Miss Sicerret, 2d daughter of the late Joseph, S. esq. of Dublin.

Mr. John Lowe, to Miss Sarah Millhouse, both of Rippingale, co. Lincoln.

At Arcot, in the East Indies, C. B. Dent, esq. to Miss Harriot Neale.

Aug. 1. At Greenock, Mr. Wm. Liddell, merch. of Glasgow, to Miss Eliz. Macnaught, daughter of Mr. Duncan M. of that place.

At Hopes, near Edinburgh, James Milner, esq. of Kingston upon Hull, to Miss Mary Hay, da. of James H. esq. of Hopes.

2. At Thorp-arch, co. York, the Rev. John Middleton, rector of Wilsford, co. Lincoln, and vicar of Melbourne, co. Derby, to Miss Fisher, daughter of Thomas F. esq. of Castle-Donington, co. Leicester.

At Beaconsfield, Wm. Busk, esq. of the Temple, barrister, to Miss Blair, daughter of Alex. B. esq. of Portland-place.

At Houghton-le-Spring, co. Durham, John-Peter Grant, esq. of Rothiemurchus, co. Inverness, and of Thorley-hall, co. Hertford, to Miss Jane Ironside, third da. of the late Rev. William I.

3. Frederick Keppel, esq. only son of the Hon. Mrs. K. to Miss Clive.

4. Rev. William Kay, vice-provost of King's college, Cambridge, and rector of Melton, in that county, to Miss Driffield, of Fering, Essex.

Mr. South, of the Borough, druggist, to Miss Flint, of Walworth.

Lieut. Stransham, of his Majesty's marine forces, to Miss Bidwell, daughter of Mrs. B. of Antingham, co. Norfolk.

Maj. Francis Wm. Farquhar, of the 29th reg. to Miss Frollope, of Huntingdon.

Mr. Henry Pullen to Miss Harriot Jackson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Geo. J. of Heavitree, Devon.

At Barkwith, co. Lincoln, Mr. Holland, of Withern, gent. to Miss Holland, daugh. of the Rev. Mr. H. of the former place.

Mr. Wm. Cooper, to Miss Killer, both of Derby.

5. At Limpsfield, co. Surrey, Sir Will. Ramsay, bart. of Banff, to Miss Biscoe, of Edward-street, Portman-square.

Mr. Sparrow, of Saffron Walden, to Mrs. Pennington, of St. George's, Southwark.

DEATHS.

Aug 6, 1795. AT Wingham, in Kent, in his 77th year, Mr. Daniel Dixon.

Dec. 1. Mr. John Robertson, surgeon, second son of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, minister of Ratho.

1796. *Jan.* 6. In the East-Indies, Mr. Edward Longman, aged 21, second son of Thomas L. esq. of Hampstead. He was midshipman on board an East-India ship, and fell overboard as the ship was under way, so that it was impossible to save him.

May 7, At St. George's, in the island of Grenada, Matthew Frederick Forster, captain

tain in his Majeſty's 4th Weſt-India reg.

June 4. At Grenada, of the yellow fever, aged 33, L. Betty, apothecary to the forces, and late ſurgeon to the 27th regiment of foot, in which he ſerved with the Britiſh forces on the Continent.

11. At St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Henry Gordon, of the 67th regiment of foot, youngeſt ſon of Edward G. eſq. of Bromley, Middleſex.

12. At Barbadoes, of a fever, ariſing from his active exertions at the ſiege of St. Lucia, Major Robert Piget Chryſtie, of the 42d, or Royal Highland regiment, an officer eminently beloved and reſpected by the whole army.

18. At Martinique, in his 18th year, much lamented, Mr. Henry Coxe, ſon of Mr. Edward C. Dutch merchant, of London, and fifth officer on-board the Raymond Eaſt-Indiaman. He was a young man of amiable and promiſing manners.

July 2. Captain Drummond, of the 19th light dragoons, and de camp to Gen. Stewart, and ſon to Mr. D. the banker; an excellent officer, and a worthy man.

6. In his 23d year, after a very tedious and painful illneſs, Mr. Joſeph Webſter, jun. of Loughborough; a youth of exquiſite natural talents, refined by good education. He was born April 19, 1774; and, at the uſual period of life, was articled to a ſurgeon of eminence, with every fair proſpect of becoming himſelf an ornament to that reſpectable profeſſion; but, unfortunately, in a very few months, he was afflicted with an abſceſs in the loins, probably from the Pſoas muſcle; which continued till worn-out nature could no longer reſiſt the ſhock. Diſabled by bodily infirmity from purſuing even the moſt moderate exerciſe, and unavoidably confined to the houſe, he ſought refuge in an elegant amuſement, for which he ſeemed peculiarly formed; and, from copying trifling prints, ſoon acquired a facility of accompliſhing much higher productions, till at length there was ſcarcely any thing which his pen or his pencil could not match. His own hand-writing was remarkably neat; and he with great readineſs imitated any other. Landſcapes, animals, vegetables, heraldry, ſeals, maps, portraits, and even hiſtorical pictures, were multiplied by him for daily amuſement. His patient perſeverance can only be conceived by thoſe who have ſeen his performances. He copied very early Prior's large map of the county of Leiceſter with the utmoſt preciſion; and made alſo a beautiful tranſcript of that wonderful and almoſt unknown tract of country, *Charnwood Foreſt*. Three charming prints of Peters's he had repeatedly copied; the Reſurrection of a pious Family from their Tomb at the laſt Day; an Angel carrying the Spirit of a Child to Paradiſe; and the Spirit of a Child arrived in the Preſence of the Almighty. Several portraits of eminent perſons (Dr. Johnſon, Dr. Farmer, Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mr. Malone, Profeſſor Harwood, Mr. Staveley and his Lady, Mr. Alleyne of Loughborough, &c. &c.) are the counterparts of the pictures from which they are taken, except that in moſt of them the likeneſs is preſerved, and, as is natural to drawings, the delicacy increaſed. He had the art of reducing large portraits to a wonderful nicety; and had juſt begun to attempt the taking of original miniatures, of which ſome few remain, particularly one of himſelf, in which infirmity and placid reſignation are well depicted. The "Death of General Wolfe," a print not more generally known than admired, has from the pencil of Mr. Webſter even additional charms. He had begun a groupe of figures, in a manner which he thought would be his *chef-d'œuvre*, from the large print which deſcribes the melancholy parting of the late King of France from his family. His hand was arreſted by Death in the proſecution of this bold deſign, juſt when he had completed the monarch's head; but the drawing remains a valuable fragment of his ſkill. He had obtained alſo the prints of the glorious naval victory on the firſt of June, and the death of Major Pearſon; which he fondly pleaſed himſelf with the idea of imitating.—But he is releaſed from the miſery of an incurable illneſs, happily for himſelf, and conſequently (however they may for the preſent regret their own loſs) the leſs lamented by all who loved and eſteemed him; in which number, beſides his immediate relations and the writer of this heartfelt tribute, he had the honeſt pride of reckoning ſome names of high rank in Literature, and of high ſtation in Church and State.

9. In Down-ſtreet, Colonel Stopford.

11. At Madrid, much lamented, the Right Hon. Counteſs of Traquaire, daughter of the late George Ravenſcroft, eſq. of Spalding, co. Lincoln, and ſiſter of the late Mrs. Sulyard, of Haughley park, Suffolk.

12. On his paſſage from Peterſburg to Leith, David Mitchell, ſecond ſon of Capt. M. of Edinburgh.

14. At Camp, near Liſburn, John Friend, eſq.

15. In the county of Kerry, John Fitzmaurice, eſq. one of the magiſtrates of the ſaid county.

16. In Upper Brook-ſtreet, in his 69th year, the Right Hon. William Gerrard Hamilton, formerly ſecretary in Ireland. By his death there lapſes an Iriſh penſion of 2000l. a year; and the bulk of his fortune goes to William Hamilton, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields. He was uſually denominated Single ſpeech Hamilton; of which he was put in mind by Mr. Bruce, when, on an inſinuation of Mr. Hamilton's, that it was highly improbable any man ſhould make

make such fine drawings as Mr. B. exhibited for his own, without ever having been known to excel in design, Mr. Bruce said, "Pray, Sir, did you not once make a famous speech in the House of Commons?" "Yes, I did." "And pray, Sir, did you ever make another?" "No, I did not." This gentleman was suspected by some to be the author of Junius's Letters; a suspicion which he endeavoured to strengthen by affected mystery whenever the subject was introduced. We know not, however, of any other proof of his literary merit that could give any probability to such a rumour.

17. At Edinburgh, Thomas Millies Riddell, of Mount Ridde'l, co. Stirling, esq. eldest and only surviving son of Sir James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, co. Argyle, bart. He married, 1784, Margaretta, daughter of Col Dugald Campbell; by whom he has left a son, James Millies Riddell, and 6 other children. The fate of his only brother, Lieutenant George-James Riddell, is recorded in our vol. LIII. pp. 362, 443.

19. At Edinburgh, Miss Helen Dickson, eldest daughter of the late Sir Robert D.

At Lambeth, Surrey, in his 45th year, born at Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, Mr. Samuel Palmer, lately an haberdasher in Gerrard-street.

20. At Elsfield, co. Oxford, the seat of Mrs. Oglander, Mrs. Jane Jarman, of Mill-hill, Middlesex.

21. At Dumfries, after a lingering illness, Robert Burns, who excited so much interest by the peculiarity of the circumstances under which he came forward to public notice, and the genius discovered in his poetical compositions. Burns was literally a ploughman, but neither in that state of servile dependence or degrading ignorance which the situation might bespeak in this country. He had the common education of a Scotch peasant, perhaps something more, and that spirit of independence, which in that country is sometimes to be found in a high degree in the humblest classes in Society. He had genius, starting beyond the obstacles of poverty, and which would have distinguished itself in any situation. His early days were occupied in procuring bread by the labour of his own hands, in the honourable task of cultivating the earth; but his nights were devoted to books and the Muse, except when they were wasted in those haunts of village festivity, and the indulgences of the social bowl, to which the poet was but too immoderately attached in every period of his life. He wrote, not with a view to encounter the public eye, or in the hope to procure fame by his productions, but to give vent to the feelings of his own genius—to indulge the impulse of an ardent and poetical mind. Burns, from that restless activity, which is the peculiar characteristic of his countrymen, proposed to emigrate to Jamaica, in order to seek his fortune by the exertion of those talents of which he felt himself possessed. It was upon this occasion that one of his friends suggested to him the idea of publishing his poems, in order to raise a few pounds to defray the expences of his passage. The idea was eagerly embraced. A coarse edition of his poems was first published at Ayr. They were soon noticed by the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Proofs of such uncommon genius in a situation so humble made the acquaintance of the author eagerly sought after. His poems found their way to Edinburgh; some extracts, and an account of the author were inserted in a periodical paper, *The Lounger*, which was at that time in the course of publication. The voyage of the author was delayed in the hope that a suitable provision would be made for him by the generosity of the public. A subscription was set on foot for a new edition of his works, and was forwarded by the exertions of some of the first characters in Scotland. The subscription list contains a greater number of respectable names than almost have ever appeared to any similar production; but, as the book was at a low price, the return to the author was inconsiderable. Burns was brought to Edinburgh for a few months, every where invited and caressed; and at last one of his patrons procured him the situation of an Excisemen, and an income of somewhat less than 50l. a year. We know not whether any steps were taken to better this humble income. Probably he was not qualified to fill a superior situation to that which was assigned him. We know that his manners refused to partake the polish of genteel society, that his talents were often obscured and finally impaired by excess, and that his private circumstances were embittered by pecuniary distress. Such, we believe, is the candid account of a man, who, in his compositions, has discovered the force of native humour, the warmth and tenderness of passion, the glowing touches of a descriptive pencil—a man who was the pupil of nature, the poet of inspiration, and who possessed in an extraordinary degree the powers and failings of genius. Of the former, his works will remain a lasting monument; of the latter, we are afraid that his conduct and his fate afford but too melancholy proofs. Like his predecessor Ferguson, though he died at an early age, his mind was previously exhausted; and the apprehensions of a distempered imagination concurred with indigence and sickness to embitter the last moments of his life. He has left behind a wife, with five infant children, and in the hourly expectation of a sixth, without any resource but what she may hope from public sympathy.

and the regard due to the memory of her huſband. Need we ſay any thing more to awaken the feelings of Benevolence? Burns, who himſelf erected a monument to the memory of his unfortunate poetical predeceſſor Fergnſon, has left in his diſtreſſed and helpleſs family an opportunity to his admirers and the publick, at once to pay a tribute of reſpect to the genius of the poet, and to erect a ſubſtantial monument of their own beneficence.—Actuated by the regard which is due to the ſhade of ſuch a genius, his remains were interred on Monday the 25th, *with military honours*, and every ſuitable reſpect. The corpſe, having been previouſly conveyed to the town-hall, remained there till the following ceremony took place: The military at Dumfries, conſiſting of the Cinque Port cavalry and the Auguſtſhire fencibles, having handſomely tendered their ſervices, lined the ſtreets on both ſides to the burial-ground. The royal Dumfries volunteers, of which he was a member, in uniform, with crapes on their left arms, ſupported the bier. A party of that corps, appointed to perform the military obſequies, moving, in ſlow ſolemn time to the Dead March in Saul, which was played by the military band, preceded in mournful array with arms reverſed. The principal part of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, with a number of the particular friends of the band from remote parts, followed in proceſſion; the great bells of the churches tolling at intervals. Arrived at the church-yard gate, the funeral party, according to the rules of that exerciſe, formed two lines, and leaned their heads on their fire locks pointed to the ground. Through this ſpace the corpſe was carried, and borne forward to the grave. The party then drew up alongſide of it, and fired three vollies over the coffin when depoſited in the earth. The whole ceremony preſented a ſolemn, grand, and affecting ſpectacle; and accorded with the general ſorrow and regret for the loſs of a man whoſe like we ſcarce can ſee again.

At Kelham, near Newark, the infant ſon of J. C. Girardot, eſq. (ſee p. 522).

22. At his ſeat at Oare, near Marlborough, Wilts, in his 82d year, Maurice Hiller, eſq. The bulk of a very conſiderable property, conſiſting of eſtates in Wilts and Warwickſhire, he has bequeathed to the ſecond ſon of his ſiſter (who ſurvives him); and, among many legacies which he has bequeathed to his numerous relations and friends, he has left 500l. in the 4 *per cents.* to St. Luke's hoſpital.

At Clonmel, in his 70th year, Dr. Wm. Egan, titular biſhop of the dioceſes of Lismore and Waterford 25 years.

At Glaſgow, in the 9th year of her age, Mrs. Catharine Campbell, relict of Mr. Daniel C. late merchant in Glaſgow.

In his 85th year, Mr. Thomas Carr, of Stackhouſe, near Settle in Craven, co. York; whoſe family have lived at that place many generations.

At Stoke, near Shipſton-upon Stower, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. Robert C. an eminent farmer of that place.

23. At Glaſgow, Mr. David Weir, preacher of the Goſpel.

Henry Newton, third ſon of John Newton, eſq. of Curriehill.

Mr. Hunt, an inn-keeper and farmer of Long Compton. Riding through Old Woodſtock, in company with Mr. Endall, of Over Norton, he called to Mr. E. for aſſiſtance, informing him he was taken very ill; but, before Mr. E. could turn his horſe, Mr. H. fell from his, the ſaddle turning round, and his head pitched on a ſtone, and he died almoſt immediately.

24. At Chatham, aged 59, Mr William Tracy, jun.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. hoſier, Nottingham.

25. At Bottiſham-hall, Cambridge, in her 94th year, Mrs. Jeayns, widow of the late Soame J. eſq.

At Iſleworth, Mrs. Catharine Marchant, relict of Edward M. eſq.

At her houſe in the Vineyards, Bath, aged 79, Mrs. Hamar, relict of Adm. H.

At Hatton, near Perth, Mrs. Charlotte Cornfute, relict of the late Provoſt George Faickney.

Much eſteemed by a numerous acquaintance, Mr. Goodman, an eminent grazier, of Gumley, co. Leiceſter. His death was occaſioned by a fall from his horſe the Monday night preceding, on his return home through the town of Smeeton, by which his ſkull was fractured. The accident happened about 12 at night; from which time, till between 3 and four o'clock in the morning, he remained without any aſſiſtance.

26. At Moſtyn-hall, Flintſhire, much regretted and eſteemed for his many public and private virtues, Sir Roger Moſtyn, bart. member for the county of Flint, which he had faithfully repreſented in eight parliaments. He was choſen the ninth time at the laſt General Election. He was one of the vice-preſidents of the Welſh charity-ſchool, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Flint. His ſiſter was the ſecond wife of Thomas Pennant, eſq. of Downing, the well known naturaliſt and traveller.

At Knightſbridge, William Maxwell, eſq. late of Dalſwinton.

At Cheſterfield, Mrs. Butler, relict of William Butler, eſq. of New York.

28. After a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Alps, widow of the late Mr. A. of Glynde-Bourn, near Lewes, in Suſſex.

Aged 67, Mr. James Soreſby, of Cavendiſh-bridge.

In Welbeck-ſtreet, Lady St. Aubyn, relict of the late Sir John St. Aubyn, bart.

and

and re-married to John Baker, esq. attorney at law in Staple-inn, second son of John Baker, esq. of Orset Hall, Essex.

Mr. Bullock, a reputable farmer at Stoulton. Returning from Worcester with a load of grains, the horses took fright, and, in endeavouring to stop them, he fell under the cart-wheels, by which he was bruised in so terrible a manner that he expired in a few hours.

29. At her father's house, in Stratford-place, Miss Cosway, only da. of R. C. esq.

At Little Shelford, co. Cambridge, very much respected, Thomas Wale, esq. in his 95th year; a gentleman not more remarkable for the length of his life than for the equanimity of temper and vivacity of disposition with which he passed through it. Uniformly benevolent, his greatest happiness was composed in the exercise of friendship and charity towards all who were so fortunate as to fall within the sphere of his knowlege. The friends who knew him well can bear the amplest testimony to his general humanity, unaffected sincerity, and firm integrity of heart; and bid defiance even to the malicious eye of Envy herself to spy out one foe he has left behind him. The afflicted heart, whose grief he was ever ready to alleviate by the most consoling tenderness; the downcast eye, which heretofore started the tear of gratitude for a generous relief at his hands; will now give way to very different sensations; the one, to regret with sorrow an irreparable loss, the other, to weep with woe the friend that is no more; for, alas! the tender heart which so sensibly sympathized with the sorrowful, the kind hand which so chearfully administered relief to the distressed, are both alike inanimate in the dust. During the two last years of his life his faculties failed; but, "his death was that of the righteous." He was interred in a mausoleum, which he had erected in his own garden opposite the church, after the service had been performed over the body in the church; and, on the Sunday following, a sermon suitable to the occasion was preached at Little Shelford by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, the curate.

30. Miss Fry, daughter of Edmund F. letter-founder.

At Kirknocks house, in Hampshire, in his 46th year, Thomas Appleford Woolls, esq. captain of the Portsdown troop of yeomanry-cavalry, and formerly president of the Agricultural Society of that division, of which he was the original promoter.

At Wainfleet, co. Lincoln, after a lingering illness, in her 64th year, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashall, a maiden lady.

31. At Enfield, aged 76, of a mortification in his legs, Mr. Collis, a layer-out of grounds.

Captain Delgarno, of his Majesty's ship Leander. He was taken with a fit at 12 o'clock, and expired at 2 on board that ship.

At the house of the Rev. Cooper Willyams, at Exning, in Suffolk, aged 29, Mrs. Brydges, wife of Samuel Egerton Brydges, esq. of Denton-court, near Canterbury, captain in the New Romney light dragoons, now quartered at Bury St. Edmund's. On the 14th she had been delivered of a daughter, and was particularly well after it; but a fever, which shewed itself after a few days, gradually exhausted her strength; and, though no danger was at first apprehended, she sunk at last calmly into a sleep, from which she never waked again. She was only surviving child of the late Rev. William Dejovas Byrche, M. A. of the Black-friers, in Canterbury, by Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Barrett, esq of Lee, near that city, being the only child by Elizabeth his second wife, who was daughter and heir of Dr. Peter Delapierre, or Peters, of the Blackfriers; whose grandfather, Peter Delapierre, a *Fleming*, bought that estate in the reign of Charles I. and was naturalized by act of parliament. By intermarriages this family became allied to that of Mr. Gibbon, the historian; and the manor of Kingston has descended to them from Thomas Gibbon (in 1648), the Historian's great great grandfather. Mrs. E. Brydges has left two sons and three daughters.

Lately. At Paris, the Duke de Chatelet. This unfortunate Peer, after securing some part of his property in England, returned to France with the hope of rescuing more; but, before he could attain his object, was discovered, and arrested by the Deputy on mission in the department de la Somme. He had, however, taken such precautions, that his emigration could not be traced; and might, perhaps, have escaped, had not a Jacobin, whose brother was cook in an English nobleman's family, produced a letter, which stated the Duke's having dined with Lord —— on a particular day, and even the other company who were present, and the conversation which passed at table. Monf. de Chatelet, surprized, unprepared for such evidence, and unable to refute it, was sent to Paris, and guillotined; and in his fate were involved several innocent people, one of them a young English lady, because she happened to be in a house where the Duke slept one night.

On his passage from the East-Indies to Europe, Alex. Blair, esq. late lieutenant in the 74th regiment of foot.

William Wynne, esq. of Wern, in Carnarvonshire.

At the Hot Wells, at Bristol, William Butler, esq. of Cornist, in Flintshire, late lieutenant-colonel of the 38th reg. of foot.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Susanna Cotes, relict of the Rev. Digby C. late rec-

tor of Dore, Herefordſhire, who died Mar. 4, 1793.

At Pontefract, co. York, aged 81, the Rev. —— Harriſon.

In her 16th year, Mrs. Penruddocke, of Baverſtock.

At Waterford, Mr. T. Chapman, mariner; one of thoſe who ſailed in Anſon's own ſhip round the world.

Suddenly, in his 71ſt year, the Rev. Owen Bonnell, of Lapworth, Warwickſhire, curate of that pariſh 45 years.

At Packington, co. Leic. in her 86th year, Mrs. Mary Wyatt, relict of Mr. Wm. W. late of Sinai park, near Burton-upon-Trent, and mother of Mr. Samuel W.

At Manchester, Robert Darby, M. D. late phyſician to the Manchester infirmary.

At Boſton, Mrs. Waite, wife of Mr. John Waite, alderman of that corporation.

Miſs Mary Ann Nelſon, only daughter of Mr. Thomas N. of Eaſt Dereham.

At Shawfield lodge, near Bromley, Kent, whilſt on a viſit to John Harriſon, eſq. Joſeph Stanley, eſq. of Auſtin-friers, and of the houſe of Gordon and Stanley.

At Greenly Grove, Cardiganſhire, in his 63d year, Edw. Vaughan, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for that co.

At Nevis, in his 19th year, Capt. Charles Luſhington, of his Majeſty's 63d regiment of foot, and ſon of William Luſhington, eſq. M. P. for the city of London.

At Hydrabad, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Wm. Stewart, of the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

At Tannah, in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Flatt, fort adjutant.

At Port-au-Prince, James White, eſq. of Selbourne, Hants, late lieutenant in the 32d regiment of foot.

At Clanville, near Andover, Hants, John Lockton, eſq. of the Inner Temple.

At Mile End, aged 59, Mrs. E. Thomas.

In his 26th year, in the Fleet priſon, where he was confined for debt, John-Charles Herbert, eſq. formerly of Nevis.

At Kilnocks Houſe, Hants, Tho. Appleford Woolls, eſq. a gentleman highly eſteemed, and much regretted.

In the Weſt Indies, George Vaughan, eſq. commander of the Alarm frigate.

Mr. Harrod, ſchoolmaſter, of Baſton, near Stamford.

Mr. Robert Wright, farmer, of Caſtor, near Peterborough.

Aug. 1. In his 77th year, at Thorp Arch, Peter Johnſon, eſq. commiſſary of the prerogative court of York, and late recorder of that city.

Mr. Wm. Marſhall, of Ely, much lamented by his family and friends.

After a long and painful illneſs, in his 77th year, at his ſeat at Patſhull, co. Staff. Gen. Sir Robert Pigot, bart. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon, Lieut.-col. George Pigot.

At Burton-upon-Trent, univerſally lamented, after a long and painful illneſs, the Rev. Joſeph Dethick, many years paſtor of the Diſſenting congregation at Barton and Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. His character was ſuch as met the general approbation of the wiſe and good of every denomination.

2. At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Drewe, millman. He was much and deſervedly beloved by his family, and eſteemed by all his friends. Sobriety, diligence, and fidelity, marked his life; patience, fortitude, and reſignation, crowned his death.

At St. Margaret's Bank, Rocheſter, much lamented, almoſt inſtantly after being taken in bed with ſpaſms in his ſtomach, Capt. Orrok, of the royal navy. He was only about 40 years of age.

At Biſhopſdown, near Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Spagg, relict of the late James S. eſq. late of Limehouſe.

At Preſton, Rutland, aged 25, after a lingering illneſs and decline, Miſs Appleyard, much reſpected by many friends.

At Pyrmont, Benjamin Mee, eſq.

3. At Chatham, aged 87, a few days after his eldeſt ſon, Mr. William Tracy. (See p. 618).

At Exmouth, Wm Hayward, eſq. late of the king's own regiment of dragoons.

4. At his houſe in Fludyer-ſtreet, Whitehall, John Bell, eſq. many years firſt commiſſioner for taking care of ſick and wounded ſeamen, and priſoners of war, and afterwards under-ſecretary of ſtate to the late Marquis of Downſhire.

In Conduit-ſtreet, Mr. John Allan, ſteward to the Earl of Eglintoune.

Mrs. Parſons, wife of Mr. P. mercer, of Chipping-Norton, co. Oxford.

5. Robert Hotchkin, eſq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln. His remains were interred at Great Humby, one of his former reſidences.

At Little Chelſea, Lady Gordon, da. of Thomas Aſſop, of Loughborough, gent. and ſecond wife of Samuel Philips, of Gerendon hall, co. Leic. eſq. (whoſe firſt wife, Septima, ſiſter and heireſs to Charles Lewis, eſq. of Stamford-hall, co. Nottingham, died in 1766). Mr. Philips, who concluded the too ſhort-lived race of a moſt reſpectable and worthy family, March 16, 1774, at the age of 65, left his noble manſion at Gerendon, with an income of 7000l. a year, to his widow; who was afterwards married to Sir Will. Gordon, K. B; but, on the death of this lady, the eſtates deſcend, agreeably to the will of Mr. Philips, to Thomas March, eſq. of More Critchell, co. Dorſet, his maternal couſin, who has juſt obtained the royal licence to aſſume the ſurname and arms of Philips, in addition to thoſe of March.

6. At her brother's houſe, in Albemarle ſtreet, Mrs. Elizabeth Adam.

At his houſe at Kenſington, Mr. Grimwood, nurſery and ſeedſman.

In his 54th year, Mr. Thomas Tuckey, a re-

a reputable butcher and farmer, at Brighthampton, co. Oxford.

In the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, Mr. David Allan, history-painter.

7. At Boxley-house, near Maidstone, in her 76th year, the Hon. Mrs. Harriot Marsham. Her benevolence, suavity of manners, and exemplary patience under a long and painful illness, procured her the respect, esteem, and affection, of all who knew her. She was the younger sister of the late Lord Romney; and in their characteristic virtues they were as much akin as in the relationship by blood.

At Barnstaple, co. Devon, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with the greatest resignation, Benjamin Incledon, esq. of Filton House. His account of Filton hospital is printed in Archæol. XII. 211. To this gentleman the Historian of Devon addressed a hasty and peevish letter, printed in our vol. LXI. p. 308; which occasioned some strictures on it in p. 429.

At Edenham, co. Lincoln, universally lamented, after a long and exceedingly painful illness, which she bore for more than 18 months with an uncommon degree of resignation, Catharina, the wife of the Rev. T. Myers, rector of Wyberton, and in the commission of the peace for Lincoln.

In the prime of life, in consequence of a fall from his horse the preceding evening, by which his skull was fractured, and his body much bruised in different parts, Mr. Francis Goodwin, surgeon and apothecary, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

At Ayr, Mr. James Heriot, late of Sandyford.

8. At the great age of 93, the well-known Mr. Christopher Pivett, carver and gilder, of York. He was formerly in the retinue of his Royal Highness William duke of Cumberland; fought under the Earl of Stair at the battle of Dettingen, and under the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Fontenoy; was at the siege of Carlisle, and the battle of Culloden. He came to the city of York at the end of the year 1746. His habitation having been burnt down, he formed the singular resolution of not lying in a bed, which he had not done for the last 38 years of his life. He used to sleep upon the floor, or on a chair, with his cloaths on. During the whole of this period he lived alone, cooked his victuals, and seldom admitted any person into his habitation, carefully concealing the place of his birth, and to whom he was related. He appeared to have had a liberal education, was fond of taking receipts for money in the name of Sir Christopher Pivett, and was remarkable for many singularities. He possessed a laudable spirit of independence, his own hands constantly administering to his necessities. Amongst other uncommon articles, which composed the furniture of his apartment, were a human skull (which was interred with him), some old swords and armour, on which he set great value. He retained his faculties to the last, but refused all medical assistance, or the attendance of a nurse.

At his house in Grosvenor square, Wm. Drake, of Shardeloes, co. Bucks, esq. lord of the borough, and patron of the rectory of Agmondesham, or Amersham, in that county, LL. D. (William Drake appears as member for that borough in 1661.) He married, Feb. 9, 1746-7, Miss Raworth, of Sambroke-court, Basinghall-street with 100,000l. (see vol. XVII. p. 102). She died many years since. They had issue, 1. Wm. Drake, LL. D. M. P. for Amersham, who died May 19, 1795. He married, Feb. 17, 1778, the sole daughter and heiress of Wm. Hussey, esq. M. P. for Salisbury, by his wife, daughter and co-heiress (with the wife of Mr. Alderman Kirkman) of Robert Marsh, esq. some time governor of the Bank. She died in about a year, aged 20, without issue. He married, 2dly, Aug. 21, 1781, Rachael, sole daughter and heiress of Jeremiah Ives, esq. alderman of Norwich, with 100,000l. (see vol. XLI. p. 393). She died in a few years, leaving two daughters. 2. Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt, esq. (qu. from whom he had that name?) succeeded his brother as member in the last parliament for Amersham, and is now re-chosen. He married Miss Wickham, by whom he has 11 children, and now possesses Shardeloes. (Qu. Her family? her mother, a widow, now lives in Oxford). 3. Rev. John Drake, LL. D. rector of Amersham, married Miss Wickham, sister to the former. 4. Charles Drake Garrard, esq. chosen with his brother, at the last election, M. P. for Amersham, married (qu. whom?). Montagu Drake, esq. (qu. how allied to the present family?) married Jane, sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Garrard, of Lamer, Herts, bart. 5. A daughter, married to the Rev. Mr. Francke, of Suffolk. 6. A daughter, unmarried. The late Mr. Drake had a brother, the Rev. Tho. Drake, LL. D. who was also rector of Amersham, married ——, and left 4 daughters: Isabella, married March 13, 1780, to Tho. Dorrien, esq.; ——, married May 24, 1780, to Thomas, the present Earl of Macclesfield; Sarah, married Sept. 25, 1781, to Augustus Pechell, esq.; Charlotte, married Jan. 4, 1789, to George Talbot, esq. eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. George Talbot, D. D. and nephew to the first Earl Talbot.

Aged 62, Mrs. Mary Handleigh, a maiden lady, of Exeter, a person of good character, and much respected.

John Chave, of Remberton, near Tiverton, esq. Among his bequests, he has given a legacy of 100l. to the Devon and Exeter hospital.

Suddenly, at Wells, Mr. Walter Brown, surgeon, of Bradford.

Suddenly,

Suddenly, at the Barracks in Norwich, Henry Mitchell, esq. lieutenant and surgeon in the Cambridgeshire militia.

Of a lingering complaint of strangury and stone, aged 66, sincerely lamented by an unparalleled circle of friends, Mr. John Nicholson, bookseller, of Cambridge; who, by unremitting attention to business for upwards of 45 years, acquired considerable property, and was in the University better known by the name of "Maps or Pictures," from his constant habit of offering those articles at the different chambers. He established a very capital circulating library, including most of the lecture-books read in the University, and also many of the best and scarcest authors in various other branches of literature; by which means the students were enabled to furnish themselves with the works of the best writers at a small expence. He presented to the University a whole-length portrait of himself, loaded with books, which hangs in the staircase of the public library, and under it a print engraven from it.

Suddenly, Miss Shippey, of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

In Hereford-street, the infant son of John Willes, esq.

In the precincts of Cambridge cathedral, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Salter, relict of William S. esq. of Norwich.

At Eppleworth, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in her 83d year, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. F. H. She was carried by six grand-daughters, and attended to Cottingham church by nearly 30 children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

9. At Steyning, in Sussex, after an illness of 24 hours, Montgomery Campbell, esq. a director of the East-India Company.

At Silver Mills, near Edinburgh, Mr George Lauder, of the 21st regiment.

At Dunsdon Green, co. Oxford, after 12 days painful illness, Mr. Cornelius Langford, formerly an eminent farmer of that place. His death was occasioned by eating a large quantity of cherries, and swallowing the stones, which occasioned an obstruction in his bowels, that terminated in mortification.

10 At Worcester, aged 100 years, Elizabeth Hunt. She was born at Bishop's Castle, and enjoyed a good state of health to the day of her death. What is remarkable, her mother lived to the extraordinary age of 108, and likewise enjoyed all her faculties to the last.

At Hull, of a paralytic stroke, in his 61st year, greatly regretted by all his friends and acquaintance, Mr. J. Rawson, printer.

11. The Rev. Matthew Feilde, M. A. rector of the united churches of St. Anne, Aldersgate, and St. John Zachary, 1788, vicar of Ugley, in Essex, on the death of Paul Wright, 1785, and under grammar-master to Christ's Hospital. He has left a widow with six children, and a seventh expected daily.

At Bedford, of a cancer in the breast, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Sarah, wife of the Rev. T. Orlebar Marsh, vicar of Stevington, co. Bedf.

In Kensington-square, Miss Eliza Palmer, da. of the late Tho. P. of Kensington, solicitor of the post-office. Her father died May 12.

12. In Piccadilly, Robert Beckford, esq. a West-India merchant, and late representative in parliament for Leominster.

Aged 75, Mr. Whitwell, of Fotheringhay, near Oundle.

Rob. Hotchkin, esq. of Stamford, Linc.

In Rupert-street, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Strike, commonly called *Dr. Strike*, a native of Berkshire. He was formerly drayman to a brewer, and lodged in the same house with a German Doctor, who cured the *fistula in ano* without the operation of cutting. To Strike he bequeathed his recipe and mode of treatment, by which, with application and a common understanding, he has supported himself in affluence more than 20 years, and is said to have performed some wonderful cures. Being hospitable and convivial, he has not saved much money; but has left the secret to the support of his family, consisting of a son, a daughter, and his fourth wife, who was used to administer to his female patients. His will prayed, *inter alia*, that he should be buried unshaved or washed, and not looked at when in his coffin, which should be made of elm without a nail in it, be kept 10 days, and then buried not more than five feet under ground. He was a benevolent man, never without half-a-crown in his pocket for a poor acquaintance; and had many weekly pensioners, to whom he regularly gave tea and sugar, tobacco, or money.

13. At C. D'Oyley's, esq. at Southnop, co. Glouc. John Rosier, esq. many years clerk of the fees, and one of the four committee clerks of the House of Commons.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Cort, wife of Mr. C. ironmonger, Leicester.

14. At his seat at Taplow, Bucks, Richard Crop, esq.

Suddenly, while in bed, Mr. Shipley, cabinet-maker, Leicester.

At the house of R. Pell, esq. at Plymouth, Mrs. Pell, widow of the late Major P. of the East Middlesex reg. of militia.

After a few hours illness, in his 4th year, Master Griffith Pare, 2d son of Major John P. of Wilsford house, Wilts.

15. At Buckland-court, Surrey, Thomas Beaumont, esq. brother of the late Sir Geo. B. bart.

Mrs. Blow, of Whitlesford. She adorned the Christian character by a virtuous life.

At Bath, Mrs. Brooks, wife of Mr. B. of Box, Wiltshire.

At Harlow, in Essex, in his 67th year, Mr. John Wenham, a respectable lottery-office keeper and stock-broker in the Poultry.

16. In New Bread-street, Mr. Thomas Champion, lately from Bombay.

In Great Portland-street, after a long and painful illness, Jeremiah Watson, esq.

At Bampton, co. Oxf. Mr. Will. Broad, of Witney, brazier and tinman. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the preceding evening as he was returning from Clanfield wake. He was esteemed an honest and industrious man, and has left an aged father to bemoan the irreparable loss of a dutiful and affectionate son.

16. At Fordell-house, in Fifeshire, Lady Henderson, relict of the late Sir Robert H. of Fordell, bart

At Dumbarnie, Scotland, David Craigie, esq. of Dumbarnie.

17. At the advanced age of 87, at Weyhill, co. Oxford, of which parish he had been rector 40 years, the Rev. Jos. Simpson, D. D. He was formerly fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

At Hackney, Mr. Oliver Jackson, of Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

At his house in Portland-pl. G. Bryan, esq.

18. At Mr. Oldfield's house, in Pentonville, in his 73d year, Mr. John Redhead, junior bridgemaster of the city of London; to which office he was elected in June 1792.

At Bathampton, Miss M. Sealy.

At Lincoln, aged 32, Thomas Bellamy. This poor man fell from the high part of the lock new-building across the river Witham, and pitched with his head upon the floor, by which he was so much hurt that he died in a few minutes. He has left a family in great distress. It is remarkable that, on the morning of the same day the mast of a boat fell upon him, and he lay senseless for some minutes.

19. The Rev. Dr. Thorpe, rector of Tackley, co. Oxford, and late fellow of St. John's college. The living is in the gift of the president and fellows of that Society.

At Portsmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Fielding, relict of the late Capt. F. of the marines.

In his 9th year, Master Edward Budd, youngest son of Dr. B. of Chesham-place.

At his house at Lauriston, Mr. David Forbes, writer in Edinburgh.

20. At Woombridge, co. Hereford, Lady Clive, relict of Sir Edward C. late one of his Majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

After a short illness, George Alexander, esq. of Nottingham.

21. In his 75th year, at Lower Heyford, co. Oxford, the Rev. Will Harrison, D. D. rector of that parish, vicar of Great Bedwin, co. Wilts, in the commission of the peace for the county of Oxford, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college. By his death the county is deprived of a most able and active magistrate; and he will long be regretted by the inhabitants of Heyford as a character singularly attentive and conscientious in the discharge of his parochial duties.

At Brighthelmstone, Mr. Will. Wigan, of Swallow-street, Piccadilly, herald-painter.

Arthur Edie, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard.

22. After a short illness, Miss Bickerton, da. of Mr. Wm. B. attorney, of Gilt-spur-st.

At his father's house, Essex, Mr. Rich. Adams, jun. of Bread-street.

In Castle-street, Leicester-sq. Mrs. Dall, relict of the late N. T. Dall, esq. R. A.

Aged 21, William Fountleroy Carpenter, esq. son of a Devonshire gentleman, who removed to Essex county, in Virginia, where Mr. C. was born, his mother and three brothers reside, and whence he had but lately arrived in this country, to receive a fortune bequeathed to him many years since by his uncle Coryndon Carpenter, esq. of Launceston, co. Cornwall. He was unfortunately killed in a duel, which he fought with Mr. John Pride, a native also of Virginia, aged about 25. No previous animosity subsisted between them till the meeting took place in consequence of a conversation at the Virginia coffee-house on Friday last, in which his ardour upon political topics induced him to reprobate the principles of some of the Congress, who opposed the treaty lately concluded between this country and America. His antagonist was equally warm against those who stood up for the treaty. Very early on Sunday morning they met in Hyde-park, attended by their seconds, who used every means in their power to bring the affair to an amicable adjustment, but in vain. The distance of only five paces being measured, they fired at exactly the same instant, when Mr. C. received his antagonist's ball in the side, which penetrated nearly through his body; and, notwithstanding it was immediately extracted, he died the next day at Richardson's hotel, Covent-garden; and the coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of wilful murder. Mr. C. behaved with the greatest composure, remained sensible to the last, and died without a struggle. His last wish was, that neither his antagonist nor the seconds should be prosecuted. He was an uncommonly fine young man.

Mr. Ralph Whitehead, of Shawhall, Saddleworth, Yorkshire. This gentleman went out with his neighbour, Mr. James Harrop, of Tamewater, with their servants, to kill moor-game on the adjoining moors. A moor-cock was set up, at which Mr. H. presented his gun, and was about to fire; but, in the moment of his firing, Mr. W. unfortunately stepped a few paces forward, and received the contents of the gun in his shoulder, of which he instantly died. Mr. H. has ever since remained in a state of extreme distraction of mind; and, what ren-

ders

ders the circumſtance more diſtreſſing is, that Mr. W. has left a wife and ſix children. The coroner's jury, without heſitation, returned a verdict of accidental death.

23. Mrs. Mary Janſon, wife of Mr. Francis J. merchant, of Old Swan-lane.

Thomas Yates, eſq. a lieutenant in the Navy (to which rank he was admitted June 24, 1781) and an artiſt of ſome merit, having publiſhed prints from drawings by himſelf of two celebrated naval actions. He was great-nephew to the late celebrated Comedian (p. 525), but by whom he had for ſome years been unaccountably neglected; and he has now loſt his life in conſequence of a diſpute with Miſs Jones relative to the poſſeſſion of the theatrical veteran's houſe in Stafford-row, which Miſs Jones conſidered to be her property (ſee p. 526); and in which for ſome little time they both reſided. On the 15th of Auguſt, Mr. John Sellers was brought into the houſe, to protect Miſs Jones and her property; and, on the 21ſt, Richard Footner was introduced for the ſame purpoſe. On the 22d, the wife of Mr. Yates being abſent, he dined alone about three o'clock; and, walked after dinner into the garden at the back of the houſe. On his return, the door being faſtened, his ſervant, Mary Thompſon, attempted to get him in at the kitchen window. One of the perſons who had faſtened him out, finding that he was likely to gain admittance, fired a piſtol, the ball from which entered the right ſide of Mr. Y. The noiſe giving an alarm, ſome neighbours climbed over the garden-wall, where they found Mr. Y. bleeding. Dr. Cruikſhanks attended him twice the ſame evening, and had great hopes; but next morning, at nine, pronouncing the wound mortal, Mr. Y. made his will, and expired about noon, leaving five children, and a widow pregnant with a ſixth (Mrs. Yates is very elegant in her perſon, and made her appearance laſt ſeaſon at Covent-garden theatre, in the character of the Grecian Daughter.) In conſequence of the coroner's inqueſt, Sellers, Footner, and Elizabeth Jones, after a regular examination at the public office in Bow-ſtreet, have been committed on a charge of wilful murther. Two gentlemen of great reſpectability, who had never before ſeen Miſs Jones, offered bail for her to any amount; which the magiſtrates refuſed. On a ſecond examination, Aug. 29, the idea of premeditated guilt was in a great degree removed; but the priſoners were again fully committed.—Mr. Sellers formerly kept a Staffordſhire warehouſe on Garlick-hill, in which buſineſs he failed, and afterwards embarked in the linen-trade. Miſs Jones, towards the latter end of 1793, performed the character of Imogen at Covent-Garden theatre for one night only.

After a lingering illneſs, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. John Clarke, tea-dealer and hoſier, on the Market-hill, Peterborough.

24. Mrs. Sherwood, wife of Mr. John S. corn-factor, Mark-lane.

25. Of a paralytic ſtroke, John Hayes, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſquare, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

26. At Wimbledon, in his 89th year, Mr. Charles Newſham Pigott, the oldeſt inhabitant of that pariſh, and many years maſter of the Mercers Company.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Aug. HAY-MARKET.

1. Don Pedro.—The Village Lawyer.
2. My Grandmother—Ways and Means—Sylveſter Daggerwood.
3. The Chapter of Accidents—No Song Supper.
4. Tit for Tat—The Liar—Mock Doctor.
5. The Surrender of Calais—Son-in-law.
6. The Merchant of Venice—The Surrender of Calais.
8. The Provok'd Wife—Follies of a Day.
9. Gretna-Green—The Spaniſh Barber—The Citizen.
10. The Purſe—The Young Quaker—Sylveſter Daggerwood.
11. Hamlet—The Son-in-law.
12. The Mountaineers—The Deaf Lover.
13. The Buſy Body—The Dead Alive.
15. The Mountaineers—Mock Doctor.
16. Provok'd Wife—Agreeable Surpriſe.
17. Half an Hour after Supper—Inkle and Yarico—Sylveſter Daggerwood.
18. King Henry the Fourth—The Children in the Wood.
19. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Peeping Tom.
20. Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer.
22. The Mountaineers—Priſoner at large.
23. The Young Quaker—A Mogul Tale.
24. The Follies of a Day—The Prize—The Children in the Wood.
25. The Dead Alive—Ways and Means—The Son-in-Law.
27. Inkle and Yarico—The Devil to Pay.
29. The Iron Cheſt—The Deaf Lover.
30. School of Shakſpeare—Son-in-Law.
31. The Iron Cheſt.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Auguſt 2, to Auguſt 23, 1796.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	648	1257	Males	679	1261
Females	609		Females	582	

Whereof have died under two years old 487

Between					
2 and 5	227		50 and 60	73	
5 and 10	46		60 and 70	62	
10 and 20	44		70 and 80	31	
20 and 30	85		80 and 90	21	
30 and 40	82		90 and 100	5	
40 and 50	95				

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Aug. 20, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	70	2	28	10	29	10	21	3	31	7
Surrey	68	0	00	0	27	6	21	6	36	6
Hertford	69	4	00	0	29	6	20	10	39	3
Bedford	65	4	37	8	31	0	18	0	38	0
Hunting.	64	6	00	0	30	6	16	8	29	11
Northam.	64	10	42	6	33	10	17	4	35	0
Rutland	69	0	00	0	00	0	20	0	39	0
Leiceſter	70	0	00	0	37	3	21	7	39	10
Notting.	79	1	53	9	36	0	23	6	42	4
Derby	80	6	00	0	00	0	25	0	49	0
Stafford	78	4	00	0	39	3	23	11	44	5
Salop	82	3	55	6	43	2	20	5	00	0
Hereford	81	1	49	8	38	6	24	8	37	7
Worceſt.	74	6	00	0	36	0	25	1	39	7
Warwick	67	10	00	0	23	0	10	10	42	5
Wilts	65	0	00	0	34	0	22	1	41	4
Berks	68	5	00	0	29	0	21	3	37	3
Oxford	72	9	00	0	32	10	20	11	36	6
Bucks	65	6	00	0	32	4	19	10	38	0
Montgom.	84	1	00	0	00	0	22	6	00	0
Brecon	86	4	64	0	45	7	20	10	00	0
Radnor	87	2	00	0	38	10	22	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75	6	42	0	34	9	21	5	37	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

66	4	34	10	28	9	22	6	40	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	69	0	28	6	27	2	20	0	28	0
Kent	65	2	00	0	27	0	19	9	29	6
Suſſex	76	8	00	0	27	0	20	0	00	0
Suffolk	72	9	27	0	27	10	19	3	27	9
Cambrid.	70	8	00	0	28	0	10	5	00	0
Norfolk	67	10	00	0	25	8	14	8	00	0
Lincoln	72	6	41	0	35	8	16	7	18	0
York	76	9	41	3	00	0	19	1	38	3
Durham	81	5	33	2	38	4	24	0	00	0
Northum.	68	3	32	0	28	9	23	2	00	0
Cumberl.	77	8	43	4	35	6	20	3	00	0
Weſtm.	83	3	46	0	39	0	25	10	00	0
Lancaſt.	79	3	00	0	33	6	25	0	52	0
Cheſter	76	2	00	0	00	0	25	1	00	0
Flint	87	11	00	0	42	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	86	11	00	0	00	0	21	4	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	74	0	44	0	34	0	17	4	00	0
Merionethſh	91	9	48	7	42	8	23	5	00	0
Cardigan	72	0	40	0	39	2	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	64	0	00	0	43	2	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	81	4	00	0	44	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	82	1	00	0	38	8	23	7	00	0
Glouceſt.	78	1	00	0	39	6	21	8	35	10
Somerſet	81	1	00	0	36	0	00	0	37	4
Monm.	91	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	78	7	00	0	35	8	18	8	00	0
Cornwall	80	5	00	0	38	3	20	0	00	0
Dorſet	78	4	00	0	00	0	24	0	00	0
Hants	73	8	00	0	29	0	25	0	00	0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
Diſtricts	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	64	8	42	0	31	7	17	11	27	9
2	72	2	27	0	27	10	16	9	27	9
3	67	10	42	0	25	8	14	8	37	5
4	73	9	33	5	35	8	18	1	31	5
5	75	0	32	1	30	8	23	5	37	5
6	79	10	44	2	35	4	26	1	37	5
7	78	2	42	0	33	6	25	0	52	0
8	85	1	46	3	38	11	20	2	37	5

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	76	2	40	0	40	5	23	7	37	5
10	82	10	42	0	38	8	21	8	36	3
11	79	5	42	0	36	11	19	8	37	5
12	75	10	42	0	29	0	24	4	37	5
13	65	7	36	0	29	1	24	1	41	2
14	75	9	34	10	30	10	20	11	42	0
15	71	11	34	10	28	10	25	0	43	5
16	56	10	33	8	27	0	20	7	33	8

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	42s. to 45s.	Middling	36s. to 48s.
Seconds	38s. to 41s.	Fine Pollard	18s. to 10s.
Thirds	28s. to 33s.	Common ditto	9s od to 0s od
Horſe Pollard	7s 6d to 0s od
Bran	7s. od. to 0s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 43s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.
Eſſex Pockets	3l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Farnham Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 0s. od. to 6l. 6s. od. Aver. 5l. 3s. od.
Straw 2l. 2s. od. to 2l. 11s. od. Aver. 2l. 6s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 24, 1796, is 67s. 0¼d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 29. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. od. to 4s. od.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. od. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. od.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 33s. od. to 38s. 6d. Sunderland, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1796.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct Anp.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchequer Bills.	Imp. 4 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Comm. Ex. Bill	5 per Ct. ditto.	Eng. Lott. Tickets	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27		60 7/8	59 5/8 a 60 1/4	78 3/4	89 3/8	17 1/4	7 1/8	183					9 1/2 dif.	Par	56 1/4	11 1/8	6 dif.	5 1/8 dif.	12 1 6	6 1 0
28		60 1/4	59 3/4 a 2/3	78 1/4	88 3/8	17 1/8	7 1/8	180 5/8					9 1/2	Par	56	11 1/8	6	5 1/8	12 0 0	5 18 0
29	151 1/2	60 1/4	59 1/2 a 60 1/2	78 1/2	88 3/8	17 1/8	7 1/8	180 1/2					9 1/2		57 1/2	11 1/4	7	5	11 19 0	5 19 0
30		60 1/2	60 1/8 a 1/2	79 1/4	89 1/4	17 1/4	7 1/8	183 3/4					9 1/2		57 7/8	11 1/4	8	4 1/2	11 19 6	5 19 6
31	Sunday.																			
1		60 3/8	59 1/2 a 60 3/8	79 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/8	7 1/8						9 1/2		57	11 1/8	8	4 5/8	11 18 6	5 18 6
2	150 1/2	60 1/4	59 1/2 a 60	78 3/8	88 1/2	17	7 1/8	182 1/2					9 3/8			11 1/8	5	4 1/2	11 18 0	5 18 0
3	151 1/2	60 1/4	59 1/4 a 1/2	78 1/2	88 1/2	17 1/8		182 1/2					9 1/2		56 1/2	11 1/4	6	4 1/2		
4	151	60 1/4	59 1/8 a 1/4	78 1/2	88 1/2	17 1/8	7 1/8	181 7/8				59 1/4	9 1/2	1 dif.		11 1/8	6	4 1/2	11 16 6	
5	152 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2 a 3/4	78 3/4	88 1/2	17 1/8	7 1/8	182 1/2					9 1/2		56 7/8	11 1/8	6	4 1/2		
6	151 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/8 a 59 7/8	79	88 3/8	17 1/8	7 1/8	182 1/2			60 1/2	59 1/4	9 1/2		57	11 1/8	7	4 1/2	11 17 0	5 18 6
7	Sunday																			
8	153	60 3/4	59 3/4 a 60 3/8	79 1/2	88 3/8	17 1/8	7 1/8	183 1/8					9 1/2	1	57 3/8	11 1/8	6	4 5/8		5 19 0
9	152	61 1/4	59 3/4 a 7/8	78 3/8	88 1/2	17 1/8	7 1/8	182 1/2				59 3/8	9 1/2	1	57	11 1/4	6	4 5/8	11 18 0	6 0 6
10	151 3/4	60 3/4	59 3/4 a 1/4	78 3/8	88 1/2	17 1/8	7 1/8	182 1/2			60		9 1/2	Par	56 7/8	11 1/4	6	4 5/8		6 1 6
11		61 1/2	59 3/4 a 60	78 3/8	88 1/2	17 1/8	7 1/8	182 1/2					9 1/2	Par		11 1/4	4	4 1/2	11 18 6	6 1 0
12																				
13	151 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/4 a 7/8	78 3/4	88 1/2	17 1/8	7 1/8						9 1/4			11 1/8	4	4 1/2		
14	Sunday																			
15		60 5/8	59 1/4 a 60	78 1/2	88 1/2	17 1/4							9 1/4	Par	56 7/8	11 1/8		4 1/2		6 2 0
16	152 1/2	60 5/8	59 1/2 a 3/4	78 3/8	88 1/2	17 1/8	7 1/8	182 1/2					9 1/4		56 7/8	11 1/2	4	4 1/2	12 0 0	6 2 0
17		60 1/4	59 1/2 a 3/4	78 1/2	88 1/4	17 1/4	7 1/8						9 1/4	Par	56 1/2	11 1/8	4	4 1/2	12 0 0	
18		60 3/8	59 1/2 a 3/4	78 1/2	88 1/4	17 1/4		181 1/2					9 1/4		56 1/2	11 1/8	3	4 1/2	12 0 0	
19	152 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2 a 3/4	78 1/2	89	17 1/4	7 1/8						9 1/4	Par	56 1/2	11 1/4	4	4 1/2		
20		60 1/2	59 1/2 a 3/4	78 1/2	89	17 1/8							9 1/4		56 1/2	11 1/4		4 1/2	12 1 0	6 2 0
21	Sunday																			
22		60 3/8	59 5/8	78 3/4	89 1/2	17 1/2							9 1/4		56 7/8	11 1/2	4	4 1/2		
23		60 1/2	59 3/8 a 60	78 1/2	89 1/2	17 1/2	7 1/8	183					9 1/4		56 7/8	11 1/4	4	4 1/2	12 1 0	5 2 6
24	151	59 1/2	59 1/4 a 59 1/2			17							9 1/4			11 1/4	4		12 1 0	6 2 6
25	150	59 1/2	58 3/4 a 2/3	77 1/2	88 1/4	17 1/4	7 1/8					59 1/2	9 1/4	2 dif.	55 1/2	11 1/4		4 1/2		
26	149 1/2	59	57 1/2 a 58 1/2	77 1/2	88 1/2	17 1/2	7 1/8						9 1/4		55 1/2	11 1/4	4	4 1/2		5 19 6

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Glouceſter
Hereford, Hull
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Norwich 2
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Saliſbury
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Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury 2
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SEPTEMBER, 1796.

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Embelliſhed with a Picturesque View, by Malcolm, of the Cotton Mills, at Hanging Bridge, near the River Dove, in Staffordshire; and with Portraits of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Webster.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1796.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	2.	3	4.	5	Hygrom. feet	in.	State of Weather in August, 1796.
1	SW brisk	29,58	66	60	59	70	62	14	1.9	fair
2	NW calm		60	64	56	5	55	55	.0	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
3	NW moderate		74	66	54	54	56	52	2.2	gloomy, rain at night
4	NW brisk		87	61	55	5	58	54	.3	slight showers
5	SW moderate		95	62	57	57	58	57	.2	gloomy, but fair
6	SW moderate		80	64	58	58	73	56	1.9	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
7	W gentle	30, 9	63	57	57	73	64		2.3	fair
8	SE gentle	29,90	65	61	61	70	65		1.9	black clouds, slight showers
9	SW calm		77	67	62	62	65	62	2.0	black clouds, rain at night
10	SW moderate		6	64	59	59	65	59	.1	white fleecy clouds
11	W calm	30,	5	61	57	57	60	57	.4	slight showers, fair and pleasant
12	SE calm		5	63	57	57	59	56	.4	clear and fine
13	W calm		7	66	57	5	84	72	.3	clear sky
14	SSW calm		13	66	61	61	65	64	.1	no clouds
15	NW gentle		23	66	59	59	68	55	.2	cloudy A. M. clear P. M.
16	SE calm		30	62	59	59	59	58	.1	cloudless sky
17	SSE gentle		27	64	58	58	74	67	.0	cloudless sky
18	SE gentle		16	65	58	57	79	69	.3	cloudless, but obscure
19	SSE calm		3	66	60	60	61	60	.2	partial clouds, but obscure
20	SSE calm		0	66	60	58	86	71	1.2	clear
21	SE calm	29,56	68	62	59	86	77		.3	cloudless
22	NW calm	30,	6	69	57	60	84	73	.1	white vail upon the blue
23	W calm		10	66	60	57	86	74	.2	white and black clouds
24	W calm		6	67	58	60	72	62	.1	white clouds
25	S calm	29,98	67	60	58	84	75		.1	clear
26	S moderate		85	67	56	60	60	60	.1	showers
27	NW moderate		85	63	55	56	59	56	.3	black clouds
28	NNW mod.	30,	5	61	55	55	61	66	.3	black clouds
29	NNW gentle		5	60	52	52	52	52	.4	drizzley rain A. M. clears up P. M.
30	NW calm		5	60	52	53	78	68	.2	white clouds partially
31	NNW gentle		0	62	55	55	55	55	.2	black clouds

1. Barley changes colour.—2. Red horizon in the East at sunset.—3. Wild heath in flower.—5. Large quantities of hay have been housed this day.—8. Large rough thistle flowers.—13. New oats in the Liverpool market.—15. A very heavy dew fell last night, and continues ti is morning. Reaping barley at Orrel. Water-lily flowers.—16. The robin sings loud and clear: began to sing the 25th of last month.—17. Great dews every night: this, with the light moon, ripens corn apace.—18. The dew not so heavy this as last night.—20. New wheat in Liverpool market. A remarkable whirlwind carried off some cloaths near St. Ann's church.—22. A very heavy dew.—24. Springs very low. A heavy fog over the surface of the ground about four in the morning.—25. Housing barley. Great quantities of grain cut.—30. The Michaelmas daisy blooms.

Fall of rain this month, .063. Evaporation, 3 inches 8–10ths.

Meteorological Table for September, 1796.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1796
Aug.	o	o	o		
27	60	64	54	30,16	fair
28	57	64	55	,23	fair
29	57	63	54	,07	showery
30	55	57	55	,12	rain
31	56	61	56	,06	showery
S. 1	58	64	57	,04	cloudy
2	58	62	56	,12	cloudy
3	56	66	54	,15	fair
4	55	67	64	,06	rain
5	58	65	60	,14	cloudy
6	61	69	62	,02	fair
7	63	69	60	29,92	fair
8	58	70	59	30,09	fair
9	59	72	62	,18	fair
10	61	77	60	,14	fair
11	63	76	58	,21	fair

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1796.
Sept.	o	o	o		
12	61	73	58	30,32	fair
13	62	75	61	,22	fair
14	62	76	64	,20	fair
15	65	76	63	,13	fair
16	66	71	62	,21	fair
17	61	77	65	,18	fair
18	66	74	64	,02	fair
19	59	66	62	29,95	foggy
20	62	69	61	,64	showery
21	61	63	60	,63	showery
22	57	64	55	,86	cloudy
23	54	59	52	,97	cloudy
24	54	61	53	30,01	cloudy
25	53	57	54	29,89	rain
26	54	58	55	,92	cloudy

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1796.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

THE Rev. William Salisbury, noticed in p. 170. and p. 348, was the author of an octavo pamphlet, intituled "Two Grammatical Essays: *first*, on Barbarism in the English Language: *Second*, on the Usefulness and Necessity of Grammatical Knowledge in order to a right Interpretation of the Scriptures. Lond. 1768." The barbarism pointed out in the *first* of these essays is this: *I had rather*. After some previous observations he proceeds thus: "Having said enough to shew the expression is erroneously absurd, and not reducible to any grammatical construction by ellipsis or other ways; I shall point out how this impropriety, as I conceive, crept into our language, and by what alteration it may be set right. It is very observable, that Englishmen are strangely prone to clip and curtail their words, both in conversation and writing; especially in writing verse, for the sake of bringing their words into proper measure, as in these and many other instances: *I've* for *I have*: *I'll* for *I will*: *I'd* for *I would*. Now I suppose, that this phrase was at first *I would rather*; but for shortness of speaking and writing, and for convenience of metre, it was turned into *I'd*; and that afterwards some ignorant authors, and from them more ignorant printers, transformed it into *I had*; *I'd* being the abbreviation of *I had*, as well as of *I would*." p. 10, 11. Before the *second* essay, in the copy of the pamphlet now before me, the following words were written by the author: "See many of the following observations, confirmed by the learned Bishop Pearce in his Comment, printed in 1777." An octavo volume was also published in 1776, (the subscribers to which were desired by advertisements in the newspapers to apply to the editor at *Moreton* parsonage,) intituled "The History of the Establishment of Christianity translated from the French of Professor Bullet by William Salisbury, B. D. With Notes by the Translator, and some Strictures on Mr. Gibbon's Account of Christianity and its first Teachers."

As to the "*cuckoo's man*," p. 386, col. 1, Mr. Gilborne has the following note in his first "Walk in a Forest," p 2, 2d edit. 1796:

"The Welsh consider this bird* as the forerunner or servant of the cuckoo, and call it gwas y gog, or the cuckoo's attendant. The Swedes regard it in the same light. Pennant's Brit. Zool. 4th edit. vol. I. p. 238. In the midland counties of England the common people call it the cuckoo's maiden."

This note refers to the following lines of Mr. Gilborne's beautiful poem, and confirms an observation in your p. 177:

"In sober brown [touch'd,
Dress't, but, with nature's tenderest pencil
The Wryneck her monotonous complaint
Continues; harbinger of her, who, doom'd
Never the sympathetic joy to know [young,
That warms the mother covering o'er her
Some stranger robs; and to that stranger's love
Her egg commits, unnatural; the nurse,
Deluded, the voracious nestling feeds
With toil unceasing; and, amaz'd, beholds
Its form gigantic and discordant hue."

Where did your Reviewer, in p 405, c. 1, meet with any note by Mr. Weston on Luke xi, 44, and xviii, 38†?

The late eminent civilian, Dr. Harris, published in 1761 a second edition of the admirable work mentioned in p. 437, c. 1. He was also author of a small pamphlet, printed for Edward Withers, 8vo. intituled "Observations upon the English Language: in a Letter to a Friend" It is the 53d article in

* The Wryneck. † Read, John x. 24, xviii. 38. EDIT.

p. 203 of your vol. XXIII.

P. 543, c. 1, l. 3, read "p. 437"; and l. 17, for "Floscu'us" read "N. O"; and l. 50, for "March" read "May;" and see p. 434.

P. 506. Of the article, No. 164, a larger account is given in p. 766 of your last volume.

P. 543, c. 2, line 15 should stand thus: "P. Q. at p. 448"

P. 617, c. 1 The Rev. Charles Hawtrey was also author of "An Appeal to the New Testament, in proof of the Divinity of the Son of God, 1794," 8vo; and of "A Sequel to the Appeal, 1796." 8vo. See also p. 699, c. 2.

The ingenious elucidation by your able correspondent in p 650, c. 2, of the word *Nonnus*, which Spelman only explains by "Monachus," seems worthy of consideration. The long account of *Nonna* in his Glossary evidently shews that the derivation from *Dominus* and *Domna* had not occurred to him. SCRUTATOR.

Continuation of a Tour through HOLLAND *in the Autumn of* 1793.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Sept.* 23.

I CLOSED my last letter (p. 184) with an account of a conversation I had with an Arminian pastor at Leyden. He told me that he had hopes of being soon married, and a prospect of being removed to the charge of a congregation in the city of Utrecht; both which events, I understand, have since taken place. Another event has also taken place since that time, which, I believe, he did not then expect to be so near at hand; I mean, the downfal of the Established Church of Holland. This was to be expected of course, as the result of a National Convention, in a country where, if I am not mistaken, the members of the Establishment were outnumbered by the other sects; who enjoyed, indeed, unlimited freedom of worship, but were excluded from the magistracy, and from all offices under government, excepting military service. I understand they are all now upon a level, not even the Jews excepted; and what effect this new order of things may produce upon the religious and moral character of the community, time alone can determine.

I found an eminent bookseller at Leyden, of the name of Murray, the son of a Scotchman who had been established in this city. He put into my hands an entertaining book, intituled, "A Guide through Holland," written in French, and published at the Hague in 1789. Your readers will not be displeased at my extracting from it the following anecdotes of the great Boerhaave, to whom Leyden has been principally indebted for its medical fame.

His father was pastor of a village near Leyden; having a numerous family, he instructed his own children. He soon discovered extraordinary marks of genius in his son Herman; who, at the age of eleven, understood Greek and Latin. In his youth, he was attacked by an inveterate ulcer, which, for a period of four years, baffled the efforts of medical skill; when he made an experiment of his own invention, namely, washing the sore with a dissolution of salt in his own urine, which effected a radical cure: a presage, as Fontenelle observes, of his future fame. His father's death left him poor and friendless; he fixed upon the clerical profession, from which, however, he was soon diverted by one of those seemingly-fortuitous circumstances which have raised numbers from obscurity to the heights of distinction and fame. He happened to take his passage to Utrecht, with a view to pursue the study of divinity, in company with some persons who inveighed with great bitterness against the system of Spinoza, to whose arguments they opposed nothing but clamour and abuse. Boerhaave, disgusted at hearing a good cause so ill defended, interrupted the debate by coolly asking the most violent of the disputants, whether he had ever read the book against which he so furiously declaimed? To which not being able to answer in the affirmative, his mouth was effectually stopped; and Boerhaave proceeded to develope the system of Spinozism, and to refute it by solid argument. A person, who had taken no share in the debate, went to the master of the vessel, and asked him who it was that so warmly espoused the cause of Spinoza? "His name," answered he, "is Boerhaave, a young student in theology." "That is enough," replied the other, and made a memorandum of it. On his arrival at Utrecht, Boerhaave was surprized to find an universal clamour against himself, as an atheist and Spinozist; and this ridiculous adventure made him resolve at once to renounce a profession, wherein he saw that candour and freedom of discussion would expose

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in the present century, was Gravesande, who taught the Newtonian philosophy; and the name of Schultens will ever be dear to the lovers of Oriental learning.

This city gave birth to the famous Bocold, or John of Leyden, originally a taylor, and afterwards a great ringleader of the Anabaptists, whose exploits at Munster in the dawn of the Reformation, with his fanatical associates Matthias and Knipperdoling, are too well known for me to enlarge upon; a more extraordinary instance of fanatical madness stands not upon record in the history of mankind.

The illustrious painter Rembrant was born in the environs of Leyden.

The third of October (I know not whether the Batavian convention have expunged it from their calendar) used to be celebrated with great solemnity at Leyden, as the anniversary of their deliverance from the memorable siege in 1574, when they sustained a blockade of five months with wonderful perseverance. It is said, that when the inhabitants, reduced to the last extremity, were summoned by the Spanish general to surrender, the following answer was returned—that they were determined, when their stock of provisions were gone, to feed upon their left arms, and with their right hands to defend their liberty! and it is recorded of the burgomaster, that, being pressed by some of the inhabitants to surrender, he made the following reply: "My friends, since I must die, it matters not to me by whose hands I fall; cut my body in pieces, and divide it among yourselves; I shall yield my breath contented, if my death prove useful to you."

I left Leyden quite satisfied with every thing excepting my bill at the Golden Lion, which I thought very exorbitant; but it would have answered no purpose to remonstrate; and I had the honour of paying *comme Milord Anglois*. I took my departure early in the morning in a Treekschuyte for Haerlem, an inland voyage of sixteen miles. As I was stepping on board, I saw a vessel gliding along the canal with this inscription on her stern, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, the Latin appellation for Leyden, an appellation as old as the geographer Ptolemy. Antoninus, in his Itinerary, gives it the name of *Caput Germanorum*. The roof, which is the most commodious part, had been previously hired; so that I was forced into the cabin, where my companions were a Dutch Domine and his wife, with a number of other passengers of both sexes.

I found my situation at first uncomfortable, as it rained, and I was confined to a narrow atmosphere, well saturated with the smoke of tobacco; but the weather soon cleared up, and I got upon the top of the boat to survey the rich meadows, which extended on each side of the canal; a continued ridge of sand-hills, forming a barrier against the ocean, presented themselves on the left, and made a fine contrast with the verdant fertile plains below. This was far from being a dull voyage, as Mr. Peckham in his tour expresses it; there were many delightful country-seats, and some beautiful wood, particularly in the vicinity of Haerlem. The sand-hills, as we approached that city, recalled to my mind the appearance of the forest hills in Leicestershire between Mountsorrel and Loughborough; but I believe the gentlemen of Mr. Meynell's hunt would be very unwilling to exchange the chace of Charnwood for the Batavian sand-hills. Haerlem is a large city, nearly in the form of a square, containing, if is said, 45,000 inhabitants. The streets and buildings were upon the whole less elegant than those of the towns I had already seen; but the market-place is spacious, and has an air of considerable grandeur. I remarked in the front of several buildings this inscription, *Vicit virtus*; and the town-house, which stands in the market-place, has the following inscription:

S. P. Q. H.
Hanc sacram Themidis domum,
senatus sedem, ne temerato civis unquam.
Anno 1630.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

A CORRESPONDENT, who subscribes *Otherwise*, p. 641, has referred to several learned writers in your former volumes, who explain I H S, or I H C, as being merely an abbreviation of *Jesus* from the Greek. I think it was the very intelligent preface to Cotton's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, which I have not now an opportunity of consulting that first satisfied me, that this was the true account of the matter. Your correspondent P. Q. (vol. LXII. 1089) has anticipated

ticipated me in observing, that "in like manner was the name of Christ abbreviated from the Greek characters." And this circumstance, if well considered, furnishes a decisive answer to the British Critics, who are of opinion, that "the cypher" in question was "adopted from the Latin, for the best of all reasons, because Latin was at that very time the very language of all our services in the church." This is true; but then it is also true, that the name Jesus, and, in general, all ecclesiastical terms, were borrowed and continued from the Greek; and we have, in the known abbreviation Xpm* for Christum, evident traces of that derivation. For X is indisputably the initial of Christ in the Greek; and P, as a Greek letter, is also part of the same word; but as a Roman letter, or p, it is no part of Christ whatsoever; and lastly m, a Roman letter only, can only be a Roman termination. It may be added, that the Greek original in this word is discoverable in our own language at this day; for Xt and Xtmas are familiar abbreviations of Christ and Christmas, not only among scholars, but among those who know no other language but English.

It might be observed, that if I H S were the initials of three Latin words, the words themselves, so conjoined, ought to be familiar, and we should surely sometimes meet with them written at length. But though *salvator noster* is a frequent designation of Christ, *Jesus hominum salvator* is certainly not common, and can, perhaps, only be found, where I. H. S. is thus fancifully interpreted. But probable surmises are superfluous, when I C, I H C, I H S, are known abbreviations of Jesus; and the remaining steps and progress of corruption in the kindred word Christ shew clearly the origin of the mistake. I will only add, that, on this ground, Jhesus, Jhesu, &c. so common formerly, appear to be merely ignorant translations or contractions of the Greek abbreviation, but no proofs that the word Jesus was ever pronounced with aspiration.

P. 671, col. 1, l. 34. *Dele* "and parishioners".

P. 379. Insularis asks, "is 'sure and certain hope' (an expression in the Burial-service) rigidly defensible"? I apprehend it is. What is distant and desirable is the proper object of hope; and if it is what will undoubtedly take place, the hope of it may be "sure and certain." Now whether or no, I may ever allowably entertain a sure hope, that this or that deceased individual shall rise to everlasting life, I will not enquire; since *that* is evidently not the sense of the passage. But that to which it doth refer, the general doctrine of a resurrection to eternal life, is in itself extremely desirable; and it will infallibly one day be verified. It may therefore, with the strictest propriety, be regarded as an object of "sure and certain hope." But perhaps a parallel expression, in a writer of indisputable good sense and taste, will satisfy your correspondent as well as a thousand arguments:

"Hæc Jovem sentire Deosque cunctos,
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto."
Hor. Carm. Secul. 79.

Excuse a few strictures on your last volume.

Vol. LXV. p. 7, col. 1. The "pun" seems by no means "inexplicable." Mr. Gwin said, "No, Sir, I am putting the church *in* the way (in the *road*); that the people may not *go out of the way*;" may neither, literally, be obliged to leave the direct road, in order to go to church, nor, in a religious sense, go astray.

P. 541, col. 2, l. 39. "Taken altogether." i. e. in all its parts; and should not the word, in this acceptation, be divided, "all together"? The mistake, such at least I think it, is common.

P. 576, c. 1. Is it certain, as P. H. seems to suppose, that for "the *Rev. Mr.* John Brand," we ought to read, "the Rev. John Brand?" As he says, "*Mr.* A. B. *Esq.*" would be equally proper, I presume he thinks the honorary epithet of *Rev.* superseded what he deems an inferior title, *Mr.* But Mr. is applied to persons, who rank above clergymen; as to the puisne judges, the eldest son of a baron, the younger sons of earls, &c. We say *Rev. Dr.*; and I never yet heard, nor could discover, any good reason, why we should discard *Rev. Mr.*, the immemorial address of clergymen.

Pp. 918, 982. With regard to the passage, here noticed, in the consecration of the holy eucharist, it appears, so far as I can learn, that "*one* oblation

* See an inscription engraved in vol. LXIV. pp. 497, 589, 599.

Suddenly, at the Barracks in Norwich, Henry Mitchell, esq. lieutenant and surgeon in the Cambridgeshire militia.

Of a lingering complaint of strangury and stone, aged 66, sincerely lamented by an unparalleled circle of friends, Mr. John Nicholson, bookseller, of Cambridge; who, by unremitting attention to business for upwards of 45 years, acquired considerable property, and was in the University better known by the name of "Maps or Pictures," from his constant habit of offering those articles at the different chambers. He established a very capital circulating library, including most of the lecture-books read in the University, and also many of the best and scarcest authors in various other branches of literature; by which means the students were enabled to furnish themselves with the works of the best writers at a small expence. He presented to the University a whole-length portrait of himself, loaded with books, which hangs in the staircase of the public library, and under it a print engraven from it.

Suddenly, Miss Shippey, of Bourn, co. Lincoln.

In Hertford-street, the infant son of John Willes, esq.

In the precincts of Cambridge cathedral, aged 75, Mrs. Elizabeth Salter, relict of William S. esq. of Norwich.

At Eppleworth, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in her 83d year, Mrs. Harrison, wife of Mr. F. H. She was carried by six grand-daughters, and attended to Cottingham church by nearly 30 children, grand-children, and great grand-children.

9. At Steyning, in Sussex, after an illness of 24 hours, Montgomery Campbell, esq. a director of the East-India Company.

At Silver Mills, near Edinburgh, Mr George Lauder, of the 21st regiment.

At Dunsdon Green, co. Oxford, after 12 days painful illness, Mr. Cornelius Langford, formerly an eminent farmer of that place. His death was occasioned by eating a large quantity of cherries, and swallowing the stones, which occasioned an obstruction in his bowels, that terminated in mortification.

10. At Worcester, aged 100 years, Elizabeth Hunt. She was born at Bishop's Castle, and enjoyed a good state of health to the day of her death. What is remarkable, her mother lived to the extraordinary age of 108, and likewise enjoyed all her faculties to the last.

At Hull, of a paralytic stroke, in his 61st year, greatly regretted by all his friends and acquaintance, Mr. J. Rawson, printer.

11. The Rev. Matthew Feilde, M. A. rector of the united churches of St. Anne, Aldersgate, and St. John Zachary, 1788, vicar of Ugley, in Essex, on the death of Paul Wright, 1785, and under grammar-master to Christ's Hospital. He has left a widow with six children, and a seventh expected daily.

At Bedford, of a cancer in the breast, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Sarah, wife of the Rev. T. Orlebar Marsh, vicar of Stevington, co. Bedf.

In Kensington-square, Miss Eliza Palmer, d.a. of the late Tho. P. of Kensington, solicitor of the post-office. Her father died May 12.

12. In Piccadilly, Robert Beckford, esq. a West-India merchant, and late representative in parliament for Leominster.

Aged 75, Mr. Whitwell, of Fotheringhay, near Oundle.

Rob. Hotchkin, esq. of Stamford, Linc.

In Rupert-street, aged 64, Mr. Thomas Strike, commonly called *Dr. Strike*, a native of Berkshire. He was formerly drayman to a brewer, and lodged in the same house with a German Doctor, who cured the *fistula in ano* without the operation of cutting. To Strike he bequeathed his recipe and mode of treatment, by which, with application and a common understanding, he has supported himself in affluence more than 20 years, and is said to have performed some wonderful cures. Being hospitable and convivial, he has not saved much money; but has left the secret to the support of his family, consisting of a son, a daughter, and his fourth wife, who was used to administer to his female patients. His will prayed, *inter alia*, that he should be buried unshaved or washed, and not looked at when in his coffin, which should be made of elm without a nail in it, be kept 10 days, and then buried not more than five feet under ground. He was a benevolent man, never without half-a-crown in his pocket for a poor acquaintance; and had many weekly pensioners, to whom he regularly gave tea and sugar, tobacco, or money.

13. At C. D'Oyley's, esq. at Southnop, co. Glouc. John Rosier, esq. many years clerk of the fees, and one of the four committee clerks of the House of Commons.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Cort, wife of Mr. C. ironmonger, Leicester.

14. At his seat at Taplow, Bucks, Richard Crop, esq.

Suddenly, while in bed, Mr. Shipley, cabinet-maker, Leicester.

At the house of R. Pell, esq. at Plymouth, Mrs. Pell, widow of the late Major P. of the East Middlesex reg. of militia.

After a few hours illness, in his 4th year, Master Griffith Pare, 2d son of Major John P. of Wilsford house, Wilts.

15. At Buckland-court, Surrey, Thomas Beaumont, esq. brother of the late Sir Geo. B. bart.

Mrs. Blow, of Whittlesford. She adorned the Christian character by a virtuous life.

At Bath, Mrs. Brooks, wife of Mr. B. of Box, Sallsbury.

At Harlow, in Essex, in his 67th year, Mr. John Wenham, a respectable lottery-office keeper and stock-broker in the Poultry.

16. In New Bread-street, Mr. Thomas Champion, lately from Bombay.

In Great Portland-street, after a long and painful illness, Jeremiah Watson, esq.

At Bampton, co. Oxf. Mr. Will. Broad, of Witney, brazier and tinman. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse the preceding evening as he was returning from Clanfield wake. He was esteemed an honest and industrious man, and has left an aged father to bemoan the irreparable loss of a dutiful and affectionate son.

16. At Fordell-house, in Fifeshire, Lady Henderson, relict of the late Sir Robert H. of Fordell, bart

At Dumbarnie, Scotland, David Craigie, esq. of Dumbarnie.

17. At the advanced age of 87, at Weyhill, co. Oxford, of which parish he had been rector 40 years, the Rev. Jos. Simpson, D. D. He was formerly fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

At Hackney, Mr. Oliver Jackson, of Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

At his house in Portland-pl. G. Bryan, esq.

18. At Mr. Oldfield's house, in Pentonville, in his 73d year, Mr. John Redhead, junior bridgemaster of the city of London; to which office he was elected in June 1792.

At Bathampton, Miss M. Sealy.

At Lincoln, aged 32, Thomas Bellamy. This poor man fell from the high part of the lock new-building across the river Witham, and pitched with his head upon the floor, by which he was so much hurt that he died in a few minutes. He has left a family in great distress. It is remarkable that, on the morning of the same day the mast of a boat fell upon him, and he lay senseless for some minutes.

19. The Rev. Dr. Thorpe, rector of Tackley, co. Oxford, and late fellow of St. John's college. The living is in the gift of the president and fellows of that Society.

At Portsmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Fielding, relict of the late Capt. F. of the marines.

In his 9th year, Master Edward Budd, youngest son of Dr. B. of Chatham-place.

At his house at Lauriston, Mr. David Forbes, writer in Edinburgh.

20. At Woombridge, co. Hereford, Lady Clive, relict of Sir Edward C. late one of his Majesty's justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

After a short illness, George Alexander, esq. of Nottingham.

21. In his 75th year, at Lower Heyford, co. Oxford, the Rev. Will Harrison, D. D. rector of that parish, vicar of Great Bedwin, co. Wilts, in the commission of the peace for the county of Oxford, and formerly fellow of Corpus Christi college. By his death the county is deprived of a most able and active magistrate; and he will long be regretted by the inhabitants of Heyford as a character singularly attentive and conscientious in the discharge of his parochial duties.

At Brighthelmstone, Mr. Will. Wigan, of Swallow-street, Piccadilly, herald-painter.

Arthur Edie, esq. of Tokenhouse-yard.

22. After a short illness, Miss Bickerton, da. of Mr. Wm. B. attorney, of Gilt-spur-st.

At his father's house, Essex, Mr. Rich. Adams, jun. of Bread-street.

In Castle-street, Leicester-sq. Mrs. Dall, relict of the late N. T. Dall, esq. R. A.

Aged 21, William Fountleroy Carpenter, esq. son of a Devonshire gentleman, who removed to Essex county, in Virginia, where Mr. C. was born, his mother and three brothers reside, and whence he had but lately arrived in this country, to receive a fortune bequeathed to him many years since by his uncle Coryndon Carpenter, esq. of Launceston, co. Cornwall. He was unfortunately killed in a duel, which he fought with Mr. John Pride, a native also of Virginia, aged about 25. No previous animosity subsisted between them till the meeting took place in consequence of a conversation at the Virginia coffee-house on Friday last, in which his ardour upon political topics induced him to reprobate the principles of some of the Congress, who opposed the treaty lately concluded between this country and America. His antagonist was equally warm against those who stood up for the treaty. Very early on Sunday morning they met in Hyde-park, attended by their seconds, who used every means in their power to bring the affair to an amicable adjustment, but in vain. The distance of only five paces being measured, they fired at exactly the same instant, when Mr. C. received his antagonist's ball in the side, which penetrated nearly through his body; and, notwithstanding it was immediately extracted, he died the next day at Richardson's hotel, Covent-garden; and the coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of wilful murder. Mr. C. behaved with the greatest composure, remained sensible to the last, and died without a struggle. His last wish was, that neither his antagonist nor the seconds should be prosecuted. He was an uncommonly fine young man.

Mr. Ralph Whitehead, of Shawhall, Saddleworth, Yorkshire. This gentleman went out with his neighbour, Mr. James Harrop, of Tamewater, with their servants, to kill moor-game on the adjoining moors. A moor-cock was set up, at which Mr. H. presented his gun, and was about to fire; but, in the moment of his firing, Mr. W. unfortunately stepped a few paces forward, and received the contents of the gun in his shoulder, of which he instantly died. Mr. H. has ever since remained in a state of extreme distraction of mind; and, what ren-

ders

ders the circumſtance more diſtreſſing is, that Mr. W. has left a wife and ſix children. The coroner's jury, without heſitation, returned a verdict of accidental death.

23. Mrs. Mary Janſon, wife of Mr. Francis J. merchant, of Old Swan-lane.

Thomas Yates, eſq. a lieutenant in the Navy (to which rank he was admitted June 24, 1782) and an artiſt of ſome merit, having publiſhed prints from drawings by himſelf of two celebrated naval actions. He was great-nephew to the late celebrated Comedian (p. 525), but by whom he had for ſome years been unaccountably neglected; and he has now loſt his life in conſequence of a diſpute with Miſs Jones relative to the poſſeſſion of the theatrical veteran's houſe in Stafford-row, which Miſs Jones conſidered to be her property (ſee p. 526); and in which for ſome little time they both reſided. On the 18th of Auguſt, Mr. John Sellers was brought into the houſe, to protect Miſs Jones and her property; and, on the 21ſt, Richard Footner was introduced for the ſame purpoſe. On the 22d, the wife of Mr. Yates being abſent, he dined alone about three o'clock; and, walked after dinner into the garden at the back of the houſe. On his return, the door being faſtened, his ſervant, Mary Thompſon, attempted to get him in at the kitchen window. One of the perſons who had faſtened him out, finding that he was likely to gain admittance, fired a piſtol, the ball from which entered the right ſide of Mr. Y. The noiſe giving an alarm, ſome neighbours climbed over the garden-wall, where they found Mr. Y. bleeding. Dr. Cruikſhanks attended him twice the ſame evening, and had great hopes; but next morning, at nine, pronouncing the wound mortal, Mr. Y. made his will, and expired about noon, leaving five children, and a widow pregnant with a ſixth (Mrs. Yates is very elegant in her perſon, and made her appearance laſt ſeaſon at Covent-garden theatre, in the character of the Grecian Daughter.) In conſequence of the coroner's inqueſt, Sellers, Footner, and Elizabeth Jones, after a regular examination at the public office in Bow-ſtreet, have been committed on a charge of wilful murther. Two gentlemen of great reſpectability, who had never before ſeen Miſs Jones, offered bail for her to any amount; which the magiſtrates refuſed. On a ſecond examination, Aug. 29, the idea of premeditated guilt was in a great degree removed; but the priſoners were again fully committed.—Mr. Sellers formerly kept a Staffordſhire warehouſe on Garlick-hill, in which buſineſs he failed, and afterwards embarked in the linen-trade. Miſs Jones, towards the latter end of 1793, performed the character of Imogen at Covent-Garden theatre for one night only.

After a lingering illneſs, in the 55th year of his age, Mr. John Clarke, tea-dealer and hoſier, on the Market-hill, Peterborough.

24. Mrs. Sherwood, wife of Mr. John S. corn-factor, Mark-lane.

25. Of a paralytic ſtroke, John Hayes, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſquare, Biſhopſgate-ſtr.

26. At Wimbledon, in his 89th year, Mr. Charles Newſham Pigott, the oldeſt inhabitant of that pariſh, and many years father of the Mercers Company.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Aug. HAY-MARKET.

1. Don Pedro.—The Village Lawyer.
2. My Grandmother—Ways and Means—Sylveſter Daggerwood.
3. The Chapter of Accidents—No Song Supper.
4. Tit for Tat—The Liar—Mock Doctor.
5. The Surrender of Calais—Son-in-law.
6. The Merchant of Venice—The Surrender of Calais.
8. The Provok'd Wife—Follies of a Day.
9. Gretna Green—The Spaniſh Barber—The Citizen.
10. The Purſe—The Young Quaker—Sylveſter Daggerwood.
11. Hamlet—The Son-in-law.
12. The Mountaineers—The Deaf Lover.
13. The Buſy Body—The Dead Alive.
15. The Mountaineers—Mock Doctor.
16. Provok'd Wife—Agreeable Surpriſe.
17. Half an Hour after Supper—Inkle and Yarico—Sylveſter Daggerwood.
18. King Henry the Fourth—The Children in the Wood.
19. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Peeping Tom.
20. Surrender of Calais—Village Lawyer.
22. The Mountaineers—Priſoner at large.
23. The Young Quaker—A Mogul Tale.
24. The Follies of a Day—The Prize—The Children in the Wood.
25. The Dead Alive—Ways and Means—The Son-in-Law.
27. Inkle and Yarico—The Devil to Pay.
29. The Iron Cheſt—The Deaf Lover.
30. School of Shakſpeare—Son-in-Law.
31. The Iron Cheſt.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Auguſt 2, to Auguſt 23, 1796.

Chriſtened.			Buried.		
Males	648	1257	Males	679	1161
Females	609		Females	582	

Whereof have died under two years old 487

Between

2 and 5	227		50 and 60	73	
5 and 10	46		60 and 70	65	
10 and 20	44		70 and 80	31	
20 and 30	85		80 and 90	21	
30 and 40	82		90 and 100	5	
40 and 50	95				

Peck Loaf 2s. 7d.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Aug. 20, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	70	2	28	10	29	10	21	3	31	7
Surrey	68	0	00	0	27	6	21	6	36	6
Hertford	69	4	00	0	29	6	20	10	39	3
Bedford	65	4	37	8	31	0	18	0	38	0
Hunting.	64	6	00	0	30	6	16	8	29	11
Northam.	64	10	42	6	33	10	17	4	35	0
Rutland	69	0	00	0	40	0	20	0	39	0
Leiceſter	70	0	00	0	37	3	21	7	39	10
Notting.	79	1	53	9	36	0	23	6	42	4
Derby	80	6	00	0	00	0	25	0	49	0
Stafford	78	4	00	0	39	3	23	11	44	5
Salop	82	3	55	6	43	2	20	5	00	0
Hereford	81	1	49	8	35	6	24	8	37	7
Worceſt.	74	6	00	0	36	0	25	1	39	7
Warwick	67	10	00	0	23	0	10	10	42	5
Wilts	65	0	00	0	34	0	22	1	41	4
Berks	68	5	00	0	29	0	21	3	37	3
Oxford	72	9	00	0	32	10	20	11	36	6
Bucks	65	6	00	0	32	4	19	10	38	0
Montgom.	84	1	00	0	00	0	22	6	00	0
Breton	86	4	64	0	45	7	20	10	00	0
Radnor	87	2	00	0	38	10	22	9	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

75	6	42	0	34	9	21	5	37	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

66	4	34	10	28	9	22	6	40	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	69	0	28	6	27	2	20	0	28	0
Kent	65	2	00	0	27	0	19	9	29	6
Suſſex	76	8	00	0	27	0	20	9	00	0
Suffolk	72	9	27	0	27	10	19	3	27	9
Cambrid.	70	8	00	0	28	0	10	5	00	0
Norfolk	67	10	00	0	25	8	14	8	00	0
Lincoln	72	6	41	0	35	8	16	7	38	0
York	76	9	41	3	00	0	19	1	38	3
Durham	81	5	33	2	38	4	24	0	00	0
Northum.	68	3	32	0	28	9	23	2	00	0
Cumberl.	77	8	43	4	35	6	20	3	00	0
Weſtm.	83	3	46	0	39	0	25	10	00	0
Lancaſt.	79	3	00	0	33	6	25	0	52	0
Cheſter	76	2	00	0	00	0	25	1	00	0
Flint	87	11	00	0	42	8	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	86	11	00	0	00	0	21	4	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	74	0	44	0	34	0	17	4	00	0
Merionethſh	91	9	48	7	42	8	23	5	00	0
Cardigan	72	0	40	0	39	2	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	64	0	00	0	43	2	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	81	4	00	0	44	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	82	1	00	0	38	8	23	7	00	0
Glouceſt.	78	1	00	0	39	6	21	8	35	10
Somerſet	81	1	00	0	36	0	00	0	37	4
Monm.	91	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	78	7	00	0	35	8	18	8	00	0
Cornwall	80	5	00	0	38	3	20	0	00	0
Dorſet	78	4	00	0	00	0	24	0	00	0
Hants	73	8	00	0	29	0	25	0	00	0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	64	8	42	0	31	7	17	11	27	9
2	72	2	27	0	27	10	16	9	27	9
3	67	10	42	0	25	8	14	8	37	5
4	73	9	33	5	35	8	18	1	31	5
5	75	0	32	1	30	8	23	5	37	5
6	79	10	44	2	35	4	26	1	37	5
7	78	2	42	0	33	6	25	0	52	0
8	85	1	46	3	38	11	20	2	37	5
9	76	2	40	0	40	5	23	7	37	5
10	82	10	42	0	38	8	21	8	36	3
11	79	5	42	0	36	11	19	8	37	5
12	75	10	42	0	29	0	14	4	37	5
13	65	7	36	0	29	1	24	1	42	2
14	75	9	34	10	30	10	20	11	42	0
15	71	11	34	10	28	10	25	0	43	5
16	56	10	33	8	27	0	20	7	33	8

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	42s. to 45s.	Middling	36s. to 48s.
Seconds	38s. to 41s.	Fine Pollard	18s. to 10s.
Thirds	28s. to 33s.	Common ditto	9s od to 0s od
Horſe Pollard	7s 6d to 0s od		
Bran	7s. od. to 0s.		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 43s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 15s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.
Eſſex Pockets	3l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Farnham Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l.	0s.	od. to 6l.	6s.	od.	Aver. 5l. 3s. od.
Straw	2l.	2s.	od. to 2l.	11s.	od.	Aver. 2l. 6s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Aug. 24, 1796, is 67s. c¼d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 29. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. od. to 4s. od.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	4s. od. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. 4d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. od.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 33s. od. to 38s. 6d. Sunderland, 32s. 6d. to 34s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN AUGUST, 1796.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Short [illegible]	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchequer Bills.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Comm Ex. Bill.	5perCt. ditto.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27		62⅞	59⅝ a 60¼	78¾	89⅜	17¼	7⅛	183					9¼ dif.	Par	56¼	11⅛	6 dif.	5⅛ dif.	12 1 6	6 1 0
28		62¾	59¼ a ⅜	78¼	88⅜	17⅛	7⅛	180⅝					9⅜	Par	56	11⅛	6	5⅛	12 0 0	5 18 0
29	151⅛	62⅜	59½ a 62½	78½	88⅜	17⅛	7⅛	180⅝					9⅜		57⅛	11⅛	7	5	11 19 0	5 19 0
30		62⅞	60⅜ a ⅝	79⅛	89⅛	17⅛	7⅛	183⅛					9⅜		57⅞	11⅛	8	4⅜	11 19 6	5 19 6
31	Sunday.																			
1		62⅝	59⅞ a 60⅜	79⅛	89⅛	17⅛	7⅛						9⅜		57	11⅛	8	4⅜	11 18 6	5 18 6
2	150½	62⅝	59⅝ a 60	78⅜	88⅛	17	7⅛	182½					9⅜			11⅛	5	4⅜	11 18 0	5 18 0
3	151¼	62⅝	59⅛ a ⅜	78⅜	88⅛	17⅛		182½					9⅜		56½	11⅛	6	4⅜		
4	151	62¼	59⅛ a ⅜	78⅛	88¼	17⅛	7⅛	181¼				59¼	9⅜	1 dif.		11⅛	6	4⅜	11 16 6	
5	152¼	62⅜	59⅜ a ⅝	78¼	88⅛	17⅛	7⅛	182¼					9⅜		56⅞	11⅛	6	4⅜		
6	151½	62½	60⅛ a 59⅞	79	88⅜	17⅛	7⅛	182½			60½	59¾	9¼		57	11⅛	7	4¼	11 17 0	5 18 6
7	Sunday																			
8	153	62⅜	59¾ a 60⅜	79⅛	88⅜	17⅛	7⅛	18[illegible]					9⅜			11⅛	6	4⅜		5 19 0
9	152	62⅛	59¼ a ⅜	78⅛	88⅛	17⅛	7⅛	182½				59⅜	9⅜	1	57	11⅛	6	4⅜	11 18 0	6 0 6
10	151⅜	62⅜	59⅜ a ⅝	78⅜	88⅛	17⅛	7⅛	182½			60		9⅜	Par	56⅞	11⅛	6	4⅜		6 1 6
11		62½	59⅛ a 60	78⅜	88¼	17⅛	7⅛	182½					9⅜	Par		11⅛	4	4⅜	11 18 6	6 1 0
12																				
13	151⅜	62⅜	59¼ a ⅜	78¾	88⅜	17⅛	7⅛						9¼			11⅛	4	4⅛		
14	Sunday																			
15		62⅝	59¼ a 60	78⅜	88⅛	17⅛							9⅜	Par	56⅞	11⅛		4⅜		6 2 0
16	152⅛	62⅜	59⅛ a ⅜	78⅛	88⅛	17⅛	7⅛	182⅛					9⅜		56⅞	11⅛	4	4⅜	12 0 0	6 3 0
17		62⅜	59⅛ a ⅜	78⅛	88⅛	17⅛	7⅛						9⅜	Par	56⅞	11⅛	4	4⅜	12 0 0	
18		62⅜	59⅛ a ⅜	78⅛	88⅛	17⅛		181⅛					9⅜		56⅞	11⅛	3	4⅜	12 0 0	
19	152⅝	62⅝	59⅜ a ⅝	78⅜	89	17⅛	7⅛						9⅜	Par	56⅞	11⅛	4	4⅜		
20		62½	59⅜ a ⅝	78⅜	89	17⅛							9⅜		56⅞	11⅛		4⅜	12 1 0	6 3 6
21	Sunday																			
22		62⅜	59⅝	78⅜	89⅛	17⅛							9⅜		56⅞	11⅛	4	4⅜		
23		62⅜	59⅛ a 60	78⅛	89⅛	17⅛	7⅛	183					9⅜		56⅞	11⅛	4	4⅜	12 1 0	5 18 6
24	152	59⅜	59⅛ a 59⅜			17							9⅜				4		12 1 0	6 3 6
25	150	59⅛	58⅞ a ⅜	77⅛	88⅛	17⅛	7⅛					59⅛	9⅛	2 dif.	55⅛	11⅛		4⅜		
26	148⅝	58	57⅞ a 58⅛	77⅜	88⅜	16⅞	7⅛						9⅜		55⅛	11⅛	4	4⅜		5 19 6

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard

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Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford 2
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Sheffield 2
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SEPTEMBER, 1796.

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Embelliſhed with a Picturesque View, by Malcolm, of the Cotton Mills, at Hanging Bridge, near the River Dove, in Staffordshire; and with Portraits of Mr. Jackson and Mr. Webster.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1796.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Hygrom. feet	in.	State of Weather in Auguſt, 1796.
1	SW briſk	29,58	66	60	59	70	62	14	1.9	fair
2	NW calm	60	64	56	5	55	55		.0	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
3	NW moderate	74	60	54	54	56	52		2.2	gloomy, rain at night
4	NW briſk	87	61	55	5	58	54		.3	ſlight ſhowers
5	SW moderate	95	62	57	57	58	57		.2	gloomy, but fair
6	SW moderate	80	64	58	58	73	56		1.9	rain A. M. clears up P. M.
7	W gentle	30, 9	63	57	57	73	64		2.3	fair
8	SE gentle	29,90	65	61	61	70	65		1.9	black clouds, ſlight ſhowers
9	SW calm	77	67	62	62	65	62		2.0	black clouds; rain at night
10	SW moderate	6	64	59	59	65	59		.1	white fleecy clouds
11	W calm	30, 5	63	57	57	60	57		.4	ſlight ſhowers, fair and pleaſant
12	SE calm	5	63	57	57	59	56		.4	clear and fine
13	W calm	7	66	57	5	84	72		.3	clear ſky
14	SSW calm	13	66	61	61	65	64		.1	no clouds
15	NW gentle	23	66	59	59	65	55		.2	cloudy A. M. clear P. M.
16	SE calm	30	62	59	59	59	58		.1	cloudleſs ſky
17	SSE gentle	27	64	58	58	74	67		.0	cloudleſs ſky
18	SE gentle	16	65	58	57	79	69		.3	cloudleſs, but obſcure
19	SSE calm	3	66	60	60	61	60		.2	partial clouds, but obſcure
20	SSE calm	0	66	60	58	86	71		1.2	clear
21	SE calm	29,56	68	62	59	86	77		.3	cloudleſs
22	NW calm	30, 6	69	57	60	84	73		.1	white vail upon the blue
23	W calm	10	68	60	57	86	74		.2	white and black clouds
24	W calm	6	67	58	60	72	62		.1	white clouds
25	S calm	29,98	67	60	58	84	75		.1	clear
26	S moderate	85	67	56	60	60	60		.1	ſhowers
27	NW moderate	85	63	55	56	59	56		.3	black clouds
28	NNW mod.	30, 5	61	55	55	61	66		.3	black clouds
29	NNW gentle	5	60	52	52	52	52		.4	drizzley rain A. M. clears up P. M.
30	NW calm	5	60	52	53	78	68		.2	white clouds partially
31	NNW gentle	0	62	55	55	55	55		.2	black clouds

1. Barley changes colour.—2. Red horizon in the Eaſt at ſunſet.—3. Wild heath in flower.—5. Large quantities of hay have been houſed this day.—8. Large rough thiſtle flowers.—13. New oats in the Liverpool market.—15. A very heavy dew fell laſt night, and continues this morning. Reaping barley at Orrel. Water-lily flowers.—16. The robin ſings loud and clear: began to ſing the 25th of laſt month.—17. Great dews every night: this, with the light moon, ripens corn apace.—18. The dew not ſo heavy this as laſt night.—20. New wheat in Liverpool market. A remarkable whirlwind carried off ſome cloaths near St. Ann's church.—22. A very heavy dew.—24. Springs very low. A heavy fog over the ſurface of the ground about four in the morning.—25. Houſing barley. Great quantities of grain cut.—30. The Michaelmas daiſy blooms.

Fall of rain this month, .063. Evaporation, 3 inches 8–10ths.

Meteorological Table for September, 1796.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'Cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'Cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1796
Aug.	o	o	o		
27	60	64	54	30,16	fair
28	57	64	55	,23	fair
29	57	63	54	,07	ſhowery
30	55	57	55	,12	rain
31	56	61	56	,06	ſhowery
S. 1	58	64	57	,04	cloudy
2	58	62	56	,12	cloudy
3	56	66	54	,15	fair
4	55	67	64	,06	rain
5	58	65	60	,14	cloudy
6	61	69	62	,02	fair
7	63	69	60	29,92	fair
8	58	70	59	30,09	fair
9	59	72	62	,18	fair
10	61	77	60	,14	fair
11	63	76	58	,21	fair

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'Cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'Cl. Night.	Barom in. pts.	Weather in Sept. 1796.
Sept.	o	o	o		
12	61	73	58	30,32	fair
13	62	75	61	,22	fair
14	62	76	64	,20	fair
15	65	76	63	,13	fair
16	66	71	62	,21	fair
17	61	77	65	,18	fair
18	66	74	64	,02	fair
19	59	66	62	29,95	foggy
20	62	69	61	,64	ſhowery
21	61	63	60	,63	ſhowery
22	57	64	55	,86	cloudy
23	54	59	52	,97	cloudy
24	54	61	53	30,01	cloudy
25	53	57	54	29,89	rain
26	54	58	55	,91	cloudy

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For SEPTEMBER, 1796.

BEING THE THIRD NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART II.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

THE Rev. William Salisbury, noticed in p. 170 and p. 348, was the author of an octavo pamphlet, intituled "Two Grammatical Eſſays: *Firſt*, on a Barbariſm in the Engliſh Language: *Second*, on the Uſefulneſs and Neceſſity of Grammatical Knowledge in order to a right Interpretation of the Scriptures. Lond. 1768." The barbariſm pointed out in the *firſt* of theſe eſſays is this: *I had rather*. After ſome previous obſervations he proceeds thus: "Having ſaid enough to ſhew the expreſſion is erroneouſly abſurd, and not reducible to any grammatical conſtruction by ellipſis or other ways; I ſhall point out how this impropriety, as I conceive, crept into our language, and by what alteration it may be ſet right. It is very obſervable, that Engliſhmen are ſtrangely prone to clip and curtail their words, both in converſation and writing; eſpecially in writing verſe, for the ſake of bringing their words into proper meaſure, as in theſe and many other inſtances: *I've* for *I have*: *I'll* for *I will*: *I'd* for *I would*. Now I ſuppoſe, that this phraſe was at firſt *I would rather*; but for ſhortneſs of ſpeaking and writing, and for convenience of metre, it was turned into *I'd*; and that afterwards ſome ignorant authors, and from them more ignorant printers, tranſformed it into *I had*; *I'd* being the abbreviation of *I had*, as well as of *I would*." p. 10, 11. Before the *ſecond* eſſay, in the copy of the pamphlet now before me, the following words were written by the author: "ſee many of the following obſervations, confirmed by the learned Biſhop Pearce in his Comment, printed in 1777." An octavo volume was alſo publiſhed in 1776, (the ſubſcribers to which were deſired by advertiſements in the newspapers to apply to the editor at *Moreton* parſonage,) intituled "The Hiſtory of the Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity tranſlated from the French of Profeſſor Buſſet by William Salisbury, B. D. With Notes by the Tranſlator, and ſome Strictures on Mr. Gibbon's Account of Chriſtianity and its firſt Teachers."

As to the "*cuckoo's man*," p. 386, col. 1, Mr. Giſborne has the following note in his firſt "Walk in a Foreſt," p 2, 2d edit. 1796:

"The Welſh conſider this bird* as the forerunner or ſervant of the cuckoo, and call it gwâs y gog, or the cuckoo's attendant. The Swedes regard it in the ſame light. Pennant's Brit. Zool. 4th edit. vol. I. p. 238. In the midland counties of England the common people call it the cuckoo's maiden."

This note refers to the following lines of Mr. Giſborne's beautiful poem, and confirms an obſervation in your p. 177:

"In ſober brown [touch'd,
Dreſt, but, with nature's tendereſt pencil
The Wryneck her monotonous complaint
Continues; liarbinger of her, who, doom'd
Never the ſympathetic joy to know [young,
That warms the mother covering o'er her
Some ſtranger robs; and to that ſtranger's love
Her egg commits, unnatural; the nurſe,
Deluded, the voracious noſtling feeds
With toil unceaſing; and, amaz'd, beholds
Its form gigantic and diſcordant hue."

Where did your Reviewer, in p 405, c. 1, meet with any note by Mr. Weſton on Luke xi, 44, and xviii, 38 †?

The late eminent civilian, Dr. Harris, publiſhed in 1761 a ſecond edition of the admirable work mentioned in p. 437, c. 1. He was alſo author of a ſmall pamphlet, printed for Edward Withers, 8vo. intituled "Obſervations upon the Engliſh Language: in a Letter to a Friend." It is the 53d article in

* The Wryneck. † Read, John x. 24, xviii. 38. EDIT.

p. 203 of your vol. XXIII.

P. 543, c. 1, l. 3, read "p. 437"; and l. 17, for "Floſcu'us" read "N. O"; and l. 50, for "March" read "May;" and ſee p. 434.

P. 506. Of the article, No. 164, a larger account is given in p. 766 of your laſt volume.

P. 543, c. 2, line 15 ſhould ſtand thus: "P. Q. at p. 448"

P. 617, c. 1 The Rev. Charles Hawtrey was alſo author of "An Appeal to the New Teſtament, in proof of the Divinity of the Son of God, 1794," 8vo; and of "A Sequel to the Appeal, 1796." 8vo. See alſo p. 699, c. 2.

The ingenious elucidation by your able correſpondent in p. 650, c. 2, of the word *Nonnus*, which Spelman only explains by "Monachus," ſeems worthy of conſideration. The long account of *Nonna* in his Gloſſary evidently ſhews that the derivation from *Dominus* and *Domna* had not occurred to him. SCRUTATOR.

Continuation of a Tour through HOLLAND *in the Autumn of* 1793.

Mr. URBAN, *Leiceſter, Sept.* 23.

I CLOSED my laſt letter (p. 184) with an account of a converſation I had with an Arminian paſtor at Leyden. He told me, that he had hopes of being ſoon married, and a proſpect of being removed to the charge of a congregation in the city of Utrecht; both which events, I underſtand, have ſince taken place. Another event has alſo taken place ſince that time, which, I believe, he did not then expect to be ſo near at hand; I mean, the downfal of the Eſtabliſhed Church of Holland. This was to be expected of courſe, as the reſult of a National Convention, in a country where, if I am not miſtaken, the members of the Eſtabliſhment were outnumbered by the other ſects; who enjoyed, indeed, unlimited freedom of worſhip, but were excluded from the magiſtracy, and from all offices under government, excepting military ſervice. I underſtand they are all now upon a level, not even the Jews excepted; and what effect this new order of things may produce upon the religious and moral character of the community, time alone can determine.

I found an eminent bookſeller at Leyden, of the name of Murray, the ſon of a Scotſman who had been eſtabliſhed in this city. He put into my hands an entertaining book, intituled, "A Guide through Holland," written in French, and publiſhed at the Hague in 1789. Your readers will not be diſpleaſed at my extracting from it the following anecdotes of the great Boerhaave, to whom Leyden has been principally indebted for its medical fame.

His father was paſtor of a village near Leyden; having a numerous family, he inſtructed his own children. He ſoon diſcovered extraordinary marks of genius in his ſon Herman; who, at the age of eleven, underſtood Greek and Latin. In his youth, he was attacked by an inveterate ulcer, which, for a period of four years, baffled the efforts of medical ſkill; when he made an experiment of his own invention, namely, waſhing the ſore with a diſſolution of ſalt in his own urine, which effected a radical cure: a preſage, as Fontenelle obſerves, of his future fame. His father's death left him poor and friendleſs; he fixed upon the clerical profeſſion, from which, however, he was ſoon diverted by one of thoſe ſeemingly-fortuitous circumſtances which have raiſed numbers from obſcurity to the heights of diſtinction and fame. He happened to take his paſſage to Utrecht, with a view to purſue the ſtudy of divinity, in company with ſome perſons who inveighed with great bitterneſs againſt the ſyſtem of Spinoza, to whoſe arguments they oppoſed nothing but clamour and abuſe. Boerhaave, diſguſted at hearing a good cauſe ſo ill defended, interrupted the debate by coolly aſking the moſt violent of the diſputants, whether he had ever read the book againſt which he ſo furiouſly declaimed? To which not being able to anſwer in the affirmative, his mouth was effectually ſtopped; and Boerhaave proceeded to develope the ſyſtem of Spinoziſm, and to refute it by ſolid argument. A perſon, who had taken no ſhare in the debate, went to the maſter of the veſſel, and aſked him who it was that ſo warmly eſpouſed the cauſe of Spinoza? "His name," anſwered he, "is Boerhaave, a young ſtudent in theology." "That is enough," replied the other, and made a memorandum of it. On his arrival at Utrecht, Boerhaave was ſurprized to find an univerſal clamour againſt himſelf, as an atheiſt and Spinoziſt; and this ridiculous adventure made him reſolve at once to renounce a profeſſion, wherein he ſaw that candour and freedom of diſcuſſion would

expoſe

expose him to the hazard of passing for a deist, if not an atheist. The learned Professor Schultens, who records this anecdote in his eulogy on Boerhaave, leaves us no room to doubt of that great man's sincere belief of Christianity, which was manifested, to the end of his life, on every occasion, both in public and private. His fame as a Physician was diffused through every quarter of the globe; and we read, in a book, intituled, "*Les Delices des Pays Bas*," that he once received a letter from Turkey with this superscription, "*To Mr. Boerhaave, in Europe.*" There were very few members of the University at Leyden when I was there, as it was the time of the vacation. I had some conversation with the Professor of Anatomy, who spoke English with tolerable ease. In surveying the University, my reflexions were not interrupted by the busy hum of students; all was silence and solitude, and my mind was chiefly occupied in recollecting the many illustrious characters, who, during the two last centuries, had contributed to the glory of Leyden. The sight of a famous University naturally impresses the mind with sentiments of veneration for departed excellence, and cherishes the flame of emulation in every scholar's breast. Sallust, in his history of the Jugurthine war, has a fine reflection, quite in point upon this head: "Nam sæpe audivi, Q. Maximum, P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos, ita dicere, *cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem incendi*; scilicet, non cerum illam, neque figuram, tantam vim in se habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque prius sedari, quam virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adæquaverit. The University of Leyden was founded under circumstances peculiarly interesting to every patriotic Dutchman. It owes its origin to William, the first Prince of Orange, as a mark of his respect and gratitude to the citizens for their gallant defence in the memorable siege of 1574; during which, amidst the complicated calamities of war, famine, and disease, they displayed a courage and perseverance worthy of the cause in which they were engaged. The first Curator of the University was James Douza, lord of Nordwyck, who had distinguished himself in the siege, and whose learned annotations on antient authors obtained to him the appellation of the Varro of Holland. Another ornament of this University, in the 16th century, was Lipsius, a native of Brabant, originally a Roman Catholic, and secretary to Granvell, the minister of the emperor Charles V; but, obtaining the chair of History at Leyden, he professed himself a Protestant; notwithstanding, he published a book against toleration, maintaining that all, who differed from the religion of the state, ought to be exterminated. This doctrine was ill-calculated for the meridian of a country which had just escaped the horrors of the Inquisition; and he thought it prudent to avert the danger which threatened him, by withdrawing to Louvain, where he abjured Calvinism, made his peace with the Romish Church, and obtained a Professor's chair in that University. His works were collected in six folio volumes, and display a profound knowledge of history and Roman antiquities. Gerard Voffius was Professor of Eloquence and Chronology here in the last century; the fruit of his amazing industry was nine volumes in folio. He had five sons; all men of learning and science. The eldest, who died at the age of 22, was a prodigy of erudition, being master of eight languages besides his mother-tongue; but Isac, the youngest, has acquired the most extensive reputation. He was preceptor and librarian to queen Christina of Sweden, and died canon of Windsor. Daniel Heinsius was Professor of History at Leyden about the middle of the last century. He was the father of Nicolas Heinsius, the commentator on Virgil; and the grandfather of Anthony, who sustained the post of Grand Pensionary of Holland with distinguished renown during a very interesting period, from 1690 to 1720. Gronovius, a name so well known in the study of Roman antiquities, was Professor of Belles Lettres at Leyden in the last century; as was also James Perizonius, the author of an useful abridgement of the reign of Charles V. The reputation of the Spanheims, father and son, in the chair of Divinity, is well established; and the names of Gomar and Arminius are familiar to all who have studied the theological disputes that raged in the United Provinces in the beginning of the last century. One of the greatest ornaments of Leyden, in

in the present century, was Gravesande, who taught the Newtonian philosophy; and the name of Schultens will ever be dear to the lovers of Oriental learning.

This city gave birth to the famous Boccold, or John of Leyden, originally a taylor, and afterwards a great ringleader of the Anabaptists, whose exploits at Munster in the dawn of the Reformation, with his fanatical associates Matthias and Knipperdoling, are too well known for me to enlarge upon; a more extraordinary instance of fanatical madness stands not upon record in the history of mankind.

The illustrious painter Rembrant was born in the environs of Leyden."

The third of October (I know not whether the Batavian convention have expunged it from their calendar) used to be celebrated with great solemnity at Leyden, as the anniversary of their deliverance from the memorable siege in 1574, when they sustained a blockade of five months with wonderful perseverance. It is said, that when the inhabitants, reduced to the last extremity, were summoned by the Spanish general to surrender, the following answer was returned—that they were determined, when their stock of provisions were gone, to feed upon their left arms, and with their right hands to defend their liberty! and it is recorded of the burgomaster, that, being pressed by some of the inhabitants to surrender, he made the following reply: "My friends, since I must die, it matters not to me by whose hands I fall; cut my body in pieces, and divide it among yourselves; I shall yield my breath contented, if my death prove useful to you."

I left Leyden quite satisfied with every thing excepting my bill at the Golden Lion, which I thought very exorbitant; but it would have answered no purpose to remonstrate; and I had the honour of paying *comme Milord Anglois*. I took my departure early in the morning in a Treekschuyte for Haerlem, an inland voyage of sixteen miles. As I was stepping on board, I saw a vessel gliding along the canal with this inscription on her stern, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, the Latin appellation for Leyden, an appellation as old as the geographer Ptolemy. Antoninus, in his Itinerary, gives it the name of *Caput Germanorum*. The roof, which is the most commodious part, had been previously hired; so that I was forced into the cabin, where my companions were a Dutch Domine and his wife, with a number of other passengers of both sexes.

I found my situation at first uncomfortable, as it rained, and I was confined to a narrow atmosphere, well saturated with the smoke of tobacco; but the weather soon cleared up, and I got upon the top of the boat to survey the rich meadows, which extended on each side of the canal; a continued ridge of sand-hills, forming a barrier against the ocean, presented themselves on the left, and made a fine contrast with the verdant fertile plains below. This was far from being a dull voyage, as Mr. Peckham in his tour expresses it; there were many delightful country-seats, and some beautiful wood, particularly in the vicinity of Haerlem. The sand-hills, as we approached that city, recalled to my mind the appearance of the forest hills in Leicestershire between Mountsorrel and Loughborough; but I believe the gentlemen of Mr. Meynell's hunt would be very unwilling to exchange the chace of Charnwood for the Batavian sand-hills. Haerlem is a large city, nearly in the form of a square, containing, it is said, 45,000 inhabitants. The streets and buildings were upon the whole less elegant than those of the towns I had already seen; but the market-place is spacious, and has an air of considerable grandeur. I remarked in the front of several buildings this inscription, *Virit vim virtus*; and the town-house, which stands in the market-place, has the following inscription:

S. P. Q. H.
Hanc sacram Themidis domum,
senatus sedem, ne temerato civis unquam.
Anno 1630.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

A CORRESPONDENT, who subscribes *Otherwise*, p. 641, has referred to several learned writers in your former volumes, who explain I H S, or I H C, as being merely an abbreviation of *Jesus* from the Greek. I think it was the very intelligent preface to Casley's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, which I have not now an opportunity of consulting, that first satisfied me, that this was the true account of the matter. Your correspondent P. Q. (vol. LXII. 1089) has anticipated

ticipated me in observing, that "in like manner was the name of Christ abbreviated from the Greek characters." And this circumstance, if well considered, furnishes a decisive answer to the British Critics, who are of opinion, that "the cypher" in question was "adopted from the Latin, for the best of all reasons, because Latin was at that very time the very language of all our services in the church." This is true; but then it is also true, that the name Jesus, and, in general, all ecclesiastical terms, were borrowed and continued from the Greek; and we have, in the known abbreviation Xpm* for Christum, evident traces of that derivation. For X is indisputably the initial of Christ in the Greek; and P, as a Greek letter, is also part of the same word; but as a Roman letter, or p, it is no part of Christ whatsoever; and lastly m, a Roman letter only, can only be a Roman termination. It may be added, that the Greek original in this word is discoverable in our own language at this day; for Xt and Xtmas are familiar abbreviations of Christ and Christmas, not only among scholars, but among those who know no other language but English.

It might be observed, that if I H S were the initials of three Latin words, the words themselves, so conjoined, ought to be familiar, and we should surely sometimes meet with them written at length. But though *salvator noster* is a frequent designation of Christ, *Jesus hominum salvator* is certainly not common, and can, perhaps, only be found, where I. H. S. is thus fancifully interpreted. But probable surmises are superfluous, when I C, I H C, I H S, are known abbreviations of Jesus; and the remaining steps and progress of corruption in the kindred word Christ shew clearly the origin of the mistake. I will only add, that, on this ground, Jhesus, Jhesu, &c. so common formerly, appear to be merely ignorant translations or continuations of the Greek abbreviation, but no proofs that the word Jesus was ever pronounced with aspiration.

P. 671, col. 1, l. 34. *Dele* "and parishioners".

P. 379. Insularis asks, "is 'sure and certain hope' (an expression in the Burial-service) rigidly defensible"? I apprehend it is. What is distant and desirable is the proper object of hope; and if it is what will undoubtedly take place, the hope of it may be "sure and certain." Now whether or no, I may ever allowably entertain a sure hope, that this or that deceased individual shall rise to everlasting life, I will not enquire; since *that* is evidently not the sense of the passage. But that to which it doth refer, the general doctrine of a resurrection to eternal life, is in itself extremely desirable; and it will infallibly one day be verified. It may therefore, with the strictest propriety, be regarded as an object of "sure and certain hope." But perhaps a parallel expression, in a writer of indisputable good sense and taste, will satisfy your correspondent as well as a thousand arguments:

"Hæc Jovem sentire Deosque cunctos,
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto."
Hor. Carm. Secul. 73.

Excuse a few strictures on your last volume.

Vol. LXV. p. 7, col. 1. The "pun" seems by no means "inexplicable." Mr. Gwin said, "No, Sir, I am putting the church *in* the way (in the *road*); that the people may not *go out of the way*;" may neither, literally, be obliged to leave the direct road, in order to go to church, nor, in a religious sense, go astray.

P. 541, col. 2, l. 39. "Taken altogether." i. e. in all its parts; and should not the word, in this acceptation, be divided, "all together"? The mistake, such at least I think it, is common.

P. 576, c. 1. Is it certain, as P. H. seems to suppose, that for "the *Rev. Mr.* John Brand," we ought to read, "the Rev. John Brand?" As he says, "*Mr. A. B. Esq.*" would be equally proper, I presume he thinks the honorary epithet of *Rev.* superfedes what he deems an inferior title, *Mr.* But Mr. is applied to persons, who rank above clergymen; as to the puisne judges, the eldest son of a baron, the younger sons of earls, &c. We say *Rev. Dr.*; and I never yet heard, nor could discover, any good reason, why we should discard *Rev. Mr.*, the immemorial address of clergymen.

Pp. 918, 982. With regard to the passage, here noticed, in the consecration of the holy eucharist, it appears, so far as I can learn, that "*one* oblation

* See an inscription engraved in vol. LXIV. pp. 497, 589, 599.

tion of himſelf once offered" is the true reading; which Wheatley very properly juſtifies, as your correſpondent obſerves, by referring to Heb. x. 10—14. "where the *one oblation* of Chriſt is oppoſed to the *many* kinds of ſacrifices under the law, and the *once offered* to the *repetition* of thoſe ſacrifices." It might be added, that the clauſe was probably thus emphatically worded, to guard more effectually againſt the Romiſh doctrine on this head. If you alter *our* into *own*, there would be ſome colour for this evaſion: "True, his *own* oblation was once offered; but he is again every day offered up by the prieſt." But, if the oblation was not only *one*, but that one only *once* offered, in appearance the moſt dextrous caviller cannot twiſt the paſſage into any ſenſe conſiſtent with the creed of Papal Rome.

P. 1098. I have been told, that *hammer* in German means *coat*; which ſuits very well with *yellow-hammer*, and *ninny-hammer*. But whether either this or *hamper-cloth* is the true derivation of *hammer-cloth* may perhaps be queſtioned.

Ib. The paſſage in Collins ſeems to be plain enough, if pointed thus:

Next anger ruſh'd; his eyes, on fire,
In lightnings own'd his ſecret ſtings.

P. 989, c. 2, and vol. LXVI. p. 457, c. 2. I obſerve your antiquarian correſpondents often mention "*clereſtory* windows." Pray what is the etymology and the exact meaning of this word? R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, Sept.* 16.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Miſcellany, to inform your correſpondent R. G. p. 651, that I have examined my papers, from which I have intended to form an Appendix to the Hiſtory of Taunton, and cannot find the epitaph on the *ruff-inventing* tailor; nor do I recollect to have ever heard of that character. I ſhall eſteem it a favour if your correſpondent will furniſh me with any information he may poſſeſs on the ſubject.

It will be acceptable to Mr. H. Lemoine, p. 631, to be told that Dr. Lazarus Seaman, who was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, from All-hallows, Bread-ſtreet, died Sept. 1675. He left a valuable library, which was the firſt that was ſold in England by way of auction, and yielded 700l *.

The Mr. Hoadly, whoſe name is within-ſide of the lid of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," could not, therefore, be Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, M. D. the ſon, but was probably the father, of the Biſhop; who then kept a private ſchool at Weſterham, in Kent †.

Mr. Joſhua Barnes, who addreſſes you p. 637, will learn from Mortimer's Student's Pocket-Dictionary, on the authority of *Nouv. Dict.* that STALH, George-Erneſt, an eminent German phyſician and chymiſt, author of the Elements of Chemiſtry, was born 1660, and died 1734. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

IT may ſurely ſtill be ſafely averred that W. B. N. is egregiouſly confuſed; and that, in pp. 642, 643, he gains no ground. Let him turn to p. 931 of your laſt volume, and he *may* know what was meant by the *Apology*, of which (ſtrange to tell!) he "never heard before;" though his own letter, in p. 984, was ſolely written to contradict "your recital of Jones's Memoirs of Biſhop Horne," occurring in pp. 931, 932, where the *Apology* is particularly mentioned. Unfortunately, the reference to your recital is erroneous in the ſaid letter; where, for "p. 391," ſhould be ſubſtituted "p. 921." To the latter page let him recur; and no longer preſume *nodum in ſcirpo quærere*; nor boldly maintain that "Dr. Heathcote's *plainly* and *unequivocally* ſet forth in this recital as the author of the pamphlet, intituled, 'A Word to the Hutchinſonians." He *may* ſee that "a late anonymous pamphlet" is, in that page, plainly diſtinguiſhed from "another pamphlet lately publiſhed by the Rev. Mr. Heathcote;" and that "the anonymous pamphlet was aſcribed to Mr. Kennicott." As to Mr. Heathcote's publication, with which the Poſtſcript only of the *Apology* appears to be concerned, Academicus is not "in the ſecret;" ſo that he cannot "indulge W. B. N. with the title" of it; nor can he ſupply any farther information as to the author of the "Word to the Hutchinſonians." By this time, perhaps, the bookſeller is no longer in fault; and W. B. N. may have ſeen Mr. Jones's Memoirs, and have been ſatisfied. Nothing farther can be offered on the ſubject by ACADEMICUS.

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* Calamy's Account, vol. II. p. 17.

† Hoadly's Works, Life in vol. I. p 17, note.

Mr.

Cotton Mills at HANGING BRIDGE, STAFFORDSHIRE;
From a Picture in the Pofſeſſion of the Right Hon. Robert Earl FERRERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE view accompanying this (*plate I.*) is taken from Hanging Bridge, two miles from Aſhbourne, on the river Dove, which here divides Derby from Staffordſhire. It is a beautiful little ſtream, abounding with a great variety of ſhores from the lawn to the precipice. The cottage on the hill, buried in trees and banks, and the diſtant cotton-mills, with the river and road, appeared to me ſo happily diſpoſed, that I could not reſiſt drawing them. If they ſhould pleaſe your readers on paper, I ſhall think myſelf repaid with intereſt. I cannot help recommending the whole neighbourhood of Aſhbourne, as eminently calculated to afford delight to ſuch perſons as are fond of the vicinity of a richly-cultivated country to rude and ragged mountains.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 18.

TRAVELLERS and Topographers, whoſe perfect aim is to give accurate deſcriptions of every ſituation, and the moſt remarkable productions of each place they viſit, ſeem in general to leave unnoticed many ſituations which really boaſt of curioſities and natural productions agreeable both to the traveller and thoſe who read for amuſement. The little iſland of Thorney ſtands between two arms of the ſea on the Southern ſhore of Suſſex, ſerving as a boundary for that county, and is every way remarkable for a rich and fertile ſoil. With reſpect to its former ſituation, it is generally believed to have been attached to the oppoſite ſhore ſome hundred years ago, yet no traces of it at preſent remain to favour that conjecture. I have not been able to gain much information concerning its antiquities; yet, in the 18th year of Edward the Firſt, the biſhop of Chicheſter had free warren in the iſland; and Thorney is a prebend in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, of the annual value of about 200l. The church, which is the moſt remarkable ſtructure in the place, is a very antient pile of building, ſtanding on the remote part of the ſhore beyond the houſes. Part of the church is built in the Saxon ſtyle; in what period I cannot diſcover, the ſubſequent alterations and repairs having in ſome meaſure done away its original appearance. Bordering on the ſea, it appears venerable; and a ſpectator is highly amuſed to perceive the waves come rolling over each other, the noiſe occaſioned by their continual motion, the cries of the ſea-birds around the church, all which conſpire to raiſe the moſt ſublime ideas in a perſon's mind. The extreme length of this antient building is 105 feet; a convincing proof that the iſland, at the time of the building of the church, was either attached to the oppoſite ſhore, or contained a greater number of inhabitants. On entering the church, through a curious porch, the firſt thing which preſents itſelf is a ſquare tower, over which is thrown a moſt elegant arch, and at preſent perfectly entire. The body of the church is ſeparated from the tower by a deal partition; and the interior part can boaſt nothing very curious or particular ſave the remains of a beautiful ſcreen, which appears coëval with the preſent ſtructure. The font is a large round ſtone, rudely ornamented, reſting on a layer of ſtones; the ſeats low; and, what may be expected in a building ſo much unnoticed as the preſent, the windows, which in general are extremely narrow, diſperſed round the walls in an irregular manner, without attention to the rules of architecture, or any thing to promote the better appearance of the church, not only diffuſes a gloom over every part of the building, but increaſes its natural heavineſs. At each end of the church are two ſmall doors, the one entering the chancel, the other the tower, the ſtone-work over which is perfectly Saxon. The only monumental inſcription in the church is to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Foſbrook, who reſided here the greater part of his life. The uſual appendage, the parſonage-houſe, ſtands adjoining to the church-yard upon a little green. What it might have been I cannot pretend to ſay; its preſent appearance denotes it having been formerly a ſnug little dwelling; but, as it is a receptacle for labourers, its original neatneſs is entirely done away. It commands an extenſive proſpect, as it ſtands on the extreme verge of the North part of the coaſt. The houſes in general are placed in this ſituation, and are in the whole about 10, and, at a moderate calculation, the number of inhabitants 60. The chief production in this iſland is wheat: of this neceſſary article great quantities are annually ſown; with

with respect to barley, oats, rye, and pulse, so much as is requisite for domestic purposes. By a particular survey of every part of the island, I could scarcely discern an oak-tree; elm is the prevailing article, which is here produced in abundance; however, hazel, which in other places is extremely common, is not to be met with. Botanists, too, may receive much gratification by exploring the plants, which are in great abundance. As to its game, I could learn that partridges and hares are very plenty. On the other hand, as there are but few covers, a pheasant is very rarely seen. I was informed by a very intelligent observer of Nature, who has resided here upwards of 30 years, that moles, the very bane of farmers, never frequented the place; in other respects, reptiles are to be found. The prospects around this island, particularly on the North, are very extensive; the softest scenery beneath the hills of Portsdown, which terminate the sight on the North-west; on the East and South-east plains, interspersed with villages and gentlemen's seats, woods which cover large districts, and the slender beautiful spire of Chichester cathedral. No prospect can be more pleasing to the painter or him who delights in rural imagery. By its singular situation, the inhabitants enjoy a perpetual source of health, and very rarely is medical assistance requisite; yet the prevailing complaint, as I am told, is an ague. The salubrity of the sea-air is acknowledged by thousands, who are continually resorting to the sea-coasts and professed watering-places. That the air, impregnated with saline particles, braces up the nerves, is evident to every person. The same cause may operate upon the vegetative kingdom; but, whether a warm climate lengthens out the existence of human nature more than a piercing cold region, I look upon as a matter of chance.

Tho. de Camoys*, LXV. 1071, was a baron of great distinction, and of an antient family, who claimed their descent from Ralph de Camoys, a powerful nobleman in the reign of Henry III. The first mention which is made of this Thomas by our public records is in 1374, when he obtained the king's charter for a market every week, on Saturdays, at his manor of Bradwater, in Sussex, as well as a fair on the eve, day, and morrow, as the charter expresses it, after the feast of St. Barnabas. In 1377, upon the accession of Richard II. he served that monarch in his fleet at sea, being in the retinue of William lord Latimer; and, two years afterwards, was in the expedition made into France. In 1384, he was elected knight of the shire for Surrey; and, in the parliament then held, was discharged from his attendance, being a banneret. In 1386, he was again in the wars of France; and in the subsequent year attended the duke of Lancaster (then king of Castile and Leon) in his expedition against Spain. In 1388, he once more served in the wars in France; and in the same year obtained a grant of another fair at Bradwater upon the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Luke. It seems he was a great favourite of King Richard, and on this account was removed from court by those barons who pretended to rectify public grievances. But, on their deposing the unfortunate king, the face of affairs wore a very different appearance; and we find that, in 1406, he was, by Henry IV. named as a commissioner, with Henry, bishop of Winchester, and others, to treat with the French. We learn nothing farther of his transactions during this reign; yet, in 1416, he crossed over into France, and was constrained to serve the king there (Henry V.) for a quarter of a year, with two knights, 27 men at arms, and 60 archers. It appears he remained there the following year. This potent baron had summons to parliament from 7 Richard II. till 8 Henry V. inclusive, having performed feats of arms which procured him the esteem of the different monarchs he served under. He died 14.. seised of the castle of Porchester, with the borough and manor of Woderon, in the county of Hants; of the manors of Bradwater, Akkesborne, Bercome, Tratton, otherwise Tradington (now Trotton, where he lived), Fyning, Fingl', Dudeling, and Delnford, in the county of Sussex; of Whalton and Great Milton, in the county of Oxford; and of the manor of Stow Bedon, in the county of Norfolk; leaving Hugh Camoys, his cousin, heir. I am unable to trace the place of this baron's residence; but, from many reasons, imagine it to have been

* See Dugd. Baron. vol. I. p. 768, ed. 1675.

been on a beautiful ſituation a few hundred yards South-eaſt of Trotton church, and juſt above the bridge. In this place, a few years ago, was an antient building, and I am inclined to think it the Lord Camoys's houſe.

John de Bekon, LXV. 994, was a nobleman who attended Edward I. in his wars with Scotland: and in many deeds, charters, &c. of that king, a witneſs. This is all I am able to learn.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

THE liſt, now ſent, of different Diſſenting congregations in London and its neighbourhood, is very much at your ſervice: it will, I am perſuaded, be found tolerably correct.

A CONSTANT READER.

INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS.

New-court, Carey-ſtreet, Mr. Richard Winter; Fetter-lane, Dr. Davies; Hare-court, Alderſgate-ſtreet, Mr. Webb; London-wall, Mr. Towle; Broad-ſtreet, Moorfields, Dr. Stafford; White's row, Spitalfields, Mr. Goode; Eaſtcheap, Mr. Clayton; New Gravel-lane, Wapping, Mr. N. Hill; Eaſt Smithfield, Mr. J. Knight; Steyning-lane, Wood-ſtreet, Mr. Brookſbank; Pinners-hall, Broad ſtreet, Mr. Crole; Redcroſs-ſtreet, Mr. Moore; Barbican, Mr. Towers; Jewin-ſtreet, Mr. Timothy Prieſtley; Stepney, Mr. Ford, late Brewer; Union-ſtreet, Borough, Mr. Humphreys; Collier's rents, Borough, Mr. Knight; Camomile-ſtreet, Mr. Reynolds; Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe, Mr. Townſend; Chapel-ſtreet, Soho, Mr. Stollery; Bethnal-green, Mr. Kello; Iſlington, Mr. Jennings; Kenſington, Dr. Lake; Pavement, Moorfields, Mr. Wall; Hoxton, Mr. Simpſon; Bury-ſtreet, St. Mary Axe, Mr. Beck; Lothbury, Mr. Barber; Newington Butts, Mr. Bradbury; Deptford, Mr. Barker; Hammerſmith, Mr. W. Humphreys.

BAPTISTS.

Stone-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mr. Martin; Eagle-ſtreet, Holbourn, Mr. Smith; Wild-ſtreet, late Dr. Stennets; Goodman's fields, Mr. Booth; Maze-pond, Borough, Mr. Dore; Tooley-ſtreet, Dr. Rippon; Unicorn-yard, Tooley-ſtreet, Mr. Hutchins; Tooley-ſtreet, Mr. Button; Green-walk, Blackfriers-road, Mr. Upton; Devonſhire-ſquare, Mr. Thomas; Mill-yard, Minories, Mr. Tim. Thomas; Cripplegate, Mr. Burnſide; Blandford-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, Dr. Jenkins; Church-ſtreet, Whitechapel, Mr. D. Taylor; Worſhip-ſtreet, Moorfields, Mr. Evans; Fetter-lane, Mr. Auſtin; Walworth, late Mr. Swain.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS.

Swallow-ſtreet, Dr. Trotter; Peter-ſtreet, Soho, Mr. Todd; London-wall, Dr. Hunter; Crown-court, Covent-garden, Mr. Stevens; Artillery-ſtreet, Spitalfields, Mr. Love; Eaſt Smithfield, Mr. Rutledge.

SECEDERS.

Well-ſtr. Oxford-ſtr. Mr. Waugh; Bow-lane, Mr. Jerment; Miles's-lane, Cannon-ſtreet, Mr. Eaſton.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIANS.

Prince's ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Jervis, late Dr. Kippis; Salters-hall, Cannon-ſtreet, morning, Mr. Robert Winter, afternoon, Mr. Worthington; Carter-lane, city, Mr. Taylor; Alie-ſtreet, Goodmans-fields, Mr. Morgan; Leather-lane, Holbourn, Mr. Butcher; Monkwell-ſtreet, Mr. Lindſay; Effex-ſtreet, Strand, Dr. Diſney; Hanover-ſtreet, Long-acre, morning, Mr. Worthington, afternon, Mr. Rob. Winter; Clapham, Mr. Urwick; Hackney, Mr. Belſham; Hackney, Mr. Palmer; Stoke Newington, Dr. Towers.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

SEVERAL of your correſpondents have given us their ſentiments in favour of the Curates bill; and, in ſome caſes, I confeſs, it might have a laudable effect. But there are circumſtances in which it may be productive of great hardſhips. Above half the livings in the kingdom do not ſeparately amount to 100l. a year; and many of them are not worth 50l. When this is the caſe, it is a groſs and injurious partiality to make the curate the only object of conſideration. Let us ſuppoſe, what is a very common caſe, that a clergyman of learning and merit, at an advanced age, has obtained nothing more in the Church than a benefice of 100l. a year. In a ſhort time, want of health, or the natural infirmities of age, hinder him from attending to his parochial duty, and he is obliged to employ a curate. Out of this ſmall income muſt he be compelled to allow his aſſiſtant, 70l. or even 60l. a year? Is this conſiſtent with equity and humanity? Or can ſuch a requiſition be attended with honour and advantage to the clerical profeſſion?

When

p. 203 of your vol. XXIII.

P. 543, c. 1, l. 3, read "p. 437"; and l. 17, for "Floscu'us" read "N. O"; and l. 50, for "March" read "May;" and see p. 434.

P. 506. Of the article, No. 164, a larger account is given in p. 766 of your last volume.

P. 543, c. 2, line 15 should stand thus: "P. Q. at p. 448"

P. 617, c. 1 The Rev. Charles Hawtrey was also author of "An Appeal to the New Testament, in proof of the Divinity of the Son of God, 1794," 8vo; and of "A Sequel to the Appeal, 1796." 8vo. See also p. 699, c. 2.

The ingenious elucidation by your able correspondent in p. 650, c. 2, of the word *Nonnus*, which Spelman only explains by "Monachus," seems worthy of consideration. The long account of *Nonna* in his Glossary evidently shews that the derivation from *Dominus* and *Domna* had not occurred to him. SCRUTATOR.

Continuation of a Tour through HOLLAND *in the Autumn of* 1793.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Sept.* 23.

I CLOSED my last letter (p. 184) with an account of a conversation I had with an Arminian pastor at Leyden. He told me that he had hopes of being soon married, and a prospect of being removed to the charge of a congregation in the city of Utrecht; both which events, I understand, have since taken place. Another event has also taken place since that time, which, I believe, he did not then expect to be so near at hand; I mean, the downfal of the Established Church of Holland. This was to be expected of course, as the result of a National Convention, in a country where, if I am not mistaken, the members of the Establishment were outnumbered by the other sects; who enjoyed, indeed, unlimited freedom of worship, but were excluded from the magistracy, and from all offices under government, excepting military service. I understand they are all now upon a level, not even the Jews excepted; and what effect this new order of things may produce upon the religious and moral character of the community, time alone can determine.

I found an eminent bookseller at Leyden, of the name of Murray, the son of a Scotchman who had been established in this city. He put into my hands an entertaining book, intituled, "A Guide through Holland," written in French, and published at the Hague in 1789. Your readers will not be displeased at my extracting from it the following anecdotes of the great Boerhaave, to whom Leyden has been principally indebted for its medical fame.

His father was pastor of a village near Leyden; having a numerous family, he instructed his own children. He soon discovered extraordinary marks of genius in his son Herman; who, at the age of eleven, understood Greek and Latin. In his youth, he was attacked by an inveterate ulcer, which, for a period of four years, baffled the efforts of medical skill; when he made an experiment of his own invention, namely, washing the sore with a dissolution of salt in his own urine, which effected a radical cure: a presage, as Fontenelle observes, of his future fame. His father's death left him poor and friendless; he fixed upon the clerical profession, from which, however, he was soon diverted by one of those seemingly-fortuitous circumstances which have raised numbers from obscurity to the heights of distinction and fame. He happened to take his passage to Utrecht, with a view to pursue the study of divinity, in company with some persons who inveighed with great bitterness against the system of Spinoza, to whose arguments they opposed nothing but clamour and abuse. Boerhaave, disgusted at hearing a good cause so ill defended, interrupted the debate by coolly asking the most violent of the disputants, whether he had ever read the book against which he so furiously declaimed? To which not being able to answer in the affirmative, his mouth was effectually stopped; and Boerhaave proceeded to develope the system of Spinozism, and to refute it by solid argument. A person, who had taken no share in the debate, went to the master of the vessel, and asked him who it was that so warmly espoused the cause of Spinoza? "His name," answered he, "is Boerhaave, a young student in theology." "That is enough," replied the other, and made a memorandum of it. On his arrival at Utrecht, Boerhaave was surprized to find an universal clamour against himself, as an atheist and Spinozist; and this ridiculous adventure made him resolve at once to renounce a profession, wherein he saw that candour and freedom of discussion would expose

expose him to the hazard of passing for a deist, if not an atheist. The learned Professor Schultens, who records this anecdote in his eulogy on Boerhaave, leaves us no room to doubt of that great man's sincere belief of Christianity, which was manifested, to the end of his life, on every occasion, both in public and private. His fame as a Physician was diffused through every quarter of the globe; and we read, in a book, intituled, "*Les Delices des Pays Bas*," that he once received a letter from Turkey with this superscription, "*To Mr. Boerhaave, in Europe.*" There were very few members of the University at Leyden when I was there, as it was the time of the vacation. I had some conversation with the Professor of Anatomy, who spoke English with tolerable ease. In surveying the University, my reflexions were not interrupted by the busy hum of students; all was silence and solitude, and my mind was chiefly occupied in recollecting the many illustrious characters, who, during the two last centuries, had contributed to the glory of Leyden. The sight of a famous University naturally impresses the mind with sentiments of veneration for departed excellence, and cherishes the flame of emulation in every scholar's breast. Sallust, in his history of the Jugurthine war, has a fine reflection, quite in point upon this head: "Nam sæpe audivi, Q. Maximum, P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos, ita dicere, *cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem incendi*; scilicet, non ceram illam, neque figuram, tantam vim in sese habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque prius sedari, quam virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adæquaverit. The University of Leyden was founded under circumstances peculiarly interesting to every patriotic Dutchman. It owes its origin to William, the first Prince of Orange, as a mark of his respect and gratitude to the citizens for their gallant defence in the memorable siege of 1574; during which, amidst the complicated calamities of war, famine, and disease, they displayed a courage and perseverance worthy of the cause in which they were engaged. The first Curator of the University was James Douza, lord of Nordwyck, who had distinguished himself in the siege, and whose learned annotations on antient authors obtained to him the appellation of the Varro of Holland. Another ornament of this University, in the 16th century, was Lipsius, a native of Brabant, originally a Roman Catholic, and secretary to Granvell, the minister of the emperor Charles V; but, obtaining the chair of History at Leyden, he professed himself a Protestant; notwithstanding, he published a book against toleration, maintaining that all, who differed from the religion of the state, ought to be exterminated. This doctrine was ill-calculated for the meridian of a country which had just escaped the horrors of the Inquisition; and he thought it prudent to avert the danger which threatened him, by withdrawing to Louvain, where he abjured Calvinism, made his peace with the Romish Church, and obtained a Professor's chair in that University. His works were collected in six folio volumes, and display a profound knowledge of history and Roman antiquities. Gerard Vossius was Professor of Eloquence and Chronology here in the last century; the fruit of his amazing industry was nine volumes in folio. He had five sons; all men of learning and science. The eldest, who died at the age of 22, was a prodigy of erudition, being master of eight languages besides his mother-tongue; but Isaac, the youngest, has acquired the most extensive reputation. He was preceptor and librarian to queen Christina of Sweden, and died canon of Windsor. Daniel Heinsius was Professor of History at Leyden about the middle of the last century. He was the father of Nicolas Heinsius, the commentator on Virgil; and the grandfather of Anthony, who sustained the post of Grand Pensionary of Holland with distinguished renown during a very interesting period, from 1690 to 1720. Gronovius, a name so well known in the study of Roman antiquities, was Professor of Belles Lettres at Leyden in the last century; as was also James Perizonius, the author of an useful abridgement of the reign of Charles V. The reputation of the Spanheims, father and son, in the chair of Divinity, is well established; and the names of Gomar and Arminius are familiar to all who have studied the theological disputes that raged in the United Provinces in the beginning of the last century. One of the greatest ornaments of Leyden, in

in the present century, was Gravesande, who taught the Newtonian philosophy; and the name of Schultens will ever be dear to the lovers of Oriental learning.

This city gave birth to the famous Boccold, or John of Leyden, originally a taylor, and afterwards a great ringleader of the Anabaptists, whose exploits at Munster in the dawn of the Reformation, with his fanatical associates Matthias and Knipperdoling, are too well known for me to enlarge upon; a more extraordinary instance of fanatical madness stands not upon record in the history of mankind.

The illustrious painter Rembrant was born in the environs of Leyden.

The third of October (I know not whether the Batavian convention have expunged it from their calendar) used to be celebrated with great solemnity at Boyden, as the anniversary of their deliverance from the memorable siege in 1574, when they sustained a blockade of five months with wonderful perseverance. It is said, that when the inhabitants, reduced to the last extremity, were summoned by the Spanish general to surrender, the following answer was returned—that they were determined, when their stock of provisions were gone, to feed upon their left arms, and with their right hands to defend their liberty! and it is recorded of the burgomaster, that, being pressed by some of the inhabitants to surrender, he made the following reply: "My friends, since I must die, it matters not to me by whose hands I fall; cut my body in pieces, and divide it among yourselves; I shall yield my breath contented, if my death prove useful to you."

I left Leyden quite satisfied with every thing excepting my bill at the Golden Lion, which I thought very exorbitant; but it would have answered no purpose to remonstrate; and I had the honour of paying *comme Milord Anglois*. I took my departure early in the morning in a Treekschuyte for Haerlem, an inland voyage of sixteen miles. As I was stepping on board, I saw a vessel gliding along the canal with this inscription on her stern, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, the Latin appellation for Leyden, an appellation as old as the geographer Ptolemy. Antoninus, in his Itinerary, gives it the name of *Caput Germanorum*. The roof, which is the most commodious part, had been previously hired; so that I was forced into the cabin, where my companions were a Dutch Domine and his wife, with a number of other passengers of both sexes.

I found my situation at first uncomfortable, as it rained, and I was confined to a narrow atmosphere, well saturated with the smoke of tobacco; but the weather soon cleared up, and I got upon the top of the boat to survey the rich meadows, which extended on each side of the canal; a continued ridge of sand-hills, forming a barrier against the ocean, presented themselves on the left, and made a fine contrast with the verdant fertile plains below. This was far from being a dull voyage, as Mr. Peckham in his tour expresses it; there were many delightful country-seats, and some beautiful wood, particularly in the vicinity of Haerlem. The sand-hills, as we approached that city, recalled to my mind the appearance of the forest hills in Leicestershire between Mountsorrel and Loughborough; but I believe the gentlemen of Mr. Meynell's hunt would be very unwilling to exchange the chace of Charnwood for the Batavian sand-hills. Haerlem is a large city, nearly in the form of a square, containing, it is said, 45,000 inhabitants. The streets and buildings were upon the whole less elegant than those of the towns I had already seen; but the market-place is spacious, and has an air of considerable grandeur. I remarked in the front of several buildings this inscription, *Virit vim virtus*; and the town-house, which stands in the market-place, has the following inscription:

S. P. Q. H.
Hanc sacram Themidis domum,
senatus sedem, ne temerato civis unquam.
Anno 1630.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

A CORRESPONDENT, who subscribes *Oberwise*, p. 641, has referred to several learned writers in your former volumes, who explain I H S, or I H C, as being merely an abbreviation of *Jesus* from the Greek. I think it was the very intelligent preface to Cosley's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, which I have not now an opportunity of consulting, that first satisfied me, that this was the true account of the matter. Your correspondent P. Q. (vol. LXII. 1089) has anticipated

ticipated me in observing, that "in like manner was the name of Christ abbreviated from the Greek characters." And this circumstance, if well considered, furnishes a decisive answer to the British Critics, who are of opinion, that "the cypher" in question was "adopted from the Latin, for the best of all reasons, because Latin was at that very time the very language of all our services in the church." This is true; but then it is also true, that the name Jesus, and, in general, all ecclesiastical terms, were borrowed and continued from the Greek; and we have, in the known abbreviation Xpm* for Christum, evident traces of that derivation. For X is indisputably the initial of Christ in the Greek; and P, as a Greek letter, is also part of the same word; but as a Roman letter, or p, it is no part of Christ whatsoever; and lastly m, a Roman letter only, can only be a Roman termination. It may be added, that the Greek original in this word is discoverable in our own language at this day; for Xt and Xtmas are familiar abbreviations of Christ and Christmas, not only among scholars, but among those who know no other language but English.

It might be observed, that if I H S were the initials of three Latin words, the words themselves, so conjoined, ought to be familiar, and we should surely sometimes meet with them written at length. But though *salvator noster* is a frequent designation of Christ, *Jesus hominum salvator* is certainly not common, and can, perhaps, only be found, where I. H. S. is thus fancifully interpreted. But probable surmises are superfluous, when I C, I H C, I H S, are known abbreviations of Jesus; and the remaining steps and progress of corruption in the kindred word Christ shew clearly the origin of the mistake. I will only add, that, on this ground, Jhesus, Jhesu, &c. so common formerly, appear to be merely ignorant translations or contuptions of the Greek abbreviation, but no proofs that the word Jesus was ever pronounced with asperation.

P. 671, col. 1, l. 34. *Dele* "and parishioners".

P. 379. Insularis asks, "is 'sure and certain hope' (an expression in the Burial-service) rigidly defensible"? I apprehend it is. What is distant and desirable is the proper object of hope; and if it is what will undoubtedly take place, the hope of it may be "sure and certain." Now whether or no, I may ever allowably entertain a sure hope, that this or that deceased individual shall rise to everlasting life, I will not enquire; since *that* is evidently not the sense of the passage. But that to which it doth refer, the general doctrine of a resurrection to eternal life, is in itself extremely desirable; and it will infallibly one day be verified. It may therefore, with the strictest propriety, be regarded as an object of "sure and certain hope." But perhaps a parallel expression, in a writer of indisputable good sense and taste, will satisfy your correspondent as well as a thousand arguments:

> "Hæc Jovem sentire Deosque cunctos,
> *Spem bonam certamque* domum reporto."
> Hor. Carm. Secul. 73.

Excuse a few strictures on your last volume.

Vol. LXV. p. 7, col. 1. The "pun" seems by no means "inexplicable." Mr. Gwin said, "No, Sir, I am putting the church *in* the way (in the *road*); that the people may not *go out of the way*;" may neither, literally, be obliged to leave the direct road, in order to go to church, nor, in a religious sense, go astray.

P. 541, col. 2, l. 39. "Taken altogether." i. e. in all its parts; and should not the word, in this acceptation, be divided, "all together"? The mistake, such at least I think it, is common.

P. 576, c. 1. Is it certain, as P. H. seems to suppose, that for "the *Rev. Mr.* John Brand," we ought to read, "the Rev. John Brand?" As he says, "*Mr.* A. B. *Esq.*" would be equally proper, I presume he thinks the honorary epithet of *Rev.* superfedes what he deems an inferior title, *Mr.* But Mr. is applied to persons, who rank above clergymen; as to the puisne judges, the eldest son of a baron, the younger sons of earls, &c. We say *Rev. Dr.*; and I never yet heard, nor could discover, any good reason, why we should discard *Rev. Mr.*, the immemorial address of clergymen.

Pp. 918, 982. With regard to the passage, here noticed, in the consecration of the holy eucharist, it appears, so far as I can learn, that "*one* oblation

* See an inscription engraved in vol. LXIV. pp. 497, 589, 599.

tion of himself once offered" is the true reading; which Wheatley very properly justifies, as your correspondent observes, by referring to Heb. x. 10—14. "where the *one oblation* of Christ is opposed to the *many* kinds of sacrifices under the law, and the *once offered* to the *repetition* of those sacrifices." It might be added, that the clause was probably thus emphatically worded, to guard more effectually against the Romish doctrine on this head. If you alter *one* into *own*, there would be some colour for this evasion: "True, his *own* oblation was once offered; but he is again every day offered up by the priest." But, if the oblation was not only *one*, but that one only *once* offered, in appearance the most dextrous caviller cannot twist the passage into any sense consistent with the creed of Papal Rome.

P. 1098. I have been told, that *hammer* in German means *coat*; which suits very well with *yellow-hammer*, and *ring-hammer*. But whether either this or *hamper-cloth* is the true derivation of *hammer-cloth* may perhaps be questioned.

Ib. The passage in Collins seems to be plain enough, if pointed thus:

Next anger rush'd; his eyes, on fire,
In lightnings own'd his secret stings.

P. 989, c. 2, and vol. LXVI. p. 457, c. 2. I observe your antiquarian correspondents often mention "*clerestory* windows." Pray what is the etymology and the exact meaning of this word? R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, Sept.* 16.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Miscellany, to inform your correspondent R. G. p. 651, that I have examined my papers, from which I have intended to form an Appendix to the History of Taunton, and cannot find the epitaph on the *ruff-inventing* tailor; nor do I recollect to have ever heard of that character. I shall esteem it a favour if your correspondent will furnish me with any information he may possess on the subject.

It will be acceptable to Mr. H. Lemoine, p. 631, to be told that Dr. Lazarus Seaman, who was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, from All-hallows, Bread-street, died Sept. 1675. He left a valuable library, which was the first that was sold in England by way of auction, and yielded 700l *.

The Mr. Hoadly, whose name is within-side of the lid of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," could not, therefore, be Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, M. D. the son, but was probably the father, of the Bishop; who then kept a private school at Westerham, in Kent †.

Mr. Joshua Barnes, who addresses you p. 637, will learn from Mortimer's Student's Pocket-Dictionary, on the authority of *Nouv. Dict.* that STALH, George-Ernest, an eminent German physician and chymist, author of the Elements of Chemistry, was born 1660, and died 1734. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

IT may surely still be safely averred that W. B. N. is egregiously confused; and that, in pp. 642, 643, he gains no ground. Let him turn to p. 931 of your last volume, and he *may* know what was meant by the *Apology*, of which (strange to tell!) he "never heard before;" though his own letter, in p. 984, was solely written to contradict "your recital of Jones's Memoirs of Bishop Horne," occurring in pp. 931, 932, where the *Apology* is particularly mentioned. Unfortunately, the reference to your recital is erroneous in the said letter; where, for "p. 391," should be substituted "p. 921." To the latter page let him recur; and no longer presume *nodum in scirpo quærere*; nor boldly maintain that "Dr. Heathcote's *plainly* and *unequivocally* set forth in this recital as the author of the pamphlet, intituled, 'A Word to the Hutchinsonians.'" He *may* see that "a late anonymous pamphlet" is, in that page, plainly distinguished from "another pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Heathcote;" and that "the anonymous pamphlet was ascribed to Mr. Kennicott." As to Mr. Heathcote's publication, with which the Postscript only of the *Apology* appears to be concerned, Academicus is not "in the secret;" so that he cannot "indulge W. B. N. with the title" of it; nor can he supply any farther information as to the author of the "Word to the Hutchinsonians." By this time, perhaps, the bookseller is no longer in fault; and W. B. N. may have seen Mr. Jones's Memoirs, and have been satisfied. Nothing farther can be offered on the subject by ACADEMICUS.

* Calamy's Account, vol. II. p. 17.

† Hoadly's Works, Life in vol. I. p. 17, note.

Mr.

Cotton Mills at HANGING BRIDGE, STAFFORDSHIRE;

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE view accompanying this (*plate I.*) is taken from Hanging Bridge, two miles from Aſhbourne, on the river Dove, which here divides Derby from Staffordſhire. It is a beautiful little ſtream, abounding with a great variety of ſhores from the lawn to the precipice. The cottage on the hill, buried in trees and banks, and the diſtant cotton-mills, with the river and road, appeared to me ſo happily diſpoſed, that I could not reſiſt drawing them. If they ſhould pleaſe your readers on paper, I ſhall think myſelf repaid with intereſt. I cannot help recommending the whole neighbourhood of Aſhbourne, as eminently calculated to afford delight to ſuch perſons as are fond of the vicinity of a richly-cultivated country to rude and ragged mountains.

J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 18.

TRAVELLERS and Topographers, whoſe perfect aim is to give accurate deſcriptions of every ſituation, and the moſt remarkable productions of each place they viſit, ſeem in general to leave unnoticed many ſituations which really boaſt of curioſities and natural productions agreeable both to the traveller and thoſe who read for amuſement. The little iſland of Thorney ſtands between two arms of the ſea on the Southern ſhore of Suſſex, ſerving as a boundary for that county, and is every way remarkable for a rich and fertile ſoil. With reſpect to its former ſituation, it is generally believed to have been attached to the oppoſite ſhore ſome hundred years ago, yet no traces of it at preſent remain to favour that conjecture. I have not been able to gain much information concerning its antiquities; yet, in the 18th year of Edward the Firſt, the biſhop of Chicheſter had free warren in the iſland; and Thorney is a prebend in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, of the annual value of about 200l. The church, which is the moſt remarkable ſtructure in the place, is a very antient pile of building, ſtanding on the remote part of the ſhore beyond the houſes. Part of the church is built in the Saxon ſtyle; in what period I cannot diſcover, the ſubſequent alterations and repairs having in ſome meaſure done away its original appearance. Bordering on the ſea, it appears venerable; and a ſpectator is highly amuſed to perceive the waves come rolling over each other, the noiſe occaſioned by their continual motion, the cries of the ſea-birds around the church, all which conſpire to raiſe the moſt ſublime ideas in a perſon's mind. The extreme length of this antient building is 105 feet; a convincing proof that the iſland, at the time of the building of the church, was either attached to the oppoſite ſhore, or contained a greater number of inhabitants. On entering the church, through a curious porch, the firſt thing which preſents itſelf is a ſquare tower, over which is thrown a moſt elegant arch, and at preſent perfectly entire. The body of the church is ſeparated from the tower by a deal partition; and the interior part can boaſt nothing very curious or particular ſave the remains of a beautiful ſcreen, which appears coëval with the preſent ſtructure. The font is a large round ſtone, rudely ornamented, reſting on a layer of ſtones; the ſeats low; and, what may be expected in a building ſo much unnoticed as the preſent, the windows, which in general are extremely narrow, diſperſed round the walls in an irregular manner, without attention to the rules of architecture, or any thing to promote the better appearance of the church, not only diffuſes a gloom over every part of the building, but increaſes its natural heavineſs. At each end of the church are two ſmall doors, the one entering the chancel, the other the tower, the ſtone-work over which is perfectly Saxon. The only monumental inſcription in the church is to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Foſbrook, who reſided here the greater part of his life. The uſual appendage, the parſonage-houſe, ſtands adjoining to the church-yard upon a little green. What it might have been I cannot pretend to ſay; its preſent appearance denotes it having been formerly a ſnug little dwelling; but, as it is a receptacle for labourers, its original neatneſs is entirely done away. It commands an extenſive proſpect, as it ſtands on the extreme verge of the North part of the coaſt. The houſes in general are placed in this ſituation, and are in the whole about 10, and, at a moderate calculation, the number of inhabitants 60. The chief production in this iſland is wheat: of this neceſſary article great quantities are annually ſown; with

with respect to barley, oats, rye, and pulse, so much as is requisite for domestic purposes. By a particular survey of every part of the island, I could scarcely discern an oak-tree; elm is the prevailing article, which is here produced in abundance; however, hazel, which in other places is extremely common, is not to be met with. Botanists, too, may receive much gratification by exploring the plants, which are in great abundance. As to its game, I could learn that partridges and hares are very plenty. On the other hand, as there are but few covers, a pheasant is very rarely seen. I was informed by a very intelligent observer of Nature, who has resided here upwards of 30 years, that moles, the very bane of farmers, never frequented the place; in other respects, reptiles are to be found. The prospects around this island, particularly on the North, are very extensive; the softest scenery beneath the hills of Portsdown, which terminate the sight on the North-west; on the East and South-east plains, interspersed with villages and gentlemen's seats, woods which cover large districts, and the slender beautiful spire of Chichester cathedral. No prospect can be more pleasing to the painter or him who delights in rural imagery. By its singular situation, the inhabitants enjoy a perpetual source of health, and very rarely is medical assistance requisite; yet the prevailing complaint, as I am told, is an ague. The salubrity of the sea-air is acknowledged by thousands, who are continually resorting to the sea-coasts and professed watering-places. That the air, impregnated with saline particles, braces up the nerves, is evident to every person. The same cause may operate upon the vegetative kingdom; but, whether a warm climate lengthens out the existence of human nature more than a piercing cold region, I look upon as a matter of chance.

Tho. de Camoys*, LXV. 1071, was a baron of great distinction, and of an antient family, who claimed their descent from Ralph de Camoys, a powerful nobleman in the reign of Henry III. The first mention which is made of this Thomas by our public records is in 1374, when he obtained the king's charter for a market every week, on Saturdays, at his manor of Bradwater, in Sussex, as well as a fair on the eve, day, and morrow, as the charter expresses it, after the feast of St. Barnabas. In 1377, upon the accession of Richard II. he served that monarch in his fleet at sea, being in the retinue of William lord Latimer; and, two years afterwards, was in the expedition made into France. In 1384, he was elected knight of the shire for Surrey; and, in the parliament then held, was discharged from his attendance, being a banneret. In 1386, he was again in the wars of France; and in the subsequent year attended the duke of Lancaster (then king of Castile and Leon) in his expedition against Spain. In 1388, he once more served in the wars in France; and in the same year obtained a grant of another fair at Bradwater upon the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Luke. It seems he was a great favourite of King Richard, and on this account was removed from court by those barons who pretended to rectify public grievances. But, on their deposing the unfortunate king, the face of affairs wore a very different appearance; and we find that, in 1406, he was, by Henry IV. named as a commissioner, with Henry, bishop of Winchester, and others, to treat with the French. We learn nothing farther of his transactions during this reign; yet, in 1416, he crossed over into France, and was constrained to serve the king there (Henry V.) for a quarter of a year, with two knights, 27 men at arms, and 60 archers. It appears he remained there the following year. This potent baron had summons to parliament from 7 Richard II. till 8 Henry V. inclusive, having performed feats of arms which procured him the esteem of the different monarchs he served under. He died 14.. seised of the castle of Porchester, with the borough and manor of Wodeton, in the county of Hants; of the manors of Bradwater, Akkesborne, Bercome, Tratton, otherwise Tradlington (now Trotton, where he lived), Fyning, Fingl', Dudeling, and Delnford, in the county of Sussex; of Whalton and Great Milton, in the county of Oxford; and of the manor of Stow Bedon, in the county of Norfolk; leaving Hugh Camoys, his cousin, heir. I am unable to trace the place of this baron's residence; but, from many reasons, imagine it to have been

* See Dugd. Baron. vol. I. p. 768, ed. 1675.

been on a beautiful situation a few hundred yards South-east of Trotton church, and just above the bridge. In this place, a few years ago, was an antient building, and I am inclined to think it the Lord Camoys's house.

John de Bekon, LXV. 994, was a nobleman who attended Edward I. in his wars with Scotland: and in many deeds, charters, &c. of that king, a witness. This is all I am able to learn.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

THE list, now sent, of different Dissenting congregations in London and its neighbourhood, is very much at your service: it will, I am persuaded, be found tolerably correct.

A CONSTANT READER.

INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS.

New-court, Carey-street, Mr. Richard Winter; Fetter-lane, Dr. Davies; Hare-court, Aldersgate-street, Mr. Webb; London-wall, Mr. Towle; Broad-street, Moorfields, Dr. Stafford; White's row, Spitalfields, Mr. Goode; Eastcheap, Mr. Clayton; New Gravel-lane, Wapping, Mr. N. Hill; East Smithfield, Mr. J. Knight; Steyning-lane, Wood-street, Mr. Brooksbank; Pinners-hall, Broad street, Mr. Crole; Redcross-street, Mr. Moore; Barbican, Mr. Towers; Jewin-street, Mr. Timothy Priestley; Stepney, Mr. Ford, late Brewer; Union-street, Borough, Mr. Humphreys; Collier's rents, Borough, Mr. Knight; Camomile-street, Mr. Reynolds; Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe, Mr. Townsend; Chapel-street, Soho, Mr. Stollery; Bethnal-green, Mr. Kello; Islington, Mr. Jennings; Kensington, Dr. Lake; Pavement, Moorfields, Mr. Wall; Hoxton, Mr. Simpson; Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, Mr. Beck; Lothbury, Mr. Barber; Newington Butts, Mr. Bradbury; Deptford, Mr. Barker; Hammersmith, Mr. W. Humphreys.

BAPTISTS.

Store-street, Bedford-square, Mr. Martin; Eagle-street, Holbourn, Mr. Smith; Wild-street, late Dr. Stennett; Goodman's fields, Mr. Booth; Maze-pond, Borough, Mr. Dore; Tooley-street, Dr. Rippon; Unicorn-yard, Tooley-street, Mr. Hutchins; Tooley-street, Mr. Button; Green-walk, Blackfriers-road, Mr. Upton; Devonshire-square, Mr. Thomas; Mill-yard, Minories, Mr. Tim. Thomas; Cripplegate, Mr. Burnside; Blandford-street, Manchester-square, Dr. Jenkins; Church-street, Whitechapel, Mr. D. Taylor; Worship-street, Moorfields, Mr. Evans; Fetter-lane, Mr. Austin; Walworth, late Mr. Swain.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS.

Swallow-street, Dr. Trotter; Peter-street, Soho, Mr. Todd; London-wall, Dr. Hunter; Crown-court, Covent-garden, Mr. Stevens; Artillery-street, Spitalfields, Mr. Love; East Smithfield, Mr. Rutledge.

SECEDERS.

Well-str. Oxford-str. Mr. Waugh; Bow-lane, Mr. Jerment; Miles's-lane, Cannon-street, Mr. Easton.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIANS.

Prince's street, Westminster, Mr. Jervis, late Dr. Kippis; Salters-hall, Cannon-street, morning, Mr. Robert Winter, afternoon, Mr. Worthington; Carter-lane, city, Mr. Taylor; Alie-street, Goodmans-fields, Mr. Morgan; Leather-lane, Holbourn, Mr. Butcher; Monkwell-street, Mr. Lindsay; Essex-street, Strand, Dr. Disney; Hanover-street, Long-acre, morning, Mr. Worthington, afternon, Mr. Rob. Winter; Clapham, Mr. Urwick; Hackney, Mr. Belsham; Hackney, Mr. Palmer; Stoke Newington, Dr. Towers.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

SEVERAL of your correspondents have given us their sentiments in favour of the Curates bill; and, in some cases, I confess, it might have a laudable effect. But there are circumstances in which it may be productive of great hardships. Above half the livings in the kingdom do not separately amount to 100l. a year; and many of them are not worth 50l. When this is the case, it is a gross and injurious partiality to make the curate the only object of consideration. Let us suppose, what is a very common case, that a clergyman of learning and merit, at an advanced age, has obtained nothing more in the Church than a benefice of 100l. a year. In a short time, want of health, or the natural infirmities of age, hinder him from attending to his parochial duty, and he is obliged to employ a curate. Out of this small income must he be compelled to allow his assistant, 70l. or even 60l. a year? Is this consistent with equity and humanity? Or can such a requisition be attended with honour and advantage to the clerical profession?

When

p. 203 of your vol. XXIII.

P. 543, c. 1, l. 3, read "p. 437"; and l. 17, for "Floscu'us" read "N. O"; and l. 50, for "March" read "May;" and see p. 434.

P. 506. Of the article, No. 164, a larger account is given in p. 766 of your last volume.

P. 543, c. 2, line 15 should stand thus: "P. Q. at p. 448"

P. 617, c. 1 The Rev. Charles Hawtrey was also author of "An Appeal to the New Testament, in proof of the Divinity of the Son of God, 1794," 8vo; and of "A Sequel to the Appeal, 1796." 8vo. See also p. 699, c. 2.

The ingenious elucidation by your able correspondent in p. 650, c. 2, of the word *Nonnus*, which Spelman only explains by "Monachus," seems worthy of consideration. The long account of *Nonna* in his Glossary evidently shews that the derivation from *Dominus* and *Domna* had not occurred to him. SCRUTATOR.

Continuation of a Tour through HOLLAND *in the Autumn of* 1793.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Sept.* 23.

I CLOSED my last letter (p. 184) with an account of a conversation I had with an Arminian pastor at Leyden. He told me that he had hopes of being soon married, and a prospect of being removed to the charge of a congregation in the city of Utrecht; both which events, I understand, have since taken place. Another event has also taken place since that time, which, I believe, he did not then expect to be so near at hand; I mean, the downfal of the Established Church of Holland. This was to be expected of course, as the result of a National Convention, in a country where, if I am not mistaken, the members of the Establishment were outnumbered by the other sects; who enjoyed, indeed, unlimited freedom of worship, but were excluded from the magistracy, and from all offices under government, excepting military service. I understand they are all now upon a level, not even the Jews excepted; and what effect this new order of things may produce upon the religious and moral character of the community, time alone can determine.

I found an eminent bookseller at Leyden, of the name of Murray, the son of a Scotsman who had been established in this city. He put into my hands an entertaining book, intituled, "A Guide through Holland," written in French, and published at the Hague in 1789. Your readers will not be displeased at my extracting from it the following anecdotes of the great Boerhaave, to whom Leyden has been principally indebted for its medical fame.

His father was pastor of a village near Leyden; having a numerous family, he instructed his own children. He soon discovered extraordinary marks of genius in his son Herman; who, at the age of eleven, understood Greek and Latin. In his youth, he was attacked by an inveterate ulcer, which, for a period of four years, baffled the efforts of medical skill; when he made an experiment of his own invention, namely, washing the sore with a dissolution of salt in his own urine, which effected a radical cure: a presage, as Fontenelle observes, of his future fame. His father's death left him poor and friendless; he fixed upon the clerical profession, from which, however, he was soon diverted by one of those seemingly-fortuitous circumstances which have raised numbers from obscurity to the heights of distinction and fame. He happened to take his passage to Utrecht, with a view to pursue the study of divinity, in company with some persons who inveighed with great bitterness against the system of Spinoza, to whose arguments they opposed nothing but clamour and abuse. Boerhaave, disgusted at hearing a good cause so ill defended, interrupted the debate by coolly asking the most violent of the disputants, whether he had ever read the book against which he so furiously declaimed? To which not being able to answer in the affirmative, his mouth was effectually stopped; and Boerhaave proceeded to develope the system of Spinozism, and to refute it by solid argument. A person, who had taken no share in the debate, went to the master of the vessel, and asked him who it was that so warmly espoused the cause of Spinoza? "His name," answered he, "is Boerhaave, a young student in theology." "That is enough," replied the other, and made a memorandum of it. On his arrival at Utrecht, Boerhaave was surprized to find an universal clamour against himself, as an atheist and Spinozist; and this ridiculous adventure made him resolve at once to renounce a profession, wherein he saw that candour and freedom of discussion would expose

expose him to the hazard of passing for a deist: if not an atheist. The learned Professor Schultens, who records this anecdote in his eulogy on Boerhaave, leaves us no room to doubt of that great man's sincere belief of Christianity, which was manifested, to the end of his life, on every occasion, both in public and private. His fame as a Physician was diffused through every quarter of the globe; and we read, in a book, intituled, "*Les Delices des Pays Bas*," that he once received a letter from Turkey with this superscription, "*To Mr. Boerhaave, in Europe.*" There were very few members of the University at Leyden when I was there, as it was the time of the vacation. I had some conversation with the Professor of Anatomy, who spoke English with tolerable ease. In surveying the University, my reflexions were not interrupted by the busy hum of students; all was silence and solitude, and my mind was chiefly occupied in recollecting the many illustrious characters, who, during the two last centuries, had contributed to the glory of Leyden. The sight of a famous University naturally impresses the mind with sentiments of veneration for departed excellence, and cherishes the flame of emulation in every scholar's breast. Sallust, in his history of the Jugurthine war, has a fine reflection, quite in point upon this head: "Nam sæpe audivi, Q. Maximum, P. Scipionem, præterea civitatis nostræ præclaros viros solitos, ita dicere, *cum majorum imagines intuerentur, vehementissime sibi animum ad virtutem incendi*; scilicet, non ceram illam, neque figuram, tantam vim in sese habere; sed memoria rerum gestarum eam flammam egregiis viris in pectore crescere, neque prius sedari, quam virtus eorum famam atque gloriam adæquaverit. The University of Leyden was founded under circumstances peculiarly interesting to every patriotic Dutchman. It owes its origin to William, the first Prince of Orange, as a mark of his respect and gratitude to the citizens for their gallant defence in the memorable siege of 1574; during which, amidst the complicated calamities of war, famine, and disease, they displayed a courage and perseverance worthy of the cause in which they were engaged. The first Curator of the University was James Douza, lord of Nordwyck, who had distinguished himself in the siege, and whose learned annotations on antient authors obtained to him the appellation of the Varro of Holland. Another ornament of this University, in the 16th century, was Lipsius, a native of Brabant, originally a Roman Catholic, and secretary to Granvell, the minister of the emperor Charles V; but, obtaining the chair of History at Leyden, he professed himself a Protestant; notwithstanding, he published a book against toleration, maintaining that all, who differed from the religion of the state, ought to be exterminated. This doctrine was ill-calculated for the meridian of a country which had just escaped the horrors of the Inquisition; and he thought it prudent to avert the danger which threatened him, by withdrawing to Louvain, where he abjured Calvinism, made his peace with the Romish Church, and obtained a Professor's chair in that University. His works were collected in six folio volumes, and display a profound knowledge of history and Roman antiquities. Gerard Vossius was Professor of Eloquence and Chronology here in the last century; the fruit of his amazing industry was nine volumes in folio. He had five sons; all men of learning and science. The eldest, who died at the age of 22, was a prodigy of erudition, being master of eight languages besides his mother-tongue; but Isaac, the youngest, has acquired the most extensive reputation. He was preceptor and librarian to queen Christina of Sweden, and died canon of Windsor. Daniel Heinsius was Professor of History at Leyden about the middle of the last century. He was the father of Nicolas Heinsius, the commentator on Virgil; and the grandfather of Anthony, who sustained the post of Grand Pensionary of Holland with distinguished renown during a very interesting period, from 1690 to 1720. Gronovius, a name so well known in the study of Roman antiquities, was Professor of Belles Lettres at Leyden in the last century; as was also James Perizonius, the author of an useful abridgement of the reign of Charles V. The reputation of the Spanheims, father and son, in the chair of Divinity, is well established; and the names of Gomar and Arminius are familiar to all who have studied the theological disputes that raged in the United Provinces in the beginning of the last century. One of the greatest ornaments of Leyden, in

in the present century, was Gravesande, who taught the Newtonian philosophy; and the name of Schultens will ever be dear to the lovers of Oriental learning.

This city gave birth to the famous Boccold, or John of Leyden, originally a taylor, and afterwards a great ringleader of the Anabaptists, whose exploits at Munster in the dawn of the Reformation, with his fanatical associates Matthias and Knipperdoling, are too well known for me to enlarge upon; a more extraordinary instance of fanatical madness stands not upon record in the history of mankind.

The illustrious painter Rembrant was born in the environs of Leyden."

The third of October (I know not whether the Batavian convention have expunged it from their calendar) used to be celebrated with great solemnity at Leyden, as the anniversary of their deliverance from the memorable siege in 1574, when they sustained a blockade of five months with wonderful perseverance. It is said, that when the inhabitants, reduced to the last extremity, were summoned by the Spanish general to surrender, the following answer was returned—that they were determined, when their stock of provisions were gone, to feed upon their left arms, and with their right hands to defend their liberty! and it is recorded of the burgomaster, that, being pressed by some of the inhabitants to surrender, he made the following reply: "My friends, since I must die, it matters not to me by whose hands I fall; cut my body in pieces, and divide it among yourselves; I shall yield my breath contented, if my death prove useful to you."

I left Leyden quite satisfied with every thing excepting my bill at the Golden Lion, which I thought very exorbitant; but it would have answered no purpose to remonstrate; and I had the honour of paying *comme Milord Anglois*. I took my departure early in the morning in a Treekschuyte for Haerlem, an infant voyage of sixteen miles. As I was stepping on board, I saw a vessel gliding along the canal with this inscription on her stern, *Lugdunum Batavorum*, the Latin appellation for Leyden, an appellation as old as the geographer Ptolemy. Antoninus, in his Itinerary, gives it the name of *Caput Germanorum*. The roof, which is the most commodious part, had been previously hired; so that I was forced into the cabin, where my companions were a Dutch Domine and his wife, with a number of other passengers of both sexes.

I found my situation at first uncomfortable, as it rained, and I was confined to a narrow atmosphere, well saturated with the smoke of tobacco; but the weather soon cleared up, and I got upon the top of the boat to survey the rich meadows, which extended on each side of the canal; a continued ridge of sand-hills, forming a barrier against the ocean, presented themselves on the left, and made a fine contrast with the verdant fertile plains below. This was far from being a dull voyage, as Mr. Peckham in his tour expresses it; there were many delightful country-seats, and some beautiful wood, particularly in the vicinity of Haerlem. The sand-hills, as we approached that city, recalled to my mind the appearance of the forest hills in Leicestershire between Mountsorrel and Loughborough; but I believe the gentlemen of Mr. Meynell's hunt would be very unwilling to exchange the chace of Charnwood for the Batavian sand-hills. Haerlem is a large city, nearly in the form of a square, containing, it is said, 45,000 inhabitants. The streets and buildings were upon the whole less elegant than those of the towns I had already seen; but the market-place is spacious, and has an air of considerable grandeur. I remarked in the front of several buildings this inscription, *Virit vim virtus*; and the town-house, which stands in the market-place, has the following inscription:

S. P. Q. H.
Hanc sacram Themidis domum,
senatus sedem, ne temerato civis unquam.
Anno 1630.

CLERICUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

A CORRESPONDENT, who subscribes *Otherwise*, p. 641, has referred to several learned writers in your former volumes, who explain I H S, or I H C, as being merely an abbreviation of *Jesus* from the Greek. I think it was the very intelligent preface to Casley's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, which I have not now an opportunity of consulting, that first satisfied me, that this was the true account of the matter. Your correspondent P. Q. (vol. LXII. 1089) has anticipated

ticipated me in obſerving, that "in like manner was the name of Chriſt abbreviated from the Greek characters." And this circumſtance, if well conſidered, furniſhes a deciſive anſwer to the Britiſh Critics, who are of opinion, that "the cypher" in queſtion was "adopted from the Latin, for the beſt of all reaſons, becauſe Latin was at that very time the very language of all our ſervices in the church." This is true; but then it is alſo true, that the name Jeſus, and, in general, all eccleſiaſtical terms, were borrowed and continued from the Greek; and we have, in the known abbreviation Xpm* for Chriſtum, evident traces of that derivation. For X is indiſputably the initial of Chriſt in the Greek; and P, as a Greek letter, is alſo part of the ſame word; but as a Roman letter, or p, it is no part of Chriſt whatſoever; and laſtly m, a Roman letter only, can only be a Roman termination. It may be added, that the Greek original in this word is diſcoverable in our own language at this day; for Xt and Xtmas are familiar abbreviations of Chriſt and Chriſtmas, not only among ſcholars, but among thoſe who know no other language but Engliſh.

It might be obſerved, that if I H S were the initials of three Latin words, the words themſelves, ſo conjoined, ought to be familiar, and we ſhould ſurely ſometimes meet with them written at length. But though *ſalvator noſter* is a frequent deſignation of Chriſt, *Jeſus hominum ſalvator* is certainly not common, and can, perhaps, only be found, where I H. S. is thus fancifully interpreted. But probable ſurmiſes are ſuperfluous, when I C, I H C, I H S, are known abbreviations of Jeſus; and the remaining ſteps and progreſs of corruption in the kindred word Chriſt ſhew clearly the origin of the miſtake. I will only add, that, on this ground, Jheſus, Jheſu, &c. ſo common formerly, appear to be merely ignorant tranſlations or contractions of the Greek abbreviation, but no proofs that the word Jeſus was ever pronounced with aſperation.

P. 671, col. 1, l. 34. *Dele* "and pariſhioners".

P. 379. Inſularis aſks, "is 'ſure and certain hope' (an expreſſion in the Burial-ſervice) rigidly defenſible"? I apprehend it is. What is diſtant and deſirable is the proper object of hope; and if it is what will undoubtedly take place, the hope of it may be "ſure and certain." Now whether or no I may ever allowably entertain a ſure hope that this or that deceaſed individual ſhall riſe to everlaſting life, I will not enquire; ſince *that* is evidently not the ſenſe of the paſſage. But that to which it doth refer, the general doctrine of a reſurrection to eternal life, is in itſelf extremely deſirable; and it will infallibly one day be verified. It may therefore, with the ſtricteſt propriety, be regarded as an object of "ſure and certain hope." But perhaps a parallel expreſſion, in a writer of indiſputable good ſenſe and taſte, will ſatisfy your correſpondent as well as a thouſand arguments:

"Hæc Jovem ſentire Deoſque cunctos,
Spem bonam certamque domum reporto."
HOR. Carm. Secul. 73.

Excuſe a few ſtrictures on your laſt volume.

Vol. LXV. p. 7, col. 1. The "pun" ſeems by no means "inexplicable." Mr. Gwin ſaid, "No, Sir, I am putting the church *in* the way (in the *road*); that the people may not *go out of the way*;" may neither, literally, be obliged to leave the direct road, in order to go to church, nor, in a religious ſenſe, go aſtray.

P. 541, col. 2, l. 39. "Taken altogether." i. e. in all its parts; and ſhould not the word, in this acceptation, be divided, "all together"? The miſtake, ſuch at leaſt I think it, is common.

P. 576, c. 1. Is it certain, as P. H. ſeems to ſuppoſe, that for "the *Rev. Mr.* John Brand," we ought to read, "the Rev. John Brand?" As he ſays, "*Mr.* A. B. *Eſq.*" would be equally proper, I preſume he thinks the honorary epithet of *Rev.* ſuperſedes what he deems an inferior title, *Mr.* But Mr. is applied to perſons, who rank above clergymen; as to the puiſne judges, the eldeſt ſon of a baron, the younger ſons of earls, &c. We ſay *Rev. Dr.*; and I never yet heard, nor could diſcover, any good reaſon, why we ſhould diſcard *Rev. Mr.*, the immemorial addreſs of clergymen.

Pp. 918, 982. With regard to the paſſage, here noticed, in the conſecration of the holy euchariſt, it appears, ſo far as I can learn, that "*one* oblation

* See an inſcription engraved in vol. LXIV. pp. 497, 589, 599.

tion of himself once offered" is the true reading; which Wheatley very properly justifies, as your correspondent observes, by referring to Heb. x. 10—14. "where the *one oblation* of Christ is opposed to the *many* kinds of sacrifices under the law, and the *once offered* to the *repetition* of those sacrifices." It might be added, that the clause was probably thus emphatically worded, to guard more effectually against the Romish doctrine on this head. If you alter *one* into *own*, there would be some colour for this evasion: "True, his *own* oblation was once offered; but he is again every day offered up by the priest." But, if the oblation was not only *one*, but that one only *once* offered, in appearance the most dextrous caviller cannot twist the passage into any sense consistent with the creed of Papal Rome.

P. 1092. I have been told, that *hammer* in German means *coat*; which suits very well with *yellow-hammer*, and *ring-hammer*. But whether either this or *hamper-cloth* is the true derivation of *hammer-cloth* may perhaps be questioned.

Ib. The passage in Collins seems to be plain enough, if pointed thus:

Next anger rush'd; his eyes, on fire,
In lightnings own'd his secret stings.

P. 989, c. 2, and vol. LXVI. p. 457, c. 2. I observe your antiquarian correspondents often mention "*clerestory* windows." Pray what is the etymology and the exact meaning of this word? R. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, Sept.* 16.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your Miscellany, to inform your correspondent R. G. p. 651, that I have examined my papers, from which I have intended to form an Appendix to the History of Taunton, and cannot find the epitaph on the *ruff-inventing* tailor; nor do I recollect to have ever heard of that character. I shall esteem it a favour if your correspondent will furnish me with any information he may possess on the subject.

It will be acceptable to Mr. H. Lemoine, p. 631, to be told that Dr. Lazarus Seaman, who was ejected by the Act of Uniformity, in 1662, from All-hallows, Bread-street, died Sept. 1675. He left a valuable library, which was the first that was sold in England by way of auction, and yielded 700l *.

The Mr. Hoadly, whose name is within-side of the lid of Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy," could not, therefore, be Mr. Benjamin Hoadly, M. D. the son, but was probably the father, of the Bishop; who then kept a private school at Westerham, in Kent †.

Mr. Joshua Barnes, who addresses you p. 637, will learn from Mortimer's Student's Pocket-Dictionary, on the authority of *Nouv. Dict.* that STALH, George-Ernest, an eminent German physician and chymist, author of the Elements of Chemistry, was born 1660, and died 1734. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

IT may surely still be safely averred that W. B. N. is egregiously confused; and that, in pp. 642, 643, he gains no ground. Let him turn to p. 931 of your last volume, and he *may* know what was meant by the *Apology*, of which (strange to tell!) he "never heard before;" though his own letter, in p. 984, was solely written to contradict "your recital of Jones's Memoirs of Bishop Horne," occurring in pp. 931, 932, where the *Apology* is particularly mentioned. Unfortunately, the reference to your recital is erroneous in the said letter; where, for "p. 391," should be substituted "p. 921." To the latter page let him recur; and no longer presume *nodum in scirpo quærere*; nor boldly maintain that "Dr. Heathcote's *plainly* and *unequivocally* set forth in this recital as the author of the pamphlet, intituled, 'A Word to the Hutchinsonians.'" He *may* see that "a late anonymous pamphlet" is, in that page, plainly distinguished from "another pamphlet lately published by the Rev. Mr. Heathcote;" and that "the anonymous pamphlet was ascribed to Mr. Kennicott." As to Mr. Heathcote's publication, with which the Postscript only of the *Apology* appears to be concerned, Academicus is not "in the secret;" so that he cannot "indulge W. B. N. with the title" of it; nor can he supply any farther information as to the author of the "Word to the Hutchinsonians." By this time, perhaps, the bookseller is no longer in fault; and W. B. N. may have seen Mr. Jones's Memoirs, and have been satisfied. Nothing farther can be offered on the subject by ACADEMICUS.

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* Calamy's Account, vol. II. p. 17.

† Hoadly's Works, Life in vol. I. p. 17, note.

Mr.

Cotton Mills at HANGING BRIDGE, STAFFORDSHIRE:
the Property of the Right Hon. Robert, Earl FERRERS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

THE view accompanying this (*plate I.*) is taken from Hanging Bridge, two miles from Ashbourne, on the river Dove, which here divides Derby from Staffordshire. It is a beautiful little stream, abounding with a great variety of shores from the lawn to the precipice. The cottage on the hill, buried in trees and banks, and the distant cotton-mills, with the river and road, appeared to me so happily disposed, that I could not resist drawing them. If they should please your readers on paper, I shall think myself repaid with interest. I cannot help recommending the whole neighbourhood of Ashbourne, as eminently calculated to afford delight to such persons as are fond of the vicinity of a richly-cultivated country to rude and ragged mountains. J. P. MALCOLM.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 18.

TRAVELLERS and Topographers, whose perfect aim is to give accurate descriptions of every situation, and the most remarkable productions of each place they visit, seem in general to leave unnoticed many situations which really boast of curiosities and natural productions agreeable both to the traveller and those who read for amusement. The little island of Thorney stands between two arms of the sea on the Southern shore of Suffex, serving as a boundary for that county, and is every way remarkable for a rich and fertile soil. With respect to its former situation, it is generally believed to have been attached to the opposite shore some hundred years ago, yet no traces of it at present remain to favour that conjecture. I have not been able to gain much information concerning its antiquities; yet, in the 18th year of Edward the First, the bishop of Chichester had free warren in the island; and Thorney is a prebend in the diocese of Chichester, of the annual value of about 200l. The church, which is the most remarkable structure in the place, is a very antient pile of building, standing on the remote part of the shore beyond the houses. Part of the church is built in the Saxon style; in what period I cannot discover, the subsequent alterations and repairs having in some measure done away its original appearance. Bordering on the sea, it appears venerable; and a spectator is highly amused to perceive the waves come rolling over each other, the noise occasioned by their continual motion, the cries of the sea-birds around the church, all which conspire to raise the most sublime ideas in a person's mind. The extreme length of this antient building is 105 feet; a convincing proof that the island, at the time of the building of the church, was either attached to the opposite shore, or contained a greater number of inhabitants. On entering the church, through a curious porch, the first thing which presents itself is a square tower, over which is thrown a most elegant arch, and at present perfectly entire. The body of the church is separated from the tower by a deal partition; and the interior part can boast nothing very curious or particular save the remains of a beautiful screen, which appears coëval with the present structure. The font is a large round stone, rudely ornamented, resting on a layer of stones; the seats low; and, what may be expected in a building so much unnoticed as the present, the windows, which in general are extremely narrow, dispersed round the walls in an irregular manner, without attention to the rules of architecture, or any thing to promote the better appearance of the church, not only diffuses a gloom over every part of the building, but increases its natural heaviness. At each end of the church are two small doors, the one entering the chancel, the other the tower, the stone-work over which is perfectly Saxon. The only monumental inscription in the church is to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Fosbrook, who resided here the greater part of his life. The usual appendage, the parsonage-house, stands adjoining to the church-yard upon a little green. What it might have been I cannot pretend to say; its present appearance denotes it having been formerly a snug little dwelling; but, as it is a receptacle for labourers, its original neatness is entirely done away. It commands an extensive prospect, as it stands on the extreme verge of the North part of the coast. The houses in general are placed in this situation, and are in the whole about 10, and, at a moderate calculation, the number of inhabitants 60. The chief production in this island is wheat: of this necessary article great quantities are annually sown; with

with respect to barley, oats, rye, and pulse, so much as is requisite for domestic purposes. By a particular survey of every part of the island, I could scarcely discern an oak-tree; elm is the prevailing article, which is here produced in abundance; however, hazel, which in other places is extremely common, is not to be met with. Botanists, too, may receive much gratification by exploring the plants, which are in great abundance. As to its game, I could learn that partridges and hares are very plenty. On the other hand, as there are but few covers, a pheasant is very rarely seen. I was informed by a very intelligent observer of Nature, who has resided here upwards of 30 years, that moles, the very bane of farmers, never frequented the place; in other respects, reptiles are to be found. The prospects around this island, particularly on the North, are very extensive; the softest scenery beneath the hills of Portsdown, which terminate the sight on the North-west; on the East and South-east plains, interspersed with villages and gentlemen's seats, woods which cover large districts, and the slender beautiful spire of Chichester cathedral. No prospect can be more pleasing to the painter or him who delights in rural imagery. By its singular situation, the inhabitants enjoy a perpetual source of health, and very rarely is medical assistance requisite; yet the prevailing complaint, as I am told, is an ague. The salubrity of the sea-air is acknowledged by thousands, who are continually resorting to the sea-coasts and professed watering-places. That the air, impregnated with saline particles, braces up the nerves, is evident to every person. The same cause may operate upon the vegetative kingdom; but, whether a warm climate lengthens out the existence of human nature more than a piercing cold region, I look upon as a matter of chance.

Tho. de Camoys*, LXV. 1071, was a baron of great distinction, and of an antient family, who claimed their descent from Ralph de Camoys, a powerful nobleman in the reign of Henry III. The first mention which is made of this Thomas by our public records is in 1374, when he obtained the king's charter for a market every week, on Saturdays, at his manor of Bradwater, in Sussex, as well as a fair on the eve, day, and morrow, as the charter expresses it, after the feast of St. Barnabas. In 1377, upon the accession of Richard II. he served that monarch in his fleet at sea, being in the retinue of William lord Latimer; and, two years afterwards, was in the expedition made into France. In 1384, he was elected knight of the shire for Surrey; and, in the parliament then held, was discharged from his attendance, being a banneret. In 1386, he was again in the wars of France; and in the subsequent year attended the duke of Lancaster (then king of Castile and Leon) in his expedition against Spain. In 1388, he once more served in the wars in France; and in the same year obtained a grant of another fair at Bradwater upon the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Luke. It seems he was a great favourite of King Richard, and on this account was removed from court by those barons who pretended to rectify public grievances. But, on their deposing the unfortunate king, the face of affairs wore a very different appearance; and we find that, in 1406, he was, by Henry IV. named as a commissioner, with Henry, bishop of Winchester, and others, to treat with the French. We learn nothing farther of his transactions during this reign; yet, in 1416, he crossed over into France, and was constrained to serve the king there (Henry V.) for a quarter of a year, with two knights, 27 men at arms, and 60 archers. It appears he remained there the following year. This potent baron had summons to parliament from 7 Richard II. till 8 Henry V. inclusive, having performed feats of arms which procured him the esteem of the different monarchs he served under. He died 14.. seised of the castle of Porchester, with the borough and manor of Woodcon, in the county of Hants; of the manors of Bradwater, Akkesborne, Bercome, Tratton, otherwise Tradlington (now Trotton, where he lived), Fyning, Fingl', Dudeling, and Delnford, in the county of Sussex; of Whelton and Great Milton, in the county of Oxford; and of the manor of Stow Bedon, in the county of Norfolk; leaving Hugh Camoys, his cousin, heir. I am unable to trace the place of this baron's residence; but, from many reasons, imagine it to have been

* See Dugd. Baron. vol. I. p. 768, ed. 1675.

been on a beautiful ſituation a few hundred yards South-eaſt of Trotton church, and juſt above the bridge. In this place, a few years ago, was an antient building, and I am inclined to think it the Lord Camoys's houſe.

John de Bekon, LXV. 994, was a nobleman who attended Edward I. in his wars with Scotland: and in many deeds, charters, &c. of that king, a witneſs. This is all I am able to learn.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

THE liſt, now ſent, of different Diſſenting congregations in London and its neighbourhood, is very much at your ſervice: it will, I am perſuaded, be found tolerably correct.

A CONSTANT READER.

INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS.

New-court, Carey-ſtreet, Mr. Richard Winter; Fetter-lane, Dr. Davies; Hare-court, Alderſgate-ſtreet, Mr. Webb; London-wall, Mr. Towle; Broad-ſtreet, Moorfields, Dr. Stafford; White's row, Spitalfields, Mr. Goode; Eaſtcheap, Mr. Clayton; New Gravel-lane, Wapping, Mr. N. Hill; Eaſt Smithfield, Mr. J. Knight; Steyning-lane, Wood-ſtreet, Mr. Brookſbank; Pinners-hall, Broad ſtreet, Mr. Crole; Redcroſs-ſtreet, Mr. Moore; Barbican, Mr. Towers; Jewin-ſtreet, Mr. Timothy Prieſtley; Stepney, Mr. Ford, late Brewer; Union-ſtreet, Borough, Mr. Humphreys; Collier's rents, Borough, Mr. Knight; Camomile-ſtreet, Mr. Reynolds; Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe, Mr. Townſend; Chapel-ſtreet, Soho, Mr. Stollery; Bethnal-green, Mr. Kello; Iſlington, Mr. Jennings; Kenſington, Dr. Lake; Pavement, Moorfields, Mr. Wall; Hoxton, Mr. Simpſon; Bury-ſtreet, St. Mary Axe, Mr. Beck; Lothbury, Mr. Barber; Newington Butts, Mr. Bradbury; Deptford, Mr. Barker; Hammerſmith, Mr. W. Humphreys.

BAPTISTS.

Store-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, Mr. Martin; Eagle-ſtreet, Holbourn, Mr. Smith; Wild-ſtreet, late Dr. Stennets; Goodman's fields, Mr. Booth; Maze-pond, Borough, Mr. Dore; Tooley-ſtreet, Dr. Rippon; Unicorn-yard, Tooley-ſtreet, Mr. Hutchins; Tooley-ſtreet, Mr. Button; Green-walk, Blackfriers-road, Mr. Upton; Devonſhire-ſquare, Mr. Thomas; Mill-yard, Minories, Mr. Tim. Thomas; Cripplegate, Mr. Burnſide; Blandford-ſtreet, Mancheſter-ſquare, Dr. Jenkins; Church-ſtreet, Whitechapel, Mr. D. Taylor; Worſhip-ſtreet, Moorfields, Mr. Evans; Fetter-lane, Mr. Auſtin; Walworth, late Mr. Swain.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS.

Swallow-ſtreet, Dr. Trotter; Peter-ſtreet, Soho, Mr. Todd; London-wall, Dr. Hunter; Crown-court, Covent-garden, Mr. Stevens; Artillery-ſtreet, Spitalfields, Mr. Love; Eaſt Smithfield, Mr. Rutledge.

SECEDERS.

Well-ſtr. Oxford-ſtr. Mr. Waugh; Bow-lane, Mr. Jerment; Miles's-lane, Cannon-ſtreet, Mr. Eaſton.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIANS.

Prince's ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Jervis, late Dr. Kippis; Salters-hall, Cannon-ſtreet, morning, Mr. Robert Winter, afternoon, Mr. Worthington; Carter-lane, city, Mr. Taylor; Alie-ſtreet, Goodmans-fields, Mr. Morgan; Leather-lane, Holbourn, Mr. Butcher; Monkwell-ſtreet, Mr. Lindſay; Eſſex-ſtreet, Strand, Dr. Diſney; Hanover-ſtreet, Long-acre, morning, Mr. Worthington, afternon, Mr. Rob. Winter; Clapham, Mr. Urwick; Hackney, Mr. Belſham; Hackney, Mr. Palmer; Stoke Newington, Dr. Towers.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

SEVERAL of your correſpondents have given us their ſentiments in favour of the Curates bill; and, in ſome caſes, I confeſs, it might have a laudable effect. But there are circumſtances in which it may be productive of great hardſhips. Above half the livings in the kingdom do not ſeparately amount to 100l. a year; and many of them are not worth 50l. When this is the caſe, it is a groſs and injurious partiality to make the curate the only object of conſideration. Let us ſuppoſe, what is a very common caſe, that a clergyman of learning and merit, at an advanced age, has obtained nothing more in the Church than a benefice of 100l. a year. In a ſhort time, want of health, or the natural infirmities of age, hinder him from attending to his parochial duty, and he is obliged to employ a curate. Out of this ſmall income muſt he be compelled to allow his aſſiſtant, 70l. or even 60l. a year? Is this conſiſtent with equity and humanity? Or can ſuch a requiſition be attended with honour and advantage to the clerical profeſſion?

When

When this unfortunate incumbent has paid his curate, and proper deductions are made for the expence of collecting his tithes; for claims on the poor, which his benevolence will not suffer him to demand; for bad debts, procurations, synodals, taxes, first-fruits, tenths, insurance, repairs, and various other contingencies, what a MISERABLE PITTANCE will remain for the support of himself and his family under the increasing debilities of old age!

In the mean time, his curate, a young man of 24, without any incumbrance, comes into the Church, and, by the authority of the late act, demands the greatest share of the vicarage; that is, he claims 60, 70, or 80l. a year, and the vicar must be content with less than 30l. If this is not a hardship, there is no such thing in nature. The grievance is still more to be lamented, when this additional stipend happens to be taken from learning, merit, and long services, and bestowed on ignorance, levity, and dissipation; on a young man who has slumbered a few years in the lap of his Alma Mater, and entered into holy orders with no other views than the hopes of enjoying an easy and honourable situation in the Church: or, what is equally despicable, with no other qualifications than those of a schoolboy. There is many a young academick, I confess, who may hereafter be an honour to his profession; but, at the same time, it must be allowed that, in this licentious and pleasure-loving age, such characters are not the most numerous. It was formerly thought necessary, that a clergyman should be well versed in classical, historical, biblical, and theological, learning; but, at present, these preparatory studies are neglected and exploded. Books of real erudition are no longer in request. A Polyglott, the Septuagint, the Fathers, the Sacred Criticks, the Ecclesiastical Historians, and even the superior classicks, are not to be seen in the libraries of our young divines. Their literary collections consist of plays, novels, poems, miscellaneous essays, or, at best, the evidences of Christianity in *epitome*, and a few volumes of fashionable discourses for the use of the pulpit, with other light summer reading. The booksellers at Oxford, at Cambridge, in London, and other places, can bear ample testimony to the truth of these observations.

But we will suppose, that the rector, or the vicar, is a man of inferior abilities, or that he has outlived his faculties, and that his curate is an excellent scholar. In the first place, we should remember, that the rector, or the vicar, in the days of his infirmity ought not to be *starved*. In the next place, it is easy for an excellent scholar, in the vigour of youth, to increase the income of a moderate curacy without oppressing an aged incumbent. Instead of going to the theatre, a horse-race, a card-table, or a ball, he may employ his leisure-hours in a school, in the tuition of youth, or in works of genius, in publications of various kinds. Here is an extensive and an honourable employment. In this manner the greatest men, who have immortalized their names by their excellent writings, have begun their career of glory. It may likewise be observed that, with such an exertion of his abilities, temperance and frugality will enable a young clergyman to live with more credit on a small annual stipend, than he can on 1000l. a year, if he pays no attention to those virtues, and spends the time, which is not devoted to his curacy, in useless amusements or idler follies.

I therefore conclude that, by the late act, a provision will frequently be made for indolent and illiterate coxcombs at their first entrance into the Church, to the unjust and intolerable oppression of many a learned and worthy man, who is struggling under the infirmities of old age, with a family and an income, which, in better days, before this additional requisition, was by no means sufficient to support a respectable character.

These considerations are, in my opinion, so important, and the real income of many rectors and vicars so diminutive, that the governors of the church cannot be too cautious in the augmentation of curacies. The following lines on this subject were written by one of the minor poets of Utopia; but, I am persuaded, are not applicable to any of our present ecclesiastical rulers. However, as it is possible they may be applicable, in the course of the next century, take them as they are;

On the Augmentation of Curacies to 70l. or 85l. a Year.

Our good Diocesan, by law,
Promotes his young Divines,
But his Incumbents, old and poor,
To Providence consigns.

Proceed, my Lord, your care extend,
And make the scheme complete;
You'll find your Curates at the PLAY,
Your Vicars in the FLEET *.

Yours, &c. EUSEBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

I FEEL myself encouraged, by your admission of my conjectures on the signs of the times, p. 566, to offer a few more, which may lead the attentive and serious reader to trace the "*taking away of the daily sacrifice*" to the total suppression of all public and established religious worship, by the late decree of the Convention, in Holland. "*Arms*," says the prophet Daniel, xi. 31, *shall stand on his part* (i. e. his arms shall prevail), *and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength* (other passages in Scripture teach us not to confine this to the "temple, so called by reason of its fortification,") *and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate.*" However these characters may apply to Antiochus, though certainly in a very limited sense, they have a more general, and perhaps double, application to what is now doing in Europe. It is observable that our Lord, who borrows the *abomination of desolation* from the Jewish prophet, says nothing of the *daily sacrifice* being taken away; perhaps considering it a Jewish rite or type, which would necessarily be done away by his dispensation; whereas the abomination of desolation was equally hostile to the Christian and Jewish dispensation. But, let us hear how Daniel proceeds. "*Such as do wickedly against the Covenant shall be corrupt by flatteries.*" See also ver. 34, 35: "*Now when they shall fall they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries. And some of them of understanding shall fall to try them, and to purge, and to make them white, even to the time of the end: because it is yet for a time appointed.*" How expressive of the constitutional prelates and priests of France! "If," says bishop Newton, II. 140, "it may be said of Antiochus, that he *corrupted* many by *flatteries*, by rewards and promises, to forsake the holy covenant, and to conform to the religion of the Greeks; yet it cannot be properly said that the Maccabees, or any of the devout Jews of their time, did instruct many, and make many proselytes to their religion; neither did the persecution which Antiochus raised against the Jews last *many days*, or years according to the prophetic style; for, it lasted only for a few years;" therefore this must be applied to the Christian Jews and the Christian church persecuted by the Roman emperors. Admitting this primary sense of the prophecy, it does not at all invalidate the secondary, now suggested.

If fear be, as some suppose, the principle of human actions, is it not better that it should be a fear of God than of men? or, is there no difference between that religious impression, now nicknamed superstition, which makes man afraid of his merciful Creator, and that dread of the guillotine which makes him tremble under a fellow-tyrant?

But, to proceed with the prophecy, it is said, ver. 36, that "*the king shall do according to his will, and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done.*" By *king* is here meant *power*, under whatever denomination; and the denuntiation is awful, that the power shall be a scourge of divine appointment, and for a limited time. Daniel goes on, "*Neither shall he regard the god of his fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any god, for he shall magnify himself above all.*" *The God of our Fathers* is the distinguishing character and attribute of the true supreme God throughout Scripture. He is here totally rejected, and "*the man of sin, the son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God,*" is the most exact and explicit description by the Apostle, 2 Thess. ii. 3, 4, of the power set forth by the prophet. One almost wonders that a prince of so momentary existence as Antiochus should be the person pitched on as alluded to in these descriptions, and not a power so admirably pointed by them as the present domineering French republick.

* A prison for debtors.

lick. But thus it is that events explain prophecies; and we must live to see them fulfilled in order to understand them. The character of not regarding the desire of women is another clear mark of French republicanism, setting the sacred institution of marriage at nought, making it subservient to the basest purposes, and encouraging divorces; in short, subverting the fundamental principles of morality as well as of religion. So bishop Newton understands it, "neglecting and discouraging marriage," II. 154; and he acknowledges that this part of the prophecy cannot apply to Antiochus, but to some of the Christian Roman emperors.

The next trait, ver. 38, having been already noticed, it is time to conclude this new explanation; which abler observers of the signs of the times may, perchance, be led to improve on.

Yours, &c. CHRISTICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-street, Aug.* 1.

MAY it not be a reasonable conjecture, that all the various substances which have fallen from the atmosphere, in latter as well as in former times, are nothing more than the sands, and other contents, found at the bottom of lakes and large rivers, and from the shores of the sea, *naturally* produced by the powerful influence or the attraction of the clouds? It is but a trite observation to say, that the clouds make frequent visits to the waters of the earth, from which they usually carry away large quantities of that element, and with it, no doubt, the substances (even with some of the fish *) which form the beds, in proportion to the heat of the weather, and the depth of those waters which the clouds, when they fall, happen to attach upon. It is as self-evident, that the streams which ascend with the clouds are sometimes clear as crystal, at other times thick and muddy. When the latter is the case, then it is that these substances may be concreted; and, by some extraordinary concussion in the atmosphere, return to the earth. But one fact is worth fifty opinions. Two pieces, belonging to a concretion of this sort, have been in my possession since the year 1779, which actually descended, in a loud peal of thunder, upon a meadow, situate at Pettifwood, co. Westmeath, in the kingdom of Ireland *. The size and form of this cake, as nearly as any thing I can compare it to, is that of a *twopenny heart-cake*, supposing all the parts were together. The two pieces of the cake I am describing weigh three ounces and a half, and, I suppose, form two thirds of the whole. Be the composition of this stone what else it may, it has been adjudged to be neither fossil, pyrite, nor petrifaction; like sand, it is gritty and tasteless; and, I doubt not, were it put into water, it would dissolve, and spread to the bottom of its own proper natural element; in short, it is not any mineral substance, nor is it similar to any stone known in the country; it is, as before stated, nothing more than a cake of concreted sand, containing small particles of white sparkling shells, the same as is to be found on the shores and beds of the lakes near which it descended †. I was

* Should fish, or other marine substances, be discovered, petrified in quarries, &c. it would be no very hard matter to account for such petrifactions upon my idea of their rise and fall into and from the atmosphere. Should they fall upon the earth, and remain unbedded, no doubt but they would entirely waste away; on the contrary, should they be immersed within rocks, quarries, or hardened sand, they might remain perfect in shape and substance for ages.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 201. Pettitswood is so called from John Pettit, who, by an old map of Ireland, appears to have been a *proscribed* proprietor of lands of 40 miles extent, in a strait line, viz. from Pettitswood, through Westmeath and Longford, and part of the county of Roscommon. Upon this hill of Pettitswood, and one opposite, called Rathconol, was fought a very famous battle, immediately previous to that of Clontarf, 1014, which terminated the contest between the Irish and the Danes, the latter of whom were here also defeated. See Sir Henry Piers's History of Westmeath, published by Vallancey, 8vo.

† The extensive lakes Ennel and Sewell, near Mullingar, whose shores are inhabited by families of the first rank in the kingdom, viz. earl Belvidere, and the whole family of the Rochforts; Mr. Lyons; Sir John Blaquiere; Sir Richard Levinge; Mr. Judge; Mr. Reynolds; and a numerous gentry; who could all testify to the similarity of the substances here insisted on, were they to view that which I am describing. For a curious and interesting description of these lakes, see Vallancey's work, before quoted.

not

not a moment at a loss to guess whence came this phænomenon, from observations previously made of the working of the clouds, which to me and my family was a frequent topic of contemplative and conversable amusement. The sports of the clouds are scenes, the first, in my mind, among the *sublime and beautiful*. Like the wary seafowl, they gradually descend, hover over the water, rise and descend again and again, until duly prepared; then dart, and seize upon their prey. Having quenched their thirst from the lakes, their reascension is marked, between wind and water, with a most brilliant transparency. I never beheld in nature an object sufficiently grand (except the comet of 1769) with which to compare this scene, produced by the occasional visits, the wanton and playful festivities of the clouds upon the lakes.

At the instant this rude lump descended, our little village was enveloped with the fumes of sulphur, which continued about six minutes. To its descent five witnesses are now living; three of whom reside in London. It lighted upon the wooden part of a harness, called a straddle, belonging to a filly drawing manure to a meadow, and broke into three pieces. At the same instant the affrighted beast fell to the earth, under her load; as did the two equally affrighted gossoons (boys), the drivers, who, in *good Irish*, came crying to me, with two pieces of the stone, declaring that themselves and the filly were all *murdered by this thunderbolt*; none of whom, however, received the least injury. The two pieces, when I received them, after the *asperrition* of the boys, were warm as milk just from the cow; whence it may naturally be concluded, that the cake came from a scorching atmosphere, and pretty well accounts for the outside of it, in its formation, and during its stay there, having been tinged to a *cubrish brown*, whereas internally it is of a silver white, exactly like the materials whence it originated, (supposing my conjecture a fact).

I am the more inclined to think I am not very far from the truth, and that my conjecture may make a favourable impression; first, because I never related the narrative and shewed the concreted substances to any persons (which I should not have done but that the subject was now agitating) however unbelieving before, and who have ever treated this subject with the utmost ridicule that can be imagined, but such persons have been brought to acknowledge, that, at least, they had formed *too hasty an opinion*. Now, Mr. Urban, as your Magazine is read, I suppose, by at least 50,000 persons in the course of a twelvemonth, allowing upon an average twelve persons to read or to inspect the contents of each number, and you should be equally successful, it is impossible to estimate with precision the number of converts you may make from among the unbelieving multitude. Secondly, an account is now before the publick, which, although enveloped with some doubt as to the *original* cause of the phænomenon, yet gives a number of instances of descent, in various parts of the world, and at various periods; I mean the account of Professor SOLDANI, whose conclusions rather favour my conjecture. "These stones," says the Professor, "are *generated* in the air by a combination of mineral substances, which had arisen, *some how or other*, as exhalations from the earth." See Mr. King's pamphlet "On Stones falling from the Clouds;" p. 21.

Mr. King himself, in the same pamphlet, p. 31, appears to treat the phænomenon as originating from a *supernatural* cause. "If such things be," says Mr. King, "what has often come to pass, according to what is commonly called the *usual course of Nature*, they may most *undoubtedly* henceforth be believed to have been brought to pass on an *extraordinary* occasion; and, in a still more *tremendous* manner, *by the immediate fiat of the Almighty*." In reply to Mr. King's conclusion, I need only remark that *supernatural* philosophy, like *supernatural* grace, is rather of an intoxicating nature; both may tickle the fancy without convincing the understanding of mankind in general; I humbly presume it will be safer to argue concerning atmospherical phænomena from natural causes than from supernatural. Were we to try all the concreted substances that have fallen, of which we have any account, by the rules with which I have judged my own; *perhaps*, every one of them may be explained upon self-evident principles, and the doctrine of these concretions being occasioned by supernatural causes, or even by the deluge, must, in that case, entirely vanish. Nor, as Mr. Professor Soldani would have us believe,

believe, that they originate, "*some how or other*, as exhalations from the earth;" but, on the contrary, are found to be solid substances *concreted*, not *generated*, or begotten of vapour, or out of nothing.

With regard to the stone said to have fallen lately in Yorkshire, I see nothing in its composition that may not be tried upon my principle. The soil, about the spot where it fell, is chalky; the beds of the neighbouring waters may be the same, or chalk mixed with clay of a blackish colour; or there are, probably, coal-mines not far distant; these together will produce the colour of the stone *internally*, which is a very light grey, although its external appearance is as black and as smooth as wrought ebony. But, to account for its form and size may not be so easy a task; this must be the work of time, and of wiser heads than mine is; and, as Captain Topham well observes, "must be left to the philosophers *."

The stone, of which Topham has given a narrative, weighs 56lb. has a flat and as firm a bottom as a half-hundred weight; and is of the size, and nearly the shape, of a quartern loaf. It is of a tougher composition than mine, but this difference may be accounted for by the difference of soil. Captain Topham's is, however, full of cracks and crevices, and would separate with the point of a knife; it is also impregnated with a few particles of ore. My concretion could not contain ore; it being well known there are no mines, but a few of coal, in Ireland, and those are far distant from the place where it descended. I am not without hope, that, upon a farther investigation by the learned, my cake and Captain Topham's loaf will be found to have both been baked in the same stupendous oven, according *to the due course of Nature*. W. BINGLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Blackpool, Sept.* 19.

IN one of my morning rides from this bathing-place I stopped at the small village of Hambleton, to see what the church afforded worthy of observation. I found a plain neat monument, sacred to the memory of a Mr. Ramsden, of Halifax, who, it seems, died about two years ago in early life, inscribed with the following beautiful lines. JAMES WALTERS.

Affliction's daughters saw this flow'r decay,
And mourn'd the loss of fragrance, change of hue;
'Twas strange! in spite of care it pin'd away,
No art its head cou'd rear, its bloom renew.

Affliction's daughters, know, this flow'r decay'd,
And met no loss from death; beneath our skies
Not half its hues or fragrance were display'd;
By death it gain'd the bloom of Paradise.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

AFTER having been more than forty years a Reader of your Magazine, and above half that time an occasional Scribbler in it; I confess I look back on your volumes with astonishment, at the adroitness with which you have so long contrived to accommodate every species of useful knowledge and literary research; I repeat the word *astonishment*, when, recollecting the well-known fable, I consider the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of exactly hitting every taste. Yet you have so happily blended the *utile dulci*, that fastidious indeed must be the man whom your monthly garland fails—*prodesse et delectare*. But, if I were to single out the department in which you are more particularly unrivalled, I should name without hesitation the pages which are devoted to preserve the memory of the Worthy and Ingenious of every denomination; for here, Mr. Urban, the most violent Separatist must allow you the credit of strict impartiality: however freely your sentiments may be declared of the living, you *war not with the dead*, but give to every *good* man the eulogy he deserves. To assist in a small degree this desirable end, I am happy in being able to send for your use two original portraits (*plate II*); the one of an Artist whose memory will live as long as some of the best-printed books of the present age shall endure (and none has any age hitherto produced superior to many which have been lately printed from the types of Mr. JACKSON); to whose character you have done justice, and no more than justice, in vol. LXII. p. 92. The other is the excellent young Painter, Mr. WEBSTER, whose death is recorded in your last, p. 702; and to whose amiable disposition, as well as superior talents, let me add the feeble testimony of M. GREEN.

A RAM-

* "The stone which fell near Wold-cottage might have been the effects of ashes flung out of Hecla, and wafted to England." King's Pamphlet, p. 22.

JOSEPH JACKSON, LETTER FOUNDER, DIED JANY. 14th 1792.

JOSEPH WEBSTER, PAINTER, DIED JULY 6th 1796.

A Ramble on Dartmoor.

(Concluded from p. 547.)

MANY have been the opinions in reſpect to the moſt beneficial and productive articles to be cultivated and grown on the Moor; to me the moſt probable is the planting and propagating the various ſpecies of firs, and other hardy trees. Theſe, provided particular ſpots were appropriated for that purpoſe, where the depth of vegetative earth can be found ſufficient, may, in courſe of time, anſwer ſome good end, provided they were planted young and thick, and properly ſheltered till they arrived at ſome bigneſs, after which they would ſhelter themſelves. It is far from being unlikely that, in ſome future age, there may be vegetables imported, or diſcovered, ſuited to the ſoil and ſituation of the moors, which may render them as valuable as any part of the in-country. There are many plants which are only found in mooriſh grounds, and ſeem to attain their greateſt perfection, in ſome reſpects, from even the poverty of the ſoil. Of this we have a ſtrong inſtance in the whortle-buſhes, which, if cultivated in rich ground, will indeed flouriſh more in ſtalk and leaf, but bear little or no fruit: therefore, if it ſhould be hereafter diſcovered that any vegetable, ſuited to the moors, ſhould be found fit either for medicine or dying, or any other beneficial purpoſe, it is obvious that the value of ſuch lands as are beſt adapted to produce it muſt riſe in proportion.

The incloſing and cultivating of Dartmoor will evidently never take place, unleſs it ſhould be proved, or ſuppoſed, conducive to the intereſt of the proprietor; but, conſidered in a more enlarged point of view, it ſeems rather doubtful how far it would be of public or general benefit, at leaſt as to thoſe parts which produce blackwood, or turf, for burning. The ſcarcity of fuel has been, and ſtill continues, a ſerious inconvenience in moſt parts of the country. The farmers find it very difficult, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the laws, to prevent their hedges and young ſappling timber from being plundered and cut down by the poor claſs of people, who cannot afford to buy; and the evil ſeems to be increaſing from the enormous price of firewood. Every circumſtance, therefore, which leſſens the ſupply of fuel of any kind muſt add to the inconvenience. It may be alleged, that the ſupply which would ariſe from planting the moor with wood would be an equivalent for what is loſt in turf and blackwood; but I am of an opinion, that theſe ſpots producing ſome will always remain on account of their ſoftneſs and ſponginess, being incapable from that reaſon of ſupporting any vegetable of a large growth. Suppoſing it otherwiſe, and that theſe ſpots were planted on, the doubtfulneſs of the equivalency is very great: it muſt be many years from the cutting ere another could take place to produce the ſupply neceſſary. At preſent the turf and blackwood (eſpecially the latter), which ſeems to be of a renewing quality, and inexhauſtible, are articles which the poorer inhabitants of the Foreſt could not live without, and are even found of great ſervice, at the diſtance of many miles around, even to people of good circumſtances; and, as the ſcarcity of other fuel increaſes, it is highly probable that blackwood may be of yet more extenſive uſe. The rage for improvement of poor lands ſeems of late to have been carried too far; and inſtances are not wanting of furze-brakes in particular being cleared and grubbed up, and, in the courſe of a few ſeaſons, ſuffered to return to their priſtine form (furze-brakes) again, the proprietors finding it, all circumſtances conſidered, more for their advantage and intereſt.

It ſeems to be the intention of Nature (which delights in variety) that ſome ſpots ſhould be appropriated to one purpoſe, and ſome to another; and, though the produce of ſome may not bear ſo high a price as that of others, yet, if it is a neceſſary of life, it cannot in one ſenſe be conſidered as leſs valuable, neither have the proprietors any reaſon for complaint; for, though they might not be able to render ſuch lands as profitable *per* acre as ſome others, yet it muſt be conſidered they were acquired at a proportionably lower rate. It appears alſo to be the deſign of Providence, that ſome things, though ſtrictly private property, ſhould, in a certain degree, be enjoyed in common, and conduce to the accommodation of mankind in general. The ſelf-intereſt of individuals has indeed of late years very much diſpoſed them to curtail theſe accommodations: and, in ſome

with respect to barley, oats, rye, and pulse, so much as is requisite for domestic purposes. By a particular survey of every part of the island, I could scarcely discern an oak-tree; elm is the prevailing article, which is here produced in abundance; however, hazel, which in other places is extremely common, is not to be met with. Botanists, too, may receive much gratification by exploring the plants, which are in great abundance. As to its game, I could learn that partridges and hares are very plenty. On the other hand, as there are but few covers, a pheasant is very rarely seen. I was informed by a very intelligent observer of Nature, who has resided here upwards of 30 years, that moles, the very bane of farmers, never frequented the place; in other respects, reptiles are to be found. The prospects around this island, particularly on the North, are very extensive; the softest scenery beneath the hills of Portsdown, which terminate the sight on the North-west; on the East and South-east plains, interspersed with villages and gentlemen's seats, woods which cover large districts, and the slender beautiful spire of Chichester cathedral. No prospect can be more pleasing to the painter or him who delights in rural imagery. By its singular situation, the inhabitants enjoy a perpetual source of health, and very rarely is medical assistance requisite; yet the prevailing complaint, as I am told, is an ague. The salubrity of the sea-air is acknowledged by thousands, who are continually resorting to the sea-coasts and professed watering-places. That the air, impregnated with saline particles, braces up the nerves, is evident to every person. The same cause may operate upon the vegetative kingdom; but, whether a warm climate lengthens out the existence of human nature more than a piercing cold region, I look upon as a matter of chance.

Tho. de Camoys*, LXV. 1072, was a baron of great distinction, and of an antient family, who claimed their descent from Ralph de Camoys, a powerful nobleman in the reign of Henry III. The first mention which is made of this Thomas by our public records is in 1374, when he obtained the king's charter for a market every week, on Saturdays, at his manor of Bradwater, in Sussex, as well as a fair on the eve, day, and morrow, as the charter expresses it, after the feast of St. Barnabas. In 1377, upon the accession of Richard II. he served that monarch in his fleet at sea, being in the retinue of William lord Latimer; and, two years afterwards, was in the expedition made into France. In 1384, he was elected knight of the shire for Surrey; and, in the parliament then held, was discharged from his attendance, being a banneret. In 1386, he was again in the wars of France; and in the subsequent year attended the duke of Lancaster (then king of Castile and Leon) in his expedition against Spain. In 1388, he once more served in the wars in France; and in the same year obtained a grant of another fair at Bradwater upon the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of St. Luke. It seems he was a great favourite of King Richard, and on this account was removed from court by those barons who pretended to rectify public grievances. But, on their deposing the unfortunate king, the face of affairs wore a very different appearance; and we find that, in 1406, he was, by Henry IV. named as a commissioner, with Henry, bishop of Winchester, and others, to treat with the French. We learn nothing farther of his transactions during this reign; yet, in 1416, he crossed over into France, and was constrained to serve the king there (Henry V.) for a quarter of a year, with two knights, 27 men at arms, and 60 archers. It appears he remained there the following year. This potent baron had summons to parliament from 7 Richard II. till 8 Henry V. inclusive, having performed feats of arms which procured him the esteem of the different monarchs he served under. He died 14.. seised of the castle of Portchester, with the borough and manor of Woodcton, in the county of Hants; of the manors of Bradwater, Akkesborne, Bercome, Tratton, otherwise Tradlington (now Trotton, where he lived), Fyning, Fingl', Dudeling, and Deinford, in the county of Sussex; of Whelton and Great Milton, in the county of Oxford; and of the manor of Stow Bedon, in the county of Norfolk; leaving Hugh Camoys, his cousin, heir. I am unable to trace the place of this baron's residence; but, from many reasons, imagine it to have been

* See Dugd. Baron. vol. I. p. 768, ed. 1675.

been on a beautiful situation a few hundred yards South-east of Trotton church, and just above the bridge. In this place, a few years ago, was an antient building, and I am inclined to think it the Lord Camoys's house.

John de Bekon, LXV. 994, was a nobleman who attended Edward I. in his wars with Scotland: and in many deeds, charters, &c. of that king, a witness. This is all I am able to learn.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

THE list, now sent, of different Dissenting congregations in London and its neighbourhood, is very much at your service: it will, I am persuaded, be found tolerably correct.

A CONSTANT READER.

INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS.

New-court, Carey-street, Mr. Richard Winter; Fetter-lane, Dr. Davies; Hare-court, Aldersgate-street, Mr. Webb; London-wall, Mr. Towle; Broad-street, Moorfields, Dr. Stafford; White's row, Spitalfields, Mr. Goode; Eastcheap, Mr. Clayton; New Gravel-lane, Wapping, Mr. N. Hill; East Smithfield, Mr. J. Knight; Steyning-lane, Wood-street, Mr. Brookshank; Pinners-hall, Broad street, Mr. Crole; Redcross-street, Mr. Moore; Barbican, Mr. Towers; Jewin-street, Mr. Timothy Priestley; Stepney, Mr. Ford, late Brewer; Union-street, Borough, Mr. Humphreys; Collier's rents, Borough, Mr. Knight; Camomile-street, Mr. Reynolds; Jamaica-row, Rotherhithe, Mr. Townsend; Chapel-street, Soho, Mr. Stollery; Bethnal-green, Mr. Kello; Islington, Mr. Jennings; Kensington, Dr. Lake; Pavement, Moorfields, Mr. Wall; Hoxton, Mr. Simpson; Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, Mr. Beck; Lothbury, Mr. Barber; Newington Butts, Mr. Bradbury; Deptford, Mr. Barker; Hammersmith, Mr. W. Humphreys.

BAPTISTS.

Stora-street, Bedford-square, Mr. Martin; Eagle-street, Holbourn, Mr. Smith; Wild-street, late Dr. Stennett; Goodman's fields, Mr. Booth; Maze-pond, Borough, Mr. Dore; Tooley-street, Dr. Rippon; Unicorn-yard, Tooley-street, Mr. Hutchins; Tooley-street, Mr. Button; Green-walk, Blackfriers-road, Mr. Upton; Devonshire-square, Mr. Thomas; Mill-yard, Minories, Mr. Tim. Thomas; Cripplegate, Mr. Burnside; Blandford-street, Manchester-square, Dr. Jenkins; Church-street, Whitechapel, Mr. D. Taylor; Worship-street, Moorfields, Mr. Evans; Fetter-lane, Mr. Austin; Walworth, late Mr. Swain.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANS.

Swallow-street, Dr. Trotter; Peter-street, Soho, Mr. Todd; London-wall, Dr. Hunter; Crown-court, Covent-garden, Mr. Stevens; Artillery-street, Spitalfields, Mr. Love; East Smithfield, Mr. Rutledge.

SECEDERS.

Well-str. Oxford-str. Mr. Waugh; Bow-lane, Mr. Jerment; Miles's-lane, Cannon-street, Mr. Easton.

ENGLISH PRESBYTERIANS.

Prince's street, Westminster, Mr. Jervis, late Dr. Kippis; Salters-hall, Cannon-street, morning, Mr. Robert Winter, afternoon, Mr. Worthington; Carter-lane, city, Mr. Taylor; Alie-street, Goodmans-fields, Mr. Morgan; Leather-lane, Holbourn, Mr. Butcher; Monkwell-street, Mr. Lindsay; Effex-street, Strand, Dr. Disney; Hanover-street, Long-acre, morning, Mr. Worthington, afternon, Mr. Rob. Winter; Clapham, Mr. Urwick; Hackney, Mr. Belsham; Hackney, Mr. Palmer; Stoke Newington, Dr. Towers.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

SEVERAL of your correspondents have given us their sentiments in favour of the Curates bill; and, in some cases, I confess, it might have a laudable effect. But there are circumstances in which it may be productive of great hardships. Above half the livings in the kingdom do not separately amount to 100l. a year; and many of them are not worth 50l. When this is the case, it is a gross and injurious partiality to make the curate the only object of consideration. Let us suppose, what is a very common case, that a clergyman of learning and merit, at an advanced age, has obtained nothing more in the Church than a benefice of 100l. a year. In a short time, want of health, or the natural infirmities of age, hinder him from attending to his parochial duty, and he is obliged to employ a curate. Out of this small income must he be compelled to allow his assistant, 70l. or even 60l. a year? Is this consistent with equity and humanity? Or can such a requisition be attended with honour and advantage to the clerical profession?

When

When this unfortunate incumbent has paid his curate, and proper deductions are made for the expence of collecting his tithes; for claims on the poor, which his benevolence will not suffer him to demand; for bad debts, procurations, synodals, taxes, first-fruits, tenths, insurance, repairs, and various other contingencies, what a MISERABLE PITTANCE will remain for the support of himself and his family under the increasing debilities of old age!

In the mean time, his curate, a young man of 24, without any incumbrance, comes into the Church, and, by the authority of the late act, demands the greatest share of the vicarage; that is, he claims 60, 70, or 80l. a year, and the vicar must be content with less than 30l. If this is not a hardship, there is no such thing in nature. The grievance is still more to be lamented, when this additional stipend happens to be taken from learning, merit, and long services, and bestowed on ignorance, levity, and dissipation; on a young man who has slumbered a few years in the lap of his Alma Mater, and entered into holy orders with no other views than the hopes of enjoying an easy and honourable situation in the Church: or, what is equally despicable, with no other qualifications than those of a schoolboy. There is many a young academick, I confess, who may hereafter be an honour to his profession; but, at the same time, it must be allowed that, in this licentious and pleasure-loving age, such characters are not the most numerous. It was formerly thought necessary that a clergyman should be well versed in classical, historical, biblical, and theological, learning; but, at present, these preparatory studies are neglected and exploded. Books of real erudition are no longer in request. A Polyglott, the Septuagint, the Fathers, the Sacred Criticks, the Ecclesiastical Historians, and even the superior classicks, are not to be seen in the libraries of our young divines. Their literary collections consist of plays, novels, poems, miscellaneous essays, or, at best, the evidences of Christianity in *epitome*, and a few volumes of fashionable discourses for the use of the pulpit, with other light summer reading. The booksellers at Oxford, at Cambridge, in London, and other places, can bear ample testimony to the truth of these observations.

But we will suppose, that the rector, or the vicar, is a man of inferior abilities, or that he has outlived his faculties, and that his curate is an excellent scholar. In the first place, we should remember, that the rector, or the vicar, in the days of his infirmity ought not to be *starved*. In the next place, it is easy for an excellent scholar, in the vigour of youth, to increase the income of a moderate curacy without oppressing an aged incumbent. Instead of going to the theatre, a horse-race, a card-table, or a ball, he may employ his leisure-hours in a school, in the tuition of youth, or in works of genius, in publications of various kinds. Here is an extensive and an honourable employment. In this manner the greatest men, who have immortalized their names by their excellent writings, have begun their career of glory. It may likewise be observed that, with such an exertion of his abilities, temperance and frugality will enable a young clergyman to live with more credit on a small annual stipend, than he can on 1000l. a year, if he pays no attention to those virtues, and spends the time, which is not devoted to his curacy, in useless amusements or idler follies.

I therefore conclude that, by the late act, a provision will frequently be made for indolent and illiterate coxcombs at their first entrance into the Church, to the unjust and intolerable oppression of many a learned and worthy man, who is struggling under the infirmities of old age, with a family and an income, which, in better days, before this additional requisition, was by no means sufficient to support a respectable character.

These considerations are, in my opinion, so important, and the real income of many rectors and vicars so diminutive, that the governors of the church cannot be too cautious in the augmentation of curacies. The following lines on this subject were written by one of the minor poets of Utopia; but, I am persuaded, are not applicable to any of our present ecclesiastical rulers. However, as it is possible they may be applicable, in the course of the next century, take them as they are;

On the Augmentation of Curacies to 70l. or 85l. a Year.

Our good Diocesan, by law,
Promotes hi young Divines,
But his Incumbents, old and poor,
To Providence consigns.

Proceed, my Lord, your care extend,
And make the scheme complete;
You'll find your Curates at the PLAY,
Your Vicars in the FLEET *.

Yours, &c. EUSEBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 9.

I FEEL myself encouraged, by your admission of my conjectures on the signs of the times, p. 566, to offer a few more, which may lead the attentive and serious reader to trace the "*taking away of the daily sacrifice*" to the total suppression of all public and established religious worship, by the late decree of the Convention, in Holland. "*Arms*," says the prophet Daniel, xi. 31, *shall stand on his part* (i. e. his arms shall prevail), *and they shall pollute the sanctuary of strength* (other passages in Scripture teach us not to confine this to the "temple, so called by reason of its fortification,") *and shall take away the daily sacrifice, and they shall place the abomination that maketh desolate.*" However these characters may apply to Antiochus, though certainly in a very limited sense, they have a more general, and perhaps double, application to what is now doing in Europe. It is observable that our Lord, who borrows the *abomination of desolation* from the Jewish prophet, says nothing of the *daily sacrifice* being taken away; perhaps considering it a Jewish rite or type, which would necessarily be done away by his dispensation; whereas the abomination of desolation was equally hostile to the Christian and Jewish dispensation. But, let us hear how Daniel proceeds. "*Such as do wickedly against the Covenant shall be corrupt by flatteries.*" See also ver. 34, 35: "*Now when they shall fall they shall be holpen with a little help: but many shall cleave to them with flatteries. And some of them of understanding shall fall to try them, and to purge, and to make them white, even to the time of the end: because it is yet for a time appointed.*" How expressive of the constitutional prelates and priests of France! "If," says bishop Newton, II. 140, "it may be said of Antiochus, that he *corrupted* many by *flatteries*, by rewards and promises, to forsake the holy covenant, and to conform to the religion of the Greeks; yet it cannot be properly said that the Maccabees, or any of the devout Jews of their time, did instruct many, and make many proselytes to their religion; neither did the persecution which Antiochus raised against the Jews last *many days*, or years according to the prophetic style; for, it lasted only for a few years;" therefore this must be applied to the Christian Jews and the Christian church persecuted by the Roman emperors. Admitting this primary sense of the prophecy, it does not at all invalidate the secondary, now suggested.

If fear be, as some suppose, the principle of human actions, is it not better that it should be a fear of God than of men? or, is there no difference between that religious impression, now nicknamed superstition, which makes man afraid of his merciful Creator, and that dread of the guillotine which makes him tremble under a fellow-tyrant?

But, to proceed with the prophecy, it is said, ver. 36, that "*the king shall do according to his will, and he shall exalt himself, and magnify himself above every god, and shall speak marvellous things against the God of gods, and shall prosper till the indignation be accomplished: for that that is determined shall be done.*" By *king* is here meant *power*, under whatever denomination; and the denuntiation is awful, that the power shall be a scourge of divine appointment, and for a limited time. Daniel goes on, "*Neither shall he regard the god of his fathers, nor the desire of women, nor regard any god, for he shall magnify himself above all.*" *The God of our Fathers* is the distinguishing character and attribute of the true supreme God throughout Scripture. He is here totally rejected, and "*the man of sin, the son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, shewing himself that he is God,*" is the most exact and explicit description by the Apostle, 2 Thess. ii. 3, 4, of the power set forth by the prophet. One almost wonders that a prince of so momentary existence as Antiochus should be the person pitched on as alluded to in these descriptions, and not a power so admirably pointed by them as the present domineering French republick.

* A prison for debtors.

lick. But thus it is that events explain prophecies; and we must live to see them fulfilled in order to understand them. The character of not regarding the desire of women is another clear mark of French republicanism, setting the sacred institution of marriage at nought, making it subservient to the basest purposes, and encouraging divorces; in short, subverting the fundamental principles of morality as well as of religion. So bishop Newton understands it; "neglecting and discouraging marriage," II. 154; and he acknowledges that this part of the prophecy cannot apply to Antiochus, but to some of the Christian Roman emperors.

The next trait, ver. 38, having been already noticed, it is time to conclude this new explanation; which abler observers of the signs of the times may, perchance, be led to improve on.

Yours, &c. CHRISTICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Red-Lion-Passage, Fleet-street, Aug.* 1.

MAY it not be a reasonable conjecture, that all the various substances which have fallen from the atmosphere, in latter as well as in former times, are nothing more than the sands, and other contents, found at the bottom of lakes and large rivers, and from the shores of the sea, *naturally* produced by the powerful influence or the attraction of the clouds? It is but a trite observation to say, that the clouds make frequent visits to the waters of the earth, from which they usually carry away large quantities of that element, and with it, no doubt, the substances (even with some of the fish *) which form the beds, in proportion to the heat of the weather, and the depth of those waters which the clouds, when they fall, happen to attach upon. It is as self-evident, that the streams which ascend with the clouds are sometimes clear as crystal, at other times thick and muddy. When the latter is the case, then it is that these substances may be concreted; and, by some extraordinary concussion in the atmosphere, return to the earth. But one fact is worth fifty opinions. Two pieces, belonging to a concretion of this sort, have been in my possession since the year 1779, which actually descended, in a loud peal of thunder, upon a meadow, situate at Pettifwood, co. Westmeath, in the kingdom of Ireland *. The size and form of this cake, as nearly as any thing I can compare it to, is that of a *twopenny heart-cake*, supposing all the parts were together. The two pieces of the cake I am describing weigh three ounces and a half, and, I suppose, form two thirds of the whole. Be the composition of this stone what else it may, it has been adjudged to be neither fossil, pyrite, nor petrifaction; like sand, it is gritty and tasteless; and, I doubt not, were it put into water, it would dissolve, and spread to the bottom of its own proper natural element; in short, it is not any mineral substance, nor is it similar to any stone known in the country; it is, as before stated, nothing more than a cake of concreted sand, containing small particles of white sparkling shells, the same as is to be found on the shores and beds of the lakes near which it descended †. I was

* Should fish, or other marine substances, be discovered, petrified in quarries, &c. it would be no very hard matter to account for such petrifactions upon my idea of their rise and fall into and from the atmosphere. Should they fall upon the earth, and remain unbedded, no doubt but they would entirely waste away; on the contrary, should they be immersed within rocks, quarries, or hardened sand, they might remain perfect in shape and substance for ages.

* See Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 201. Pettifwood is so called from John Pettit, who, by an old map of Ireland, appears to have been a *proscribed* proprietor of lands of 40 miles extent, in a strait line, viz. from Pettifwood, through Westmeath and Longford, and part of the county of Roscommon. Upon this hill of Pettifwood, and one opposite, called Rathconel, was fought a very famous battle, immediately previous to that of Clontarf, 1014, which terminated the contest between the Irish and the Danes, the latter of whom were here also defeated. See Sir Henry Piers's History of Westmeath, published by Vallancey, 8vo.

† The extensive lakes Engel and Sewell, near Mullingar, whose shores are inhabited by families of the first rank in the kingdom, viz. earl Belvidere, and the whole family of the Rochforts; Mr. Lyons; Sir John Blaquiere; Sir Richard Levinge; Mr. Judge; Mr. Reynolds; and a numerous gentry; who could all testify to the similarity of the substances here insisted on, were they to view that which I am describing. For a curious and interesting description of these lakes, see Vallancey's work, before quoted.

not

not a moment at a loss to guess whence came this phænomenon, from observations previously made of the working of the clouds, which to me and my family was a frequent topic of contemplative and conversable amusement. The sports of the clouds are scenes, the first, in my mind, among the *sublime and beautiful*. Like the wary seafowl, they gradually descend, hover over the water, rise and descend again and again, until duly prepared; then dart, and seize upon their prey. Having quenched their thirst from the lakes, their reascension is marked, between wind and water, with a most brilliant transparency. I never beheld in nature an object sufficiently grand (except the comet of 1769) with which to compare this scene, produced by the occasional visits, the wanton and playful festivities of the clouds upon the lakes.

At the instant this rude lump descended, our little village was enveloped with the fumes of sulphur, which continued about six minutes. To its descent five witnesses are now living; three of whom reside in London. It lighted upon the wooden part of a harness, called a straddle, belonging to a filly drawing manure to a meadow, and broke into three pieces. At the same instant the affrighted beast fell to the earth, under her load; as did the two equally affrighted gossoons (boys), the drivers, who, in *good Irish*, came crying to me, with two pieces of the stone, declaring that themselves and the filly were all *murdered by this thunderbolt*; none of whom, however, received the least injury. The two pieces, when I received them, after the *resurrection* of the boys, were warm as milk just from the cow; whence it may naturally be concluded, that the same came from a scorching atmosphere, and pretty well accounts for the outside of it, in its formation, and during its stay there, having been singed to a *cinnish brown*, whereas internally it is of a silver white, exactly like the materials whence it originated, supposing my conjecture a fact.

I am the more inclined to think I am not very far from the truth, and that my conjecture may make a favourable impression; first, because I never related this natural event, but shewed the concreted substance to any persons (which I should not have done but that the subject was now agitating) however unbelieving before, and who have ever treated this subject with the utmost ridicule that can be imagined, but such persons have been brought to acknowledge, that, at least, they had formed *too hasty an opinion*. Now, Mr. Urban, as your Magazine is read, I suppose, by at least 50,000 persons in the course of a twelvemonth, allowing upon an average twelve persons to read or inspect the contents of each number, and you should be equally successful, it is impossible to estimate with precision the number of converts you may make from among the unbelieving multitude. Secondly, an account is now before the publick, which, although enveloped with some doubt as to the *original* cause of the phænomenon, yet gives a number of instances of descent, in various parts of the world, and at various periods; I mean the account of Professor SOLDANI, whose conclusions rather favour my conjecture. "These stones," says the Professor, "are *generated* in the air by a combination of mineral substances, which had arisen, *some how or other*, as exhalations from the earth." See Mr. King's pamphlet "On Stones falling from the Clouds;" p. 21.

Mr. King himself, in the same pamphlet, p. 31, appears to treat the phænomenon as originating from a *supernatural* cause. "If such things be," says Mr. King, "what has often come to pass according to what is commonly called the *usual course of Nature*, they may most *undoubtedly* henceforth be believed to have been brought to pass on an *extraordinary* occasion; and, in a still more *tremendous* manner, *by the immediate fiat of the Almighty*." In reply to Mr. King's conclusion, I need only remark that *supernatural* philosophy, like *supernatural* grace, is rather of an intoxicating nature; both may tickle the fancy without convincing the understanding of mankind in general; I humbly presume it will be safer to argue concerning atmospherical phænomena from natural causes than from supernatural. Were we to try all the concreted substances that have fallen, of which we have any account, by the rules with which I have judged my own; *perhaps*, every one of them may be explained upon self-evident principles, and the doctrine of these concretions being occasioned by supernatural causes, or even by the deluge, must, in that case, entirely vanish. Nor, as Mr. Professor Soldani would have us believe,

believe, that they originate, "*some how or other*, as exhalations from the earth;" but, on the contrary, are found to be solid substances *concreted*, not *generated*, or begotten of vapour, or out of nothing.

With regard to the stone said to have fallen lately in Yorkshire, I see nothing in its composition that may not be tried upon my principle. The soil, about the spot where it fell, is chalky; the beds of the neighbouring waters may be the same, or chalk mixed with clay of a blackish colour; or there are, probably, coal-mines not far distant; these together will produce the colour of the stone *internally*, which is a very light grey, although its external appearance is as black and as smooth as wrought ebony. But, to account for its form and size may not be so easy a task; this must be the work of time, and of wiser heads than mine is; and, as Captain Topham well observes, "must be left to the philosophers *."

The stone, of which Topham has given a narrative, weighs 56lb. has a flat and as firm a bottom as a half-hundred weight; and is of the size, and nearly the shape, of a quartern loaf. It is of a tougher composition than mine, but this difference may be accounted for by the difference of soil. Captain Topham's is, however, full of cracks and crevices, and would separate with the point of a knife; it is also impregnated with a few particles of ore. My concretion could not contain ore; it being well known there are no mines, but a few of coal, in Ireland, and those are far distant from the place where it descended. I am not without hope, that, upon a farther investigation by the learned, my cake and Captain Topham's loaf will be found to have both been baked in the same stupendous oven, according *to the due course of Nature*. W. BINGLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Blackpool, Sept.* 19.

IN one of my morning rides from this bathing-place I stopped at the small village of Hambleton, to see what the church afforded worthy of observation. I found a plain neat monument, sacred to the memory of a Mr. Ramsden, of Halifax, who, it seems, died about two years ago in early life, inscribed with the following beautiful lines. JAMES WALTERS.

Affliction's daughters saw this flow'r decay,
And mourn'd the loss of fragrance, change of hue;
'Twas strange! in spite of care it pin'd away,
No art its head cou'd rear, its bloom renew.

Affliction's daughters, know, this flow'r decay'd,
[skies
And met no loss from death; beneath our
Not half its hues or fragrance were display'd;
By death it gain'd the bloom of Paradise.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

AFTER having been more than forty years a Reader of your Magazine, and above half that time an occasional Scribbler in it; I confess I look back on your volumes with astonishment, at the adroitness with which you have so long contrived to accommodate every species of useful knowledge and literary research; I repeat the word *astonishment*, when, recollecting the well-known fable, I consider the difficulty, not to say the impossibility, of exactly hitting every taste. Yet you have so happily blended the *utile dulci*, that fastidious indeed must be the man whom your monthly garland fails—*prodesse et delectare*. But, if I were to single out the department in which you are more particularly unrivalled, I should name without hesitation the pages which are devoted to preserve the memory of the Worthy and Ingenious of every denomination; for here, Mr. Urban, the most violent Separatist must allow you the credit of strict impartiality: however freely your sentiments may be declared of the living, you *war not with the dead*, but give to every *good* man the eulogy he deserves. To assist in a small degree this desirable end, I am happy in being able to send for your use two original portraits (*plate II*); the one of an Artist whose memory will live as long as some of the best-printed books of the present age shall endure (and none has any age hitherto produced superior to many which have been lately printed from the types of Mr. JACKSON); to whose character you have done justice, and no more than justice, in vol. LXII. p. 92. The other is the excellent young Painter, Mr. WEBSTER, whose death is recorded in your last, p. 702; and to whose amiable disposition, as well as superior talents, let me add the feeble testimony of M. GREEN.

A RAM-

* "The stone which fell near Wold-cottage might have been the effects of ashes flung out of Hecla, and wafted to England." King's Pamphlet, p. 22.

JOSEPH JACKSON, LETTER FOUNDER, DIED JAN.Y 14.th 1792.

JOSEPH WEBSTER, PAINTER, DIED JULY 6.th 1796.

A RAMBLE ON DARTMOOR.

(Concluded from p. 547.)

MANY have been the opinions in reſpect to the moſt beneficial and productive articles to be cultivated and grown on the Moor; to me the moſt probable is the planting and propagating the various ſpecies of firs, and other hardy trees. Theſe, provided particular ſpots were appropriated for that purpoſe, where the depth of vegetative earth can be found ſufficient, may, in courſe of time, anſwer ſome good end, provided they were planted young and thick, and properly ſheltered till they arrived at ſome bigneſs, after which they would ſhelter themſelves. It is far from being unlikely that, in ſome future age, there may be vegetables imported, or diſcovered, ſuited to the ſoil and ſituation of the moors, which may render them as valuable as any part of the in-country. There are many plants which are only found in mooriſh grounds, and ſeem to attain their greateſt perfection, in ſome reſpects, from even the poverty of the ſoil. Of this we have a ſtrong inſtance in the whortle-buſhes, which, if cultivated in rich ground, will indeed flouriſh more in ſtalk and leaf, but bear little or no fruit: therefore, if it ſhould be hereafter diſcovered that any vegetable, ſuited to the moors, ſhould be found fit either for medicine or dying, or any other beneficial purpoſe, it is obvious that the value of ſuch lands as are beſt adapted to produce it muſt riſe in proportion.

The incloſing and cultivating of Dartmoor will evidently never take place, unleſs it ſhould be proved, or ſuppoſed, conducive to the intereſt of the proprietor; but, conſidered in a more enlarged point of view, it ſeems rather doubtful how far it would be of public or general benefit, at leaſt as to thoſe parts which produce blackwood, or turf, for burning. The ſcarcity of fuel has been, and ſtill continues, a ſerious inconvenience in moſt parts of the country. The farmers find it very difficult, notwithſtanding the ſeverity of the laws, to prevent their hedges and young ſappling timber from being plundered and cut down by the poor claſs of people, who cannot afford to buy; and the evil ſeems to be increaſing from the enormous price of firewood. Every circumſtance, therefore, which leſſens the ſupply of fuel of any kind muſt add to the inconvenience. It may be alleged, that the ſupply which would ariſe from planting the moor with wood would be an equivalent for what is loſt in turf and blackwood; but I am of an opinion, that theſe ſpots producing ſome will always remain on account of their ſoftneſs and ſponginеſs, being incapable from that reaſon of ſupporting any vegetable of a large growth. Suppoſing it otherwiſe, and that theſe ſpots were planted on, the doubtfulneſs of the equivalency is very great: it muſt be many years from the cutting ere another could take place to produce the ſupply neceſſary. At preſent the turf and blackwood (eſpecially the latter), which ſeems to be of a renewing quality, and inexhauſtible, are articles which the poorer inhabitants of the Foreſt could not live without, and are even found of great ſervice, at the diſtance of many miles around, even to people of good circumſtances; and, as the ſcarcity of other fuel increaſes, it is highly probable that blackwood may be of yet more extenſive uſe. The rage for improvement of poor lands ſeems of late to have been carried too far; and inſtances are not wanting of furze-brakes in particular being cleared and grubbed up, and, in the courſe of a few ſeaſons, ſuffered to return to their priſtine form (furze-brakes) again, the proprietors finding it, all circumſtances conſidered, more for their advantage and intereſt.

It ſeems to be the intention of Nature (which delights in variety) that ſome ſpots ſhould be appropriated to one purpoſe, and ſome to another; and, though the produce of ſome may not bear ſo high a price as that of others, yet, if it is a neceſſary of life, it cannot in one ſenſe be conſidered as leſs valuable, neither have the proprietors any reaſon for complaint; for, though they might not be able to render ſuch lands as profitable *per* acre as ſome others, yet it muſt be conſidered they were acquired at a proportionably lower rate. It appears alſo to be the deſign of Providence, that ſome things, though ſtrictly private property, ſhould, in a certain degree, be enjoyed in common, and conduce to the accommodation of mankind in general. The ſelf-intereſt of individuals has indeed of late years very much diſpoſed them to curtail theſe accommodations: and, in ſome

ſome inſtances (humanly ſpeaking), with ſucceſs. But it is much to be doubted whether in others the real balance may not be againſt them; and certain it is, that ſome (perhaps very juſtifiable) improvements have been undertaken, and, after conſiderable expence, abandoned. A remarkable ſcheme of this kind is now going on at the public charge; warrantable, perhaps, in point of ſtrict right, but greatly to the diminution of the pleaſure and convenience (not to ſay the healthfulneſs) of a large and populous town (Plymouth Dock). The applicability of Antony's oration at the funeral of Cæſar, and the effect it had on the populace, is here very ſtriking:

"Moreover, he hath left you all his walks, his private arbours, and new-planted orchards, on that ſide of the Tiber; he hath left them to you and your heirs for ever; *common pleaſures*, to walk abroad and recreate yourſelves. Here was a Cæſar! When comes ſuch another!"

Its farther effects on the hearers will be fully ſeen by referring to the Julius Cæſar of Shakſpeare.

The incloſing the Moor may probably not ſtand ſo much in the ſame predicament; but great ſkill and prudence will be neceſſary in the conducting of it without even palpable injuſtice to ſome or other who have a legal right of common there.

A nominal compenſation would doubtleſs be appointed; but, conſidering the trouble and expence, probably, of proving the claim, and other circumſtances, it is greatly to be doubted whether ſuch compenſation would be any thing near an equivalent for the former rights.

It is very remarkable, that moſt improvers of barren lands unfortunately and uniformly ſplit on the ſame rock, all their efforts tending entirely to raiſe a crop of corn. If this can be done, they are ſatisfied; though this method only renders the beggar more beggarly; for, the vegetative quality of the earth is by this means entirely exhauſted at once; and we find theſe improvers, after a ſeaſon or two, glad to ſuffer their new-acquired tillage-ground to return to their priſtine ſtate. Now, it is probable, had theſe ſpots of land been manured by a courſe of huſbandry totally the reverſe, there is no doubt but they would have anſwered; for, we cannot allow an idea to the contrary, but that the improver inſpected his ſoil, and had ſome reaſon to be ſatisfied therewith, ere he attempted his improvements. It appears clearly to me, that the firſt attempt on any improvements of this kind ſhould be to procure good paſturage; and, for that purpoſe, after grubbing up the barren ſpot, and paring and burning it, let the firſt attempt be at a crop of turnips, which, in the firſt inſtance, will prove of great uſe during the winter-ſeaſon; then fold and eat the crop with ſheep, which will enrich rather than impoveriſh; then ſow graſs-ſeeds, but not confine himſelf to any particular ſpecies: let him conſider the nature of his ſoil, and the vegetable adapted to it, whether clover, hever, lucern, ſanfoin, or any other natural or artificial graſſes; and I am of opinion, by theſe means, moſt improvable ſpots will, by a courſe of good huſbandry, arrive at perfection, and, at a future time, a crop of corn will be always in the improver's power; for, we well know, wherever can be procured a good crop of graſs, a crop of good corn will always follow. Thus, let corn-crops be the laſt to be followed, and never enter the head of improving gentlemen, unleſs there ſhould be an abſolute neceſſity. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Whitburn, Aug.* 27.

THE general regard you pay to all literary remarks and uſeful projects has induced me to ſolicit the inſertion of this letter, with the hope that it may meet the attention and farther conſideration of your botanical readers. Having obſerved that ſeveral very common, and ſome few rare, plants, arranged in the Britiſh *Floras*, are merely eſteemed naturalized ſpecies, I lately collected, from every ſource I had the opportunity to apply to, a few teſtimonies, which, collectively, prove ſome of theſe ſuſpected plants to be really natives. Theſe authorities are now tranſmitted to you, together with a liſt of the ſpecies for which I have not been able to procure any teſtimony, truſting that ſome more experienced Botaniſt will favour me by ſupplying the deficiency.

Galanthus nivalis. In addition to a former teſtimony in your Magazine, p. 469. reſpecting this plant, I am happy in adducing that of Mr. Robſon, of Darlington, who, in the liſt ſubjoined to the third volume of Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Durham, mentions

tions his having found it on the banks of the Tees, about Blackwell and Conniscliffe, in situations which do not admit of its being the outcast of gardens. And Mr. Dawson informs me, that it grows in Burgh church-yard, in Suffolk, which is at a considerable distance both from the village or any garden.

Narcissus poeticus, though very rare, is undoubtedly a native. Mr. Jacob Rayer gathered this *bifloras* (both which are given in Sowerby's Eng. Bot. tab. 275, 6, as English plants) on a rabbit-warren at Shorne, between Gravesend and Rochester; and Mr. Rose, formerly of Norwich, found it at Wood-Bastwick and other places in Norfolk.

Tulipa sylvestris was first given as a naturalized species in tab. 63 of Eng. Bot; but, having been found by Mr. Rose and by Dr. Smith in a chalk-pit near Norwich, as likewise by Mr. Matthew in another near Bury, may surely now be ranked as a real native.

Ornithogalum umbellatum, Fritillaria meleagris, and *Polygonum fagopyrum*, have been all found in places of undisputed wildness by Mr. Relhan.

Valeriana rubra,	*Myosotis Germanica*,
Phalaris canariensis,	*Teucrium chamædrys*,
Borago officinalis?	*Antirrhinum cymbalaria*,
Datura stramonium,	——— *majus?*
Ribes rubrum,	*Iberis amara*,
Tordylium officinale,	*Isatis tinctoria*,
Scandix odorata,	*Medicago sativa*,
Carum carui,	*Fagus castanea*,
Staphylea pinnata,	*Pinus picea*,
Dianthus caryophyllus,	—— *abies?*

I have frequently found the *Borage* and *Snapdragon* in places where I conceive they must have grown naturally; and Mr. Robson remarks, that the *Red Currant* grows very commonly by the Tees.

Permit me now, Mr. Urban, to specify a hint, which the inconvenience arising from the want of an accurate pocket *Flora* has suggested to my mind. The plan I shall propose has certainly been anticipated, in a degree, in the second volume of Dr. Berkenhout's *Synopsis* of the natural history of this country; but, as the Linnean specific characters in that work are wholly omitted, and the descriptions substituted for them in general too superficial, the utility of a new work on a similar plan, though on a more scientific construction, will not in the least be superseded by it. I propose one that will comprize, in an octavo volume, and within the compass of 450 pages of small letter-press on a thin paper, a very faithful and concise history of British plants, and, from its convenient size, form an excellent manual for herbarizing or travelling. To each plant should be annexed a short description, exclusive of the essential and specific characters, in Latin. As a specimen of the plan, and by way of trial, I subjoin a description of the *Athamanta libanotis*.

ATHAMANTA. *Gen. Plant.* 338.

Fructus ovato-oblongus, striatus.

Petala inflexa emarginata.

Libanotis. A. *foliis bipinnatis planis, umbella hemisphærica, seminibus hirsutis.*

Mountain stone parsley, Aug. Sept. P. in dry pastures. *Scarce.*

Radix acris, conicus vertice barbato. *Caulis* fere subbipedalis, sulcatus, et summo parum flexuosus. *Folia* bipinnata: *foliolis* cuneatis pinnatim incisis supra glabra, subtus pallida, obscurè pilosa. *Umbellæ* plures, erectæ, albæ. *Involucra* polyphylla. *Involucella* pluribus foliolis umbellulas æquantia.

The description being in this, as well as all other *plantæ rariores et obscuræ*, necessarily longer than usual, I shall add another specimen descriptive of a more familiar species.

VIOLA. *Gen. Plant.* 1007.

Calyx 5 phyllus. *Cor.* 5 petala, irregularis postice cornuta. *Caps.* supera, 3 valvis, unilocularis.

Odorata. V. *acaulis foliis cordatis, floribus reptantibus.*

Sweet violet, Mar. Apr. P. in woods and hedges.

Folia subtus pubescentia. *Pedunculi* radicales, supra bracteas sulcati.

Corolla purpurea, vel rarius alba, petalo cornuto emarginato.

With this rough sketch of my plan I close; leaving the execution of it, on more improved principles, for abler hands than those of J. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Kingston, Jamaica, June* 30.

I AM sorry to observe so much of your useful Publication occupied by a certain class of no very natural philosophers in their different hypotheses respecting the winter retreats of the Swallow; some of those profound thinkers expressing a belief that they lie dormant in caves and coal-pits; while others, of more capacious credulity, endeavour to persuade us that these

these birds are subject to annual resurrections from the bottoms of lakes and ponds. It will certainly afford great satisfaction to many of your readers to hear these ingenious men account for the continuance of the circulation of the blood through the lungs of the feathered race during their winter immersion, as the art of keeping alive an animal under water, who owes its usual continuance in life to a free use of atmospheric air, will be a greater discovery, and more flattering to science, than all the wonders of modern philosophy.

It may be agreeable to the Naturalist to learn that, in the months of November, December, January, and February, in each year, we have a regular visit of millions of the Swallow family, not one of whom is to be seen here at any other season of the year.

Yours, &c. A NATURALIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 1.

RIDING this morning across the well-cultivated farm of Mr. Wilkin, at Bowthorpe, near Norwich, I was struck with a remarkable deviation from the usual œconomy of Nature in the appearance of a crow, whose plumage was entirely of a greyish colour, very nearly approaching to a white.

It was on the ground with two other crows of the common feather pecking amongst turnips; and, seeing it at first from a distance, I supposed it to be a sea-gull; from every kind of which, however, on a very near approach, I perceived it to be totally unlike in size, shape, beak, legs, &c. and to be actually of the same species with its two companions.

They took wing at length together; and, flying a little way before me, again alighted in the same field, allowing me time for a second, and even a third, examination, to remove any doubts, if such had remained upon my mind.

As birds of this species are said to confine themselves within a small extent of country, many persons, probably, in the neighbourhood of Bowthorpe, not inattentive to the works of Nature, will have noticed so uncommon a phænomenon. In the mean time, Sir, you may depend on the veracity of the above account; and, if you think it worthy of a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, you may please to insert it, to elicit a confirmation of the real existence of this truly *rara avis*. Yours, &c. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 8.

BEING as adverse to the leveling system of modern France as any person can be, I am always sorry to see any attempt to prove that their nefarious bloody practices are foretold in Holy Writ. Though those writers, who have endeavoured so to appropriate prophecies of Scripture, have generally chosen such passages as, in the close, portend their destruction and annihilation; yet, is it not giving some degree of sanction to those enormities (which appear to have no other object than the utter extinction of the sacred rights of God and man), to allow any one to suppose that they are acting according to a decreed plan, and, consequently, forced by an irresistible necessity to commit those crimes at which the most hardened of the human race must shudder?

And most reasonable men would have supposed, that the recent examples of a Brothers, a Halhed, &c. would have deterred every rational person from diving into those mysteries; which, in the manner they are too often appropriated, can only tend to invalidate the force of real prophecy, and strengthen the now too-much encouraged system of infidelity. Tho' I believe it is unintentionally, does not the writer of *the modern Application of various Scriptural Prophecies*, p. 566, help on this farce? for, though there may be a seeming coincidence in the passages which he quotes with the state of things on the Continent, yet, have they not been already fully accomplished according to their primary, and probably their ultimate, signification?

Christicola appears to take it for granted, that the *abomination of desolation standing in the Holy Place*, spoken of by St. Matthew, has been, though he thinks improperly, applied to the Pope. Now, in my confined course of reading, I must acknowledge that I have never yet seen it so applied; and, if I had, should readily have concluded, that it was as improper as he conceives it to be; but, to infer thence, that it must more significantly apply to the French revolution, appears to me most unreasonable.

Though C. does not mean to "invalidate the application of these predictions

dictions of our Lord to the destruction of Jerusalem and the Jewish nation," "nor to controvert Dr. Warburton's opinion, that these predictions were not of double import" (most probably for an obvious reason); yet, does not his endeavouring to apply them to other persons tend to do both the one and the other? As his elucidation is curious, it may please himself and some others; but, as for its gaining the approbation of one sensible person, who takes the trouble of comparing Matt. xxiv. 15. with its parallel in Luke xxi. 20. I think it cannot; for, there the *abomination of desolation* is proved to be the Roman armies; *when you shall see Jerusalem compassed with armies, then know that the* DESOLATION *thereof is nigh.* Here we have not only the *abomination* described, but the very place where it was to stand, namely, Jerusalem, particularized. Your correspondent appears to insinuate, that what our Lord had foretold should precede this great event had not been accomplished till these latter times; as he says, "that the Gospel was to be preached in all the world, which certainly it *has* been to a great extent," &c. If he had consulted antient history, particularly Josephus, he would have discovered that all these things, such as famine, pestilence, earthquakes, &c. were fully accomplished; that *many false prophets did arise*; and that the Gospel was preached in the different parts of the then known world. *(See Doddridge in loc.).* And, instead of *abomination* meaning the total apostacy of the French, and *desolation* the extermination of their ministers of religion, the same writers would have informed him, that idols and images were particularly accounted an *abomination* by the Jews: ἅπαν εἴδωλον, καὶ παν τυπωμα ἀνθρωπου παρα τοις Ἰουδαιοις βδελυγμα ἐκαλειτο. *Chryso. adv. Judæos V. Orat.* p. 645. And, more particularly to prove that this was the *abomination* spoken of, we are informed by Josephus, that, when the Romans had possessed themselves of the temple, they therein affixed and sacrificed to their ensigns, &c. Κομιζαιλις τας σημαιας εις το ἱερον, και θημωνι της ἀναθεμικης πυλης ἀντικρυς, ἑυσαν τε αὐταις ἀὐθη. *Josephb. de Bell. Jud. lib.* 6, *cap.* 6, *sect.* 1, *p.* 1283. Having thus proved what was intended by the *abomination standing where it ought not* (as St. Mark describes it); and, from the consequences which ensued both to the Jewish capital and nation, it certainly may, with the strictest propriety, be denominated the *abomination of desolation.*

Though I hope I am not *wilfully blind*, I must allow that I am so dimsighted that I cannot discern St. Paul's *man of sin* to be *Atheism*; and this, perhaps, may proceed from my not being able to receive C's illustration of the foregoing prophecy. I think with Mr. Nisbett, who, in his *Illustration of various important Passages in the Epistles of the New Testament*, has clearly shewn, that St. Paul's *man of sin* (2 Thess. ii. 3) is not the Pope, as Bishop Newton and many other eminent writers have supposed, nor *Atheism* as C. asserts, but that it was strictly applicable to the *Jews*. As I have no doubt of the preceding verses of this chapter, and the prediction in the close of the foregoing, relating solely to the destruction of the Jewish œconomy, so, I think, it is clearly manifest that *the man of sin, that exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped*, is also to be applied to that people. For, in the 6th verse of that chapter, the Apostle says, *that he might be revealed in his time*; and, in the following, *for the mystery of iniquity doth* ALREADY *work.* And, as if it was a thing particularly concerning the people to whom he was then writing, he desires them to remember, that he informed them of these occurrences when he was with them. How similar is this to the language of our Lord, when, in the 24th of Matthew, he was foretelling the same disaster, he declares, *that* THIS GENERATION *shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled!*

Now, as magistrates and rulers are frequently in Scripture-language styled gods, and as the Roman emperors were not only accounted, but worshiped, as gods, with what propriety might the Jewish nation be said to exalt *themselves above all that is* CALLED *God, or that is worshiped?* As, by listening to every impostor who declared that he was the Messiah, and would deliver them from the Roman yoke, and subject the kingdoms of the earth unto them, they were readily disposed to rebel against the inferior gods, yea, even against the god Cæsar himself; and, by their cruel persecutions of the followers

lowers of Chriſt, and their determinate counſel againſt the admiſſion of the Gentile nations to the privileges of the children of God, whom the Almighty had declared were equally with themſelves the object of that ſalvation which was purchaſed by Jeſus Chriſt, it clearly ſhews, that they ſat as the man of ſin *in the temple of God, ſhewing himſelf to be God*; that is, perverting, or endeavouring to pervert, the gracious intentions of the Moſt High; which never can be the characteriſtick of *Atheiſm*, conſidered either literally or locally.

That C. may not ſuppoſe that I differ from him merely for the ſake of contradiction, I muſt acknowledge there is much more probability in his appropriating the paſſages in Daniel to the abovementioned unhappy nation; but, for the reaſons given in the beginning of this letter, I cannot follow him in his artful comment on the predictions; though, perhaps, as thoſe paſſages appear not to have been fully accompliſhed, I might eſcape the retort, *Phyſician, heal thyſelf*, if I obſerved, that the concomitant circumſtances attendant on both are ſo ſimilar as to demand ſome conſideration. For, *if* the former extracts may be applied to the nation in queſtion, I have little doubt of the propriety of our indulging a hope, eſpecially as it is a pleaſing one, that the two laſt verſes of the 11th chapter are deſcriptive of the concluſion of the fell conteſt which has ſo long diſturbed the peace of Europe; and that then England and Ruſſia are deſtined to be the conquerors, who *ſhall go forth with great fury to deſtroy, and utterly to make away*; as it is ſaid in the 40th verſe, *at the time of the end ſhall the king of the South, and the king of the North, come againſt him like a whirlwind, with chariots, and with horſemen, and* MANY SHIPS, *and he ſhall enter into the countries, and overflow, and paſs over*: which characteriſticks no other nations now known can ſo fully anſwer as the two abovementioned.

Yours, &c. TYRONIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 10.

ON peruſing a pamphlet reviewed in your laſt month, p. 672, a conſtant reader and admirer of your Magazine has taken the liberty of offering you his ſentiments on what to him appears a matter of public and general moment (an original ſyſtem of taxation).

The publication I allude to, Sir, is an ingenious and judicious arrangement, replete with taſte and rational fancy as well as with liberal and juſt ſentiments. I hold it highly requiſite that we ſhould, at all times, be cautious and miſtruſtful of all plans and projects of taxation that tend to introduce invidious and miſchievous marks of diſtinction, or draw injurious lines of ſeparation between man and man; but, it appears to me that the author of this plan has very wiſely obviated ſuch objections, by drawing no lines at all for the middle and lower ranks or orders of people, but has left to the diſcretion of all perſons, not being in poſſeſſion of 10,000l. to rank themſelves as they may at any time think proper; all perſons having full liberty to rank as high as they may judge convenient: a man of 5 or 10l. may rank as high as a perſon of 5 or 10,000l.; and, likewiſe, a perſon of 5 or 10,000l. may rank equal with thoſe of 50 or 100,000l. as no deſcriptions of perſons are required to expoſe their property, or regiſter their income.

I will briefly tell to you, Mr. Urban, in what manner ſuch a plan would affect me and my family. I have retired from buſineſs ſome years, and now live in a ſnug way in the environs of this great city, my family at this time conſiſting of myſelf, my wife, and one daughter, three female ſervants, one footman, and a groom or coachman; my property being from 10,000 to 20,000l. or my income more than 500, but leſs than 1000l. *per annum*; I conſequently rank in the 7th claſs, paying a duty of two guineas for myſelf and one guinea for my wife, and take our medals accordingly. My daughter ranks as ſhe pleaſes in either the 6th or 7th claſs. My footman, being a young man, and fond of outward ſhow and appearance, I know would be delighted to wear a ſmart fancy-ring on his finger, and would chearfully pay his half-guinea; and I dare ſay would have no objection, though I think it improper, to pay a guinea, and figure away in a fine ſtone ring. The groom, being older, and a much more ſedate man, would, I make no doubt, be equally content in the 3d or 4th claſs, although he has to my knowledge 3 or 400l. of his own at command. Our firſt female ſervant has

has lived in the family nearly 20 years, and would probably rank as high as the 5th class. The other, being much younger, and more given to dress, may, perhaps, put on a fancy-ring likewise; but the under girl, I dare say, would have no ambition to appear higher than the 2d or 3d class.

Thus, Sir, have I brought the probable consequence of such a measure home to myself and my family in a way which I conceive to be entirely consonant with the ideas of the author, and must at the same time own, that I cannot perceive any thing very objectionable or alarming in the system; but, were the plan to be adopted, as the author proposes, as a substitute for the window-tax, I will venture to pronounce that it would be highly acceptable and agreeable to the community in general, as well as abundantly beneficial to the revenue; and, therefore, I give it my best wishes and hearty approbation.

In respect to what may be the produce of such a system, there can be nothing more than mere conjecture; but, there is good reason to judge that the population of the kingdom at this time is from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of people, and that two-thirds of that number may be of sufficient age to contribute; and, if we take the two-thirds at the 5th class, which would certainly be averaging very low, it would in that case produce from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000l. exclusive of incidental contributions, which, I judge, would be very considerable.

The duty on windows, I presume, produces about 1,200,000l. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 16.

TOWARDS the conclusion of the last century, Henry Dove, D.D. was vicar of St. Bride's parish; and, it is believed that he was the son of Archdeacon Dove (p. 541). He was educated at Westminster school, and went thence to Trinity college in the year 1658. By Dr. Pearson, bishop of Chester, to whom he was chaplain, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Richmond, Dec. 3, 1678; and, qu. had he not also a prebendal stall in Chester cathedral? but he was certainly chaplain in ordinary to the kings Charles II. and James II. and to King William and Queen Mary. He did not follow the example of his supposed grandsire, and suffer all his pulpit compositions to be scattered by the wind; for, according to the Preacher's Assistant, he published five sermons; and, as one of them was delivered at the anniversary meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, it implies that he was of that confraternity. Willis (or somebody else) has intimated a belief of his being buried in St. Bride's church, an incident, if well founded, which the Parish Register will ascertain. W. & D.

[He was vicar of St. Bride's from 1673 till his death, which the Register of that parish thus records:

"Henry Dove, D.D. vicar, buried (within the altar-rails) March 16, 1694-5."

There is no epitaph to his memory; but, against a pillar on the South side of the altar is a small monument, with this inscription on black marble:

"Near the foot of this pillar lyeth the body of THOMASIN, late wife of Henry Dove, doctor in divinity, vicar of this parish. Ob. Jan. 10, 1678, ætat. 23.

"Also two of their children, HENRY and THOMASIN.

"So 'tis, she 's gone! Farewel to all
Vain mortals do perfection call;
To beauty, goodness, modesty,
Sweet temper, and true piety;
The rest an Angel's pen must tell;
Long, long, beloved dust, farewel!
The blessings which we highest prize
Are sooneſt ravish'd from our eyes."

Over which is a black urn, and

Sable, a fess dancette Erm. between three doves Argent; impaling, Sable, a bend cotised, between two garbs Or. EDIT.]

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

YOUR Obituary, p. 355, in giving an account of the death of Mr. Clarke, of Chipley, asserted, that the learned John Locke wrote his "Treatise on Education" there, where the MS. and a fine portrait of the author are preserved. Having assisted in taking a catalogue of the books, &c. found there, Mr. Nurton, the executor, has shewn me a great variety of *familiar letters* written by Mr. Locke to his friend Edward Clarke, esq. from the year 1667-8 to 1701-2; some dated from Oates, others from Christ-church, Oxford, some when travelling in France, and many from London. These never can have been published to the world, being found scattered in boxes and in closets almost from the one end of the house to the other. Therefore, the executor intends, when he has carefully perused the whole, to publish

publish such a selection from them as cannot fail to afford high satisfaction to the Republick of Letters, and to the many admirers of Locke's writings inconceivable delight. I have heard of a volume of his letters having been published*; I should wish to know the date, if they are out of print, and whether more than one is gone abroad. There is a MS. among the papers of J. Locke, found at Chipley, on *toleration*†. Has such a work appeared in print? It has not been read attentively, I believe, by any one in the original. I will thank any of your ingenious correspondents to inform me, through the channel of your extensive Magazine, if they have met with a work of this kind from the same author; unwilling as I am that any of this great man's works should be buried in oblivion. From the situation these writings were found (being blended with an astonishing quantity of the most trifling letters), it does not appear probable that they have caught the eye of the most curious individual for almost a century. Many of his epistles are merely prescriptions for some one or other of the family which he addressed; some others treat wholly on the education of one of the young gentlemen; one of them was the cover of his last will; this is far from being an insignificant one; and on the back of it is written the time when Dr. Locke's will was proved in Doctors Commons. E. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 1.

ALLOW me to return my thanks to Eugenio, p. 461, for his account of the ingenious Robert Herrick.

Dr. Barnaby Potter, bishop of Carlisle, was his immediate predecessor in the vicarage of *Dean-Prior*; and John Syms was the person who enjoyed his benefice after Herrick was deprived, as appears by the Register, where Syms is mentioned as vicar from 1648 to 1658.

The *Farewel to Dean-Bourn* is still remembered by some old people of that parish, though very imperfectly, it never having been committed to writing, but, like Ossian's poems, conveyed from father to son by oral instruction. They have also a tradition, that he was the original author of *Poor Robin's Almanack*; which, I apprehend, was first published about the year 1662. This date agrees well enough with the time when, being deprived of his vicarage, Herrick returned to London; and finding, as Eugenio states, his subsistence to be but scanty, it is not at all improbable that so versatile a genius might endeavour to eke it out by his pen, and, like many other great men, earn his bread (if I may use the expression) *by the sweat of his brow*. If Eugenio, or any other correspondent, can say whether this anecdote of Herrick hath any real foundation, he will much gratify a constant reader of your excellent Miscellany. O. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Marlow, Sept.* 5.

I SHALL feel myself much obliged to any of your correspondents who can give me any particulars relative to the life of Dr. Anthony Ellys, bishop of St. David's*. Whether there is any portrait of him? and where it is? and also who is in possession of his papers; which, from his Lordship's publications, I should conceive to be very interesting.

My History of the Hundred of Desborough, in Buckinghamshire, being now in the press, I take the opportunity, through the medium of your Magazine, to request the favour of any information which may occur among the topographical collections of your Antiquarian correspondents, before any corrections or additions are too late for admission.

Pray, was Dr. Sydenham related to the family of that name at Hitchenden, which became extinct about 40 years since? T LANGLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Tower-hill, Sept.* 6.

I INCLOSE you a copy of an old inscription on a brass plate in the South aile of the parish-church of All-hallows Barking; and which, had it not been for the laudable attention of

* An octavo volume was published of Familiar Letters between Mr. Locke and his friends (chiefly W. Molyneux, esq. and Limborch the remonstrant); and others appeared in a posthumous collation of Locke's writings, 1730. All these are incorporated in the folio edition of his Works. EDIT.

† He published three letters on toleration; the first of them in 1689. EDIT.

* Some account of him is given in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 364. EDIT.

the

the worthy curate, Mr. Roe, would have been pulled down at the time the church was repaired:

"He that liveth ſo in this world
That God is pleaſed with all,
He nede not at the judgment day
Feare nothing at all.
Therefore in peace lie downe will we,
And take our reſt and ſlepe,
And offer to God in ſacrifice
Our bodies and ſoules to kepe
Unto that day that God ſhall call
Our bodies to ryſe againe;
Then we with other ſhall together
To glorify his name.

"WILLIAM ARMAR, eſquier, ſarvant to Kynge Henry the 8th, Edward y^e ſyxte, Quene Mary, and Quene Elizabeth, one and fifty years, governor of the pages of honor, and ſre of the city of London of ye coumpany of clothworkres, and heareunder lyes buried with ELIZABETH, his wyfe. We beleve in the blood of Chriſt, only to ryſe agayne to everlaſtyng lyfe. An° D'm' MCCCCCLXX."

Yours, &c. J. P. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 5.

TRADITION, or antient chronicle, or ſome other ſource of information, mentions St. Paul's church as built on the ſite of an antient temple of Diana. Was it with regard to this legendary record that the curious offering took place, of which Mr. Pennant takes notice? I tranſcribe the paſſage from the ſecond edition of his intereſting account "Of London," p. 367:

"The moſt ſingular offering was that of a fat doe in winter, and a buck in ſummer, made at the high altar, on the day of the commemoration of the ſaint, by Sir William de Baude and his family, and then to be diſtributed among the Canons reſident. This was in lieu of 22 acres of land in Eſſex, which did belong to the canons of this church. Till Queen Elizabeth's days, the doe or buck was received ſolemnly, at the ſteps of the high altar, by the dean and chapter, attired in their ſacred veſtments, and crowned with garlands of roſes. 'They ſent the body of the bucke to baking, and had the head, fixed on a pole, borne before the croſſe in the proceſſion, untill they iſſued out of the Weſt doore, where the keeper that brought it blowed the deathe of the bucke, and then the horners, that were about the citie, preſently anſwered him in like manner; for which paines they had each man, of the dean and chapter, four-pence in money, and their dinner; and the keeper that brought it was allowed, during his abode there, for his ſervice, meate, drinke, and lodging, and five ſhillings in money at his going away, together with a loafe of breade having the picture of St. Paul upon it *."

I cannot help imagining, Mr. Urban, that the cuſtom here detailed, or ſome appendage to it, is referred to by Eraſmus, in his *Eccleſiaſta*, lib. 2. He ſays, "Apud Anglos mos eſt Londini, ut certo die populus in ſummum templum, Paulo ſacrum, inducat longo haſtili impoſitum CAPUT FERÆ (*damas* illi quidem appellant, vulgus *capros*, quum re verâ ſit hircorum genus cornibus palmatis in eâ inſulâ abundans), cum inamœno ſonitu cornuum venatoriorum. Hâc pompâ præceditur ad ſummum altare—dicas omnes afflatos furore Delio!"

Either the account of Eraſmus is, however, inaccurate, or it has an alluſion to ſome ſportive *addition* to the homage deſcribed by Pennant, probably made by the choriſters, who were the lordlings of miſrule, and maſters of revelry in that their day, and under whoſe direction the theatrical interludes and entertainments, conſiſting in general of mixed or unmixed buffoonery, were exhibited. But we cannot help recollecting the antient ceremonies of the Latonian huntreſs, as probably paſſing on this very ſpot, at which boys might officiate.

"Setoſi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia, *parvus*,
Et *ramoſa* Mycon offert tibi *cornua* CERVI."

Stowe, in his Survey of London (black-letter edition, 1618), ſpeaks of the *croſs* in *Cheape* as ornamented with a ſtatue of the goddeſs, to which the adjoining cathedral had been formerly dedicated. This croſs had in old times been ornamented with ſymbols of Popery, which the zeal of reformation mutilated in the time of Edward the ſixth. [Thoſe who are fortunate enough to poſſeſs the ſet of Gentleman's Magazines, will find a curious diſſertation on this antique conduit in the Supplement to your 34th volume.]

On the ſubject of this croſs, Stowe obſerves, that "there was ſet up a curious wrought tabernacle of grey marble, and in the ſame an alabaſter image of DIANA, and water, conveyed from the Thames, prilling from her naked breaſt for a time, but now decayed." P. 484.

* Warton's Hiſt. of Poetry, II. 390.

Another

Another paſſage is more directly applicable to the ſubject of this letter:

"Some have noted that, in digging the foundation of this new worke, namely, of a chappel on the South ſide of Paul's church, there were found more than an hundred ſcalpes of oxen or kine, in the yeere one thouſand three hundred and ſixteene; which thing, ſay they, confirmed greatly the opinion of thoſe which have reported, that (of old time) there had been a temple of *Jupiter*, and that there was dayly ſacrifice of beaſts.

"Other ſome, both wiſe and learned, have thought the buck's head, borne before the proceſſion of Paul's, on Saint Paul's day, to ſignify the like*. But, true it is, I have read an ancient deede to this effect:

"Sir William Baud, knight, the third of Edward the Firſt, in the yeere 1274, on Candlemas-day, granted to Harry de Borham, deane of Paul's, and to the chapter there, that, in conſideration of 22 acres of ground or land by them granted within their mannor of Weſtley, in Eſſex, to be incloſed into his park of Curingham, he would for ever, upon the feaſt-day of the converſion of Paul, in winter, give unto them a good *doe*, ſeaſonable and ſweete, and, upon the feaſt of the commemoration of Saint Paul, in ſummer, a good bucke, and offer the ſame at the high altar, the ſame to be ſpent amongſt the Canons reſidents: the doe to be brought by one man at the houre of proceſſion, and thorow the proceſſion to the high altar, and the bringer to have nothing: the bucke to be brought by all his meyney† in like manner, and they to have paid unto them, by the Chamberlaine of the church, twelve pence onely, and no more to be required.

"This graunt he made; and, for performaunce, bound the lands of him and his heires to be diſtrained on: and, if the lands ſhould be evicted [*reſumed by a court of judicature*], that yet he and his heires ſhould accompliſh the gift. Witneſſes, Richard Tilberie, William de Wockendon, Richard de Harlowe, knight, Peter of Stamford, Thomas of Walden, and ſome others.

"Sir Walter Baude, ſonne to William, confirmed this gift in the thirtieth of the ſaid king; and the witneſſes thereunto were Nicholas de Wockendon, Richard de Rokeley, Thomas de Mandeville, John de Rochford, knights, Richard de Bromford, William de Markes, William de Fulham, and others. Thus much for the graunt.

"Now, what I have heard by report, and partly ſeene, it followeth.

"Upon the feaſt-day of the commemoration of Saint Paul, the bucke being brought up to the ſteps of the high altar in Paul's church, at the houre of proceſſion, the deane and chapter being apparrelled in coapes and veſtments, with garlands of roſes on their heads, they ſent the body of the bucke to baking. [See Pennant, as above].

"Then follows:

"There was beloſiging to the church of Saint Paul, for both the dayes, two ſpecial ſutes of veſtments, the one embrodered with buckes, the other with does, both given by the ſaid Bauds (as I have heard). Thus much for that matter." Pp. 640, 1.

This feſtival of the *commemoration* of St. Paul is diſtinct from that of his *paſſion*; which, falling on the ſame day with that of St. Peter [June 29], is called *his feſta dies*. This commemoration was appointed for the 30th of June; becauſe, in former times, the biſhop of Rome had been accuſtomed to officiate upon one and the ſame day, *in pontificalibus*, in the churches dedicated to both of the Apoſtles; but, when it appeared that this could not well be performed, by reaſon of the too far diſtance of the places one from the other, without too much, and almoſt intolerable, labour, it was thought better, that on the firſt day the ſolemnity of them both ſhould be celebrated in the Vatican church, and the next day following the ſame duties ſhould be performed in the church of St. Paul, in which place might be more fully completed what in that behalf might fortune to be omitted on the day before.

This account I find in Seymour, p. 652; with whoſe obſervation on the ſite of the cathedral of St. Paul, I ſhall conclude my remarks.

"This ſtately church of St. Paul," ſays he, "ſtands in or near the place where once had been a temple of Diana, the goddeſs worſhiped by the Londoners, as Apollo was by the people of Thorney, or Weſtminſter. This appeared from the tuſks of boars, horns of ſtags, and of oxen, and from the repreſentation of deer, and even of Diana herſelf, upon the ſacrificing-veſſels found in digging the foundation of it, which was begun by Ethelbert, king of Kent, about the year of Chriſt 610."

Yours, &c. E. E. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 14.

IT ſeems to me extraordinary, that the author of Remarks on ſome of the Britiſh Monuments in Devon, in the volume of Eſſays *by a Society of Gentlemen*

* Surely, Mr. Urban, with much more probability, as having reference to the worſhip of Diana?

† Subſt. "*The many* rend the ſkies with loud applauſe." DRYDEN.

Gentlemen at Exeter, should have omitted to make the slightest reference to *Mr. Polwhele's Historical Views of Devon*; in which publication we find a very ample description of the Cromlech, the Logan-stones, and the Rock-basons, of Devonshire. Surely, the Cromlech of Devonshire ought never to be noticed without thanks to Mr. P. for his very laborious investigation!

The Haldon urn (of which an engraving is given in the *Essays by a Society*, &c.) was discovered by Mr. Tripe, surgeon, at Ashburton, father of Mr. Swete, of Oxton. See a circumstantial account of it by Mr. P. *Historical Views*, p. 97. Here we have an account of other urns much more curious than the one in question. O. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

A WRITER in your last, p. 652, who signs A. Z.* observes, "there are few diseases more afflictive, and perhaps none more dangerous, than an *hydrothorax*, or dropsy of the chest;" and adds, "Are any of your numerous correspondents acquainted with a remedy, which hath been found effectual, or even serviceable, in that complaint?"

If the following account should be found of the least importance in this case, the writer will think himself well rewarded for his trouble.

About four years since, a person, far advanced in years, being taken ill with difficult and painful breathing, swelled ankles, and his appetite much impaired, had recourse to a physician of great eminence in his profession, who prescribed a decoction of the Fox-glove prepared in the following manner: "four drams of the fresh leaves of the Fox-glove boiled in one quart of water to a pint; strain, and add to it two ounces of rectified spirits of wine." Of this decoction three drams were taken in one ounce of simple peppermint-water at 8 and 11 o'clock in the morning for several days. After taking six or seven doses of this remedy, the patient was in the night awakened out of sleep with such a profusion of moisture on his chest, that, till his servant came to him, he thought himself immersed in water, nor for some time could persuade himself to the contrary; but, happily, from that time he could gradually perceive considerable alterations in the state of his health; the swellings of his ankles were speedily reduced, his appetite improved, and his breathing greatly relieved. For some months, considering his time of life, the patient was tolerably well, but was again seized with the same complaints; and, considering his former success, had recourse to the same remedy at least three different times since the first taking, and always experienced the same happy relief.

The last time of taking the remedy, only a few months since, the patient's physician directed a tincture of the Fox-glove, 30 drops for each dose, instead of the decoction; a preparation better calculated to ascertain the quantity; for, the Faculty are of opinion, that this medicine should be given with the greatest possible caution, being very subject to weaken and debilitate the constitution; and, after taking of it, recommend the use of corroborants and strengtheners.

It is related in the "Memoirs of the Medical Society of London," ed. 2. p. 141, that a preparation of the *Digitalis* was given to many patients in the hospital; and in nine cases it proved unsuccessful, if not fatal. Dr. W. supposes improper doses were given, or some other very improper management.

The writer of this article does not pretend to any medical knowledge, but means only to give a true and perfect state of the case. He was formerly a correspondent of Mr. Urban, and is still his hearty well-wisher, SENEX.

* Another Correspondent has desired that A. Z. will leave his real name and address with the Printer; who is authorized to give him information that may be useful.

Mr. URBAN, *Castle-street, Falcon-square, Sept.* 10.

IN your last, p. 669, W. H. informs you there is growing in the churchyard of the parish of St. Olave, Silver-street, a single stem of female Hemp, very thriving, and headed for seed; and desires to be informed, as there is no male Hemp growing in the same yard to impregnate it, whether it will bear seed; and, if it does, whether, if planted, it will grow? In answer to which, I beg leave to inform him, that the plant is impregnated by a *farina*, or mealy powder (which is the male seed), the same as is seen on auriculæ and several other plants, which arises from certain vessels in the head of the plant, which are curiously contrived to discharge it, when it becomes ripe, into a seed-vessel or uterus in the centre of the blossom or flower, which it

is ready to receive it when it is blown out, or falls out of itself from its little cells; but, if by violent rains, &c. the *farina* is destroyed, or if the *farina* vessels are cut away before they shed their powder, the plant will become barren and unproductive. On the quantity and ripeness of which *farina* depends the fertility of the seeds, which will certainly grow as well as the seed of other plants. C. E. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 11.

WITH regard to the query concerning Hemp, p. 660, I believe, notwithstanding all that Spallanzani (and others more lately) have attempted to adduce against the Linnæan system, that the Hemp, though it will bear seed, will not bear any fertile unless by some means the *farina* of the male plant should reach it. And this, in the situation described, may happen, either by accident or design. See the *Introduction to Botany*, by Lee (a translation chiefly, and a very useful one, of the admirable *Philosophia Botanica*), for some farther satisfaction on this head.

In your List of Members returned to the new Parliament, p. 681, the figure 2 before Sir Charles Bunbury is wrong; it should either be 5 or 6. Lord Brome has been just in long enough to have the figure 1 annexed. He came in for Eye on an occasional vacancy, I think, in November last, having just then attained the age of 21. C. L.

*** Wishing, with this respectable Correspondent, whose letters *in general* are very acceptable, to "preserve the simplicity of the Annalist, and the sacred impartiality and temper of the Historian;" we say no more on the other subject he writes upon, than that the paragraph he alludes to, p. 696, was copied at the moment from a paper of high respectability, "The St. James's Chronicle;" and was preferred to more detailed accounts, as being more moderate than any we had at that time seen.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 12.

INFORMATION is desired concerning a picture, or drawing, or print, of any capital ship of war belonging to the royal navy, constructed in the reign of James the First or of Charles the First, and that was unquestionably painted, or delineated, or engraved, by an artist of that period, who may be reasonably presumed to have had under his inspection the object represented.

By the noble author of Anecdotes of Painting (vol. I. p. 146), it is mentioned, that, in the collection of King James the Second, there were two sea-pieces by Vroom, father or son; and Mr. Walpole believed that one of them, the subject of which was King Charles coming from Spain, might be from the younger Vroom. If this picture be extant, where was it deposited; or was a print ever taken from it?

Among the poetry of the Magazine for June, p. 509, is inserted an original poem by Lord Hervey, with an asterisk referring to the note, "See our Obituary, June 6;" which seems to imply, that these verses were made by the late Hon. George Lord Hervey, captain of the Zealous man of war on the Mediterranean station, p. 169. But, qu. is not this a misapplication*? The reason for my doubt is, that, as I apprehend,

What Prussia from Silesia gains,
Or Hanover from England drains,
Or Hungary's queen disburs'd or lost,

were events and circumstances so out of season as hardly to have occurred to the thoughts of the Lord Hervey alluded to, but to the first Lord Hervey. These historical traits, and others that might be cited, seem more nearly to synchronize with the grandfather than the grandson. John Lord Hervey, "having but a scanty provision from his father, was, we are told, in good means supported, and long entertained, by Mr. Pulteney;" and, whilst a partizan of this prime leader in opposition, he might be in the habit of reprobating continental politicks, and also,

Whate'er brib'd senators receive,
And back again in taxes give.

It is, however, advanced by the same memorialist†, that, when his lordship was in place, "it was an arduous task to get him removed, he sticking like a bur, not to be brushed off." That his lordship "was a favourite of the tuneful Nine" is well known;" and I shall farther observe that, if the poem in question was, as asserted in your p. 530, "originally printed in the first edition of Dodsley's Poems, though withdrawn before publication, as it was supposed to be too personal for the times," this is a proof decisive that the lines could

* The reference to the Obituary of June 6 was to the death of Mr. D. Prince, who communicated the poem; not to the death of Lord Hervey, which happened *Jan.* 10.

† Life and Anecdotes prefixed to Bishop Newton's Works, 8vo edit. p. 45.

not

not have been written by the late Lord Hervey, he not being then *in eſſe*.

Dr. L. Seaman, the perſon ſought after by H. Lemoine, p. 631, muſt be Dr. Lazarus Seaman, a native of Leiceſter, who was appointed maſter of Peter-houſe, Cambridge, by authority of Parliament, April 11, 1644.

Qu. Might not the Mr. Hoadly, who purchaſed the copy of Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 631, be Mr. Samuel Hoadly, father of Biſhop Hoadly? That the perſon meant could not be the biſhop himſelf, or his ſon Benjamin H. M. D. is evident, becauſe the biſhop was born Nov. 14, 1676, the year after the death of Seaman, and in the year when the Doctor's library was ſold; the firſt ſale by catalogue. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Crediton, Sept.* 13.

IN anſwer to a Novice in Natural Hiſtory, reſpecting the Glow-worm, as he expreſſes a wiſh for information, I beg to inform him, from ſome obſervations of my own, and extracts from the writings of Naturaliſts; which I hope will anſwer his purpoſe. He will find accounts of thoſe inſects in almoſt all works on Natural Hiſtory. The Glow-worm is of a genus of inſects belonging to the order of *Coleoptera*, the antennæ of which are ſetaceous, the jaws are prominent and dentated, the eyes ſlightly prominent, and the thorax of a roundiſh marginated figure. The terms *Cicindela* and *Cantharis* have been indiſcriminately applied to the Glow-worm; but, on obſervation, they will be found of two diſtinct genera, although of the ſame order, in which ſeveral ſpecies are comprehended. The Linnæan ſyſtem enumerates 14 ſpecies under *Cicindela*, diſtinguiſhed by their colours, and ſpots on their exterior wings; and the other genera, *Cantharis*, 26 ſpecies; theſe are diſtinguiſhed by their ſetaceous antennæ; marginated thorax, ſhorter than the head; exterior wings flexile; and the ſides of the abdomen are plicated and papilloſe. Of all the tribe of inſects, no two differ more from each other than the male and female Glow-worms, not even the *Phalæna antiqua*, white Tuſſock Moth, or Vapourer; the male Glow-worm is furniſhed with wings, and is a ſmall fly; whereas the female is a large crawling worm, and deſtitute of wings. The body of the male is oblong, and ſomewhat depreſſed; the wings ſhorter than the body; head broad, dun, and flat; and the eyes are large and black. This inſect, not being luminous, is not generally ſuppoſed to belong to the Glow-worm family. The female is what is expreſsly known by the name of the Glow-worm, and is a very ſlow-paced animal; has no wings; and, in its general conformation, bears great ſimilitude to a caterpillar; the head is ſmall, black, flat, hard, and acuminated towards the mouth; the antennæ are ſhort; the body flat, and compoſed of twelve rings (about two years ſince I found one with fourteen rings, but ſuppoſed it to be a *luſus Naturæ*); whereas the body of the male has only five rings; the legs are ſix, and moderately long; the general colour duſky, with a ſtreak of white running down the back; it exhibits not any of its diſtinguiſhing quality during the day-time, but, in the night, becomes perfectly luminous, iſſuing from the under part of its body, near the tail; and, as Thomſon ſays,

Among the crooked lanes, on ev'ry hedge,
The Glow-worm lights his gem, and, thro' the dark,
A moving radiance twinkles.

This beautiful twinkling inſect may be preſerved for many days, by ſupplying them with freſh-cut tufts of graſs. I have kept them for ſixteen or eighteen days, but never longer, frequently leſs; and have found them to exhibit their light at any time, by being removed into a dark room; ſo that it appears this inſect's power of light always remains with him, and is loſt only by the partial effulgence of the Sun's rays. Some Naturaliſts have advanced, that the lambent flame of this inſect is for the purpoſe of aiding the male to diſcover her place of reſidence in the dark; and that all nocturnal inſects poſſeſs, in a degree, the ſame luminous appearance, and for the ſame purpoſe.

The Glow-worm, during the day-time, appears in a ſtate quite torpid, and its light, while in that ſituation, is not viſible; but, by irritating the inſect, and giving it motion, the light becomes again perceptible by the removal of the inſect into a dark ſituation; but we do not find this light to be of that ſtrength it poſſeſſes after ſunſetting; at this time the inſect revives, and recovers its light with its motion.

On cloſe obſervation of this wonderful inſect, it will be found, that the greater

greater its motion or irritation, the more brilliant its light; and, at its greateſt luminous pitch, the body may be perceived to be much increaſed in length, in compariſon to its appearance during the day-ſeaſon. It will, at times, turn its body round, when the light will appear contracted, of the bigneſs of a pin's head; by touching, it will extend itſelf, and the light will appear of a large ſize, and very beautiful. I never could diſcover that the light of this inſect ſpreads around it above one inch. Although it has been aſſerted that it was poſſible to read a newſpaper diſtinctly; I never could find it of ſuch power, though I have often made the experiment.

There is another ſpecies, known by the name of the Winged Glow-worm, on which many controverſies have occurred, reſpecting the female's being winged or not; but, by the obſervations of Mr. R. Waller, in Phil. Tranſ. vol. XV. p. 841, the matter is put beyond a doubt. He aſſerts that male and female poſſeſs wings; having often found them in the act of copulation in that ſtate, and with no other viſible difference than that the female was the largeſt of the two. This inſect is found, before it has attained its wings, of the ſhape of the common Glow-worm, and in that ſtate emits a lambent flame; during the months of ſummer, both ſexes ſhine in their winged ſtate; and, in the warmer months, is found in houſes, flying towards the candle, and, at times, are found of ſuch vivid light as to be perceptible even when a candle is preſent. Its motions are irregular; its colour greeniſh; the luminous part conſiſts of two ſpecks, or ſmall ſparks, ſituated under the tail; on amputating the tail, theſe ſparks remain for a ſhort time, gradually dying away. It ſeems as if Nature wiſely intended the luminous appearance in thoſe winged inſects for the purpoſe of directing it in the purſuit of its food, for which it appears admirably formed; for, by curvating the tail under the belly, the light is thrown on any ſurrounding object; it can alſo extinguiſh or conceal this light at pleaſure, thereby frequently eſcaping the purſuit of its enemies.

If a Novice in Natural Hiſtory is really ſo, I would recommend to him the ſtudy of the common Garden-ſnail; in whoſe œconomy Nature has placed ſo many wonderful phænomena; and, no doubt, it will afford him infinite amuſement, as it has heretofore done to me.

Your correſpondent Sciolus, p. 356, will find, on referring to your volume XXVI. p. 119 (*that is, if he has not before ſeen it*), the ſame definition reſpecting the oilet-hole garment of Henry V. when prince of Wales, given by a correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf G. S. Green, and dates from Oxford.

The curious caſe in Optics, mentioned in p. 643, is to be found, with ſome very trifling alterations, in the works of that great anatomiſt Cheſelden *, who was the operator. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

I REJOICE much that the Biſhops have been ſo conſiderate to the Curates as to procure an act of parliament for their relief. Such a ſtep became neceſſary; and it ſeems to meet with univerſal approbation. Setting aſide, indeed, the bad example of the non-reſident clergy, there are among them many worthy characters. Others may be found, who will ſuffer their curates to gallop from village to village for bread, and to ſerve their churches at very inconvenient hours for the inhabitants, to take the weight from their own ſhoulders. This, perhaps, cannot be juſtified in either; but, pray, who is moſt to blame—the curates or the incumbents? I will tell you, without exaggeration, what happened to me about 20 years ago. My curacy was 40l. a year, or rather 36l. and ſurplice-fees to make up the reſt; the duty, two large country pariſhes. Many a time have I felt aſhamed at accepting ten-pence from a poor woman for thankſgiving after child-birth; and I have ſince reflected upon myſelf that I did not give up ſome little youthful follies, to have avoided ſo unpleaſant a taſk. Though the fees were a part of my ſtipend, I ought to have returned them to the poor oftener than I did. My vicar early intimated to me that my ſalary ſhou'd be augmented when the living was improved. He raiſed his tithes; I reminded him, but met with evaſion.

More duty than I had agreed for often fell to my lot. He had another church at five miles diſtance; hurrying away to this third church, 90 foot, one Sunday, to oblige him, I was aſk-

* And in Phil. Tranſ. XXXV. 447. EDIT.

ed,

ed by the inhabitants, if their Vicar had *again* got the *seventh-day ague?* I had no time to make much reply; but, in the evening, was favoured with their opinion of their vicar's *late disorder*; from every symptom, they judged it to be some intermitting fever of that kind, as he was in good health all the week; out with gun and dog on Saturday; sent for his curate on Sunday; pursued his diversion on Monday, &c. Ten or a dozen times before this, I had served him with satisfaction; I served him afterwards, when required, with less pleasure, of course, but without complaint; and all this, at the final reckoning, without the consideration of a shilling, and (will you believe it?) without thanks!

This sort of behaviour made such an impression on me, that I determined, if ever I succeeded to any preferment, I would not forget that I had once been a curate myself. I was fortunate enough at last, and probably beyond my desert. My payments to the curate were at the rate of ten pounds annually more than he was allowed before; which he received with surprize. The remainder, just half the living, I hoarded up; which I was under the unavoidable necessity of doing, to finish the vicarage-house begun by my predecessor, a well-meaning but inconsiderate man; and five or six years possession will not, probably, put one guinea clear into my pocket.

I have not seen the Bill *; but with curates have had some conversation on the subject. They all think it hard that they cannot be benefited by the act, without the odium of being complainers; and many, who, from the value of the living, the extent of the charge, family circumstances, and various other reasons, have every right to expect relief, are, notwithstanding, so peculiarly situated that they dare not complain. It is to be hoped, however, there will be found Clergy of the Establishment of a proper pride and spirit to give, without compulsion 75*l.* a year, with parsonage-house, and every other possible accommodation; and that some will give more—I mean, where the living will admit of it; and, where it will not, such a proportionable salary, all things considered, as will, in the estimation of any liberal man, be thought handsome. The augmentation of a curate's salary by the Bishop, I affirm, is a disgrace on the incumbent; it is setting him in the pillory—and he deserves it. That the Bishops will act with impartiality and candour, in all cases that come before them, I have not the shadow of a doubt. The power cannot be in better hands. But the act, I am afraid, will be found defective; it seems to me not quite calculated for general relief. Would it not, Mr. Urban, in some measure answer the end, if every Bishop, in the course of next summer, be empowered, by an amendment in the act, to require all the curates within his diocese, licensed or not, to appear before him? Each curate to signify to his rector, &c. the time of such attendance; the rector to meet him, or defend his own cause by letter, as he may think proper, or desert it? As the curates attend by command, they will be set at ease from their present embarrassment.

Yours, &c. W. M.

* See our Review, p. 788. Edit.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 15.

INDULGE me with a parting word to Mr. Milner, p. 651, taken from Mr. Hampson's Memoirs of the late Mr. Wesley, vol. III. p. 142:

"It is said that Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Berington (with whom Mr. Wesley has a controversy on the principles of Popery, and the policy of the Popery-bill) are liberal tolerant men. Perhaps they are. But is Popery a tolerant religion? If it be, it must be strangely altered. We suspect, with Dr. Hales, that, were the principles, which pervade the writings of those apologists for the Church of Rome, to be translated into Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian, they would be so far from being considered in those countries as the efforts of missionaries zealous in the Catholic cause, that they would infallibly be prohibited by the *Congregation of Index*, and publicly burnt. We can distinguish between the sentiments of candid and judicious individuals, or of individuals who have a point to carry, and the general established principles of a collective body; and we are the more particular in these observations, because we are informed that, since the bill passed, the Catholicks in several parts of the kingdom have been very busy at their old trade of converting heretics; and, the more effectually to secure an interest in heaven, are particularly assiduous in collecting numbers of Protestant children, whose parents are poor, and sending them to schools, where they are carefully instructed in reading and writing—and Popery!"

You

greater its motion or irritation, the more brilliant its light; and, at its greateſt luminous pitch, the body may be perceived to be much increaſed in length, in compariſon to its appearance during the day-ſeaſon. It will, at times, turn its body round, when the light will appear contracted, of the bigneſs of a pin's head; by touching, it will extend itſelf, and the light will appear of a large ſize, and very beautiful. I never could diſcover that the light of this inſect ſpreads around it above one inch. Although it has been aſſerted that it was poſſible to read a newſpaper diſtinctly; I never could find it of ſuch power, though I have often made the experiment.

There is another ſpecies, known by the name of the Winged Glow-worm, on which many controverſies have occurred, reſpecting the female's being winged or not; but, by the obſervations of Mr. R. Waller, in Phil. Tranſ. vol. XV. p. 841, the matter is put beyond a doubt. He aſſerts that male and female poſſeſs wings; having often found them in the act of copulation in that ſtate, and with no other viſible difference than that the female was the largeſt of the two. This inſect is found, before it has attained its wings, of the ſhape of the common Glow-worm, and in that ſtate emits a lambent flame; during the months of ſummer, both ſexes ſhine in their winged ſtate; and, in the warmer months, is found in houſes, flying towards the candle, and, at times, are found of ſuch vivid light as to be perceptible even when a candle is preſent. Its motions are irregular; its colour greeniſh; the luminous part conſiſts of two ſpecks, or ſmall ſparks, ſituated under the tail; on amputating the tail, theſe ſparks remain for a ſhort time, gradually dying away. It ſeems as if Nature wiſely intended the luminous appearance in thoſe winged inſects for the purpoſe of directing it in the purſuit of its food, for which it appears admirably formed; for, by curvating the tail under the belly, the light is thrown on any ſurrounding object; it can alſo extinguiſh or conceal this light at pleaſure, thereby frequently eſcaping the purſuit of its enemies.

If a Novice in Natural Hiſtory is really ſo, I would recommend to him the ſtudy of the common Garden-ſnail; in whoſe œconomy Nature has placed ſo many wonderful phænomena; and, no doubt, it will afford him infinite amuſement, as it has heretofore done to me.

Your correſpondent Sciolus, p. 356, will find, on referring to your volume XXVI. p. 119 *(that is, if he has not before ſeen it)*, the ſame definition reſpecting the oilet-hole garment of Henry V. when prince of Wales, given by a correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf G. S. Green, and dates from Oxford.

The curious caſe in Optics, mentioned in p. 643, is to be found, with ſome very trifling alterations, in the works of that great anatomiſt Cheſelden *, who was the operator. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

I REJOICE much that the Biſhops have been ſo conſiderate to the Curates as to procure an act of parliament for their relief. Such a ſtep became neceſſary; and it ſeems to meet with univerſal approbation. Setting aſide, indeed, the bad example of the non-reſident clergy, there are among them many worthy characters. Others may be found, who will ſuffer their curates to gallop from village to village for bread, and to ſerve their churches at very inconvenient hours for the inhabitants, to take the weight from their own ſhoulders. This, perhaps, cannot be juſtified in either; but, pray, who is moſt to blame—the curates or the incumbents? I will tell you, without exaggeration, what happened to me about 20 years ago. My curacy was 40l. a year, or rather 36l. and ſurplice-fees to make up the reſt; the duty, two large country pariſhes. Many a time have I felt aſhamed at accepting ten-pence from a poor woman for thankſgiving after child-birth; and I have ſince reflected upon myſelf that I did not give up ſome little youthful follies, to have avoided ſo unpleaſant a taſk. Though the fees were a part of my ſtipend, I ought to have returned them to the poor oftener than I did. My vicar early intimated to me that my ſalary ſhou'd be augmented when the living was improved. He raiſed his tithes; I reminded him, but met with evaſion.

More duty than I had agreed for often fell to my lot. He had another church at five miles diſtance; hurrying away to this third church, on foot, one Sunday, to oblige him, I was aſk-

* And in Phil. Tranſ. XXXV. 447. EDIT.

ed,

ed by the inhabitants, if their Vicar had *again* got the *seventh-day ague?* I had no time to make much reply; but, in the evening, was favoured with their opinion of their vicar's *late disorder*; from every symptom, they judged it to be some intermitting fever of that kind, as he was in good health all the week; out with gun and dog on Saturday; sent for his curate on Sunday; pursued his diversion on Monday, &c. Ten or a dozen times before this, I had served him with satisfaction; I served him afterwards, when required, with less pleasure, of course, but without complaint; and all this, at the final reckoning, without the consideration of a shilling, and (will you believe it?) without thanks!

This sort of behaviour made such an impression on me, that I determined, if ever I succeeded to any preferment, I would not forget that I had once been a curate myself. I was fortunate enough at last, and probably beyond my desert. My payments to the curate were at the rate of ten pounds annually more than he was allowed before; which he received with surprize. The remainder, just half the living, I hoarded up; which I was under the unavoidable necessity of doing, to finish the vicarage-house begun by my predecessor, a well-meaning but inconsiderate man; and five or six years possession will not, probably, put one guinea clear into my pocket.

I have not seen the Bill *; but with curates have had some conversation on the subject. They all think it hard that they cannot be benefited by the act, without the odium of being complainers; and many, who, from the value of the living, the extent of the charge, family circumstances, and various other reasons, have every right to expect relief, are, notwithstanding, so peculiarly situated that they dare not complain. It is to be hoped, however, there will be found Clergy of the Establishment of a proper pride and spirit to give, without compulsion 75*l.* a year, with parsonage-house, and every other possible accommodation; and that some will give more—I mean, where the living will admit of it; and, where it will not, such a proportionable salary, all things considered, as will, in the estimation of any liberal man, be thought handsome. The augmentation of a curate's salary by the Bishop, I affirm, is a disgrace on the incumbent; it is setting him in the pillory—and he deserves it. That the Bishops will act with impartiality and candour, in all cases that come before them, I have not the shadow of a doubt. The power cannot be in better hands. But the act, I am afraid, will be found defective; it seems to me not quite calculated for general relief. Would it not, Mr. Urban, in some measure answer the end, if every Bishop, in the course of next summer, be empowered, by an amendment in the act, to require all the curates within his diocese, licensed or not, to appear before him? Each curate to signify to his rector, &c. the time of such attendance; the rector to meet him, or defend his own cause by letter, as he may think proper, or desert it? As the curates attend by command, they will be set at ease from their present embarrassment.

Yours, &c. W. M.

* See our Review, p. 738. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 15.

INDULGE me with a parting word to Mr. Milner, p. 651, taken from Mr. Hampson's Memoirs of the late Mr. Wesley, vol. III. p. 142:

"It is said that Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Berington (with whom Mr. Wesley has a controversy on the principles of Popery, and the policy of the Popery-bill) are liberal tolerant men. Perhaps they are. But is Popery a tolerant religion? If it be, it must be strangely altered. We suspect, with Dr. Hales, that, were the principles, which pervade the writings of those apologists for the Church of Rome, to be translated into Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian, they would be so far from being considered in those countries as the efforts of missionaries zealous in the Catholic cause, that they would infallibly be prohibited by the *Congregation of Index*, and publicly burnt. We can distinguish between the sentiments of candid and judicious individuals, or of individuals who have a point to carry, and the general established principles of a collective body; and we are the more particular in these observations, because we are informed that, since the bill passed, the Catholicks in several parts of the kingdom have been very busy at their old trade of converting heretics; and, the more effectually to secure an interest in heaven, are particularly assiduous in collecting numbers of Protestant children, whose parents are poor, and sending them to schools, where they are carefully instructed in reading and writing—and Popery!"

You

You have already, Mr. Urban, given us, p. 291, Mr. Gibbon's opinion of Dr. Prieſtley. Add, if you pleaſe, his opinion of Dr. Price, and of the French revolution in 1789, vol. I. p. 207:

"How different is the proſpect! Their king brought a captive to Paris after his palace had been ſtormed with the blood of his guards, the nobles in exile, the clergy plundered in a way that ſtrikes at the root of all property, the union of its provinces diſſolved: the flames of diſcord kindled by the worſt of men (in that light I conſider Mirabeau), and the honeſteſt of the Aſſembly's ſet of wild viſionaries (like our Dr. Price), who gravely debate and dream about the eſtabliſhment of a pure and perfect democracy of 25 millions, the virtues of the golden age, and the primitive rights of equality of mankind, which would lead, in fair reaſoning, to an equal participation of lands and money. How many years muſt elapſe before France can recover any vigour, or reſume her ſtation among the nations of Europe! As yet there is no ſymptom of a great man, a Richelieu, or a Cromwell, among either, to reſtore the monarchy, or to lead the commonwealth. The weight of Paris, more deeply engaged in the funds than *all* the reſt of the kingdom, will long delay a bankruptcy; and, if it ſhould happen, it will be, both in the cauſe and the effect, a meaſure of weakneſs rather than of ſtrength." Q.

Mr. Urban, *Chelſea, Sept.* 10.

In a late pleaſant excurſion into Suſſex, the incloſed paper was put into my hands; and, from the ſingularity and feſtive humour of its compoſition, afforded me much entertainment. From the inſtant of reading the firſt column, I gueſſed at the author, and have ſince learned it to be ſo. His name I am not permitted nor prohibited to publiſh. It is ſufficiently known, however, and reſpected when known, without the humble addition of this ſprig of laurel. His years and good ſpirits have long kept, and I hope will keep, in happy uniſon: *jam ſenior; ſed cruda illi viridiſque ſenectus*; with brow ſolute, and ever-laughing eye; and a pen at command, to which the fabrication of verſe is juſt as eaſy as breathing.

The piece in queſtion ſeems ſo well to merit preſervation in the cedar cabinet of your Magazine, that, without further ceremony, I beg leave, Sir, thus to introduce my venerable friend and his Muſe, with equal reſpect for him, yourſelf, and your readers.

Thomas de Coventry.

MERYON's Address *to the Ladies and Gentlemen of* Rye, *in* Suſſex, *and its Viciniity.*

With due reſpect, I humbly greet
All paſſing up or down this ſtreet,
And beg they'll condeſcend to ſtop,
And view the prints at Meryon's ſhop;
Where humour, taſte, and ſenſe, diſplay
The various follies of the day.

Walk in, and view; enough you'll find
To pleaſe the eye, inform the mind;
Goods, or for ornament or uſe,
Such as few other ſhops produce.

Firſt, theologic truths profound,
And voyages the world around;
Rules for drawing, painting, gilding,
Farming, gardening, and building;
Hiſtories of antient days,
Poems, magazines, and plays;
Books of roads, and books of fairs,
Bibles, Teſtaments, and Prayers;
Fenning's, Dyche's, Dilworth's ſpelling,
Such as children may read well in;
Primers, horn-books, books of pictures,
Pleaſing toys for infant lectures!

Paper of every kind you'll mention,
Every country's beſt invention;
Brown for packing, purple, green,
Muſick, cann, and mazarine,
Royal medium, quite inviting,
Pot and foolſcap cut for writing,
Elephant, and cartridge too,
Whited-brown, and common blue,
Blotting, black, and gold emboſt,
Plain, or gilt, and mourning poſt,
Glaz'd, or with lines indented on it;
Colour'd paſteboard for a bonnet.

Books of receipt, books of account,
And ciphering-books, to great amount;
Parchment for men of law, and vellum,
To all men be it known, I ſell 'em.
Statutes of parliament you may,
And ſtamps, buy here both night and day;
Strap-letter caſes if you lack,
You may have plenty red and black;
Nice letter-files for counting-houſes,
Black lines for daughters, rul'd, or ſpouſes;
Prints, copy-books; and neateſt maps,
To cover in your rooms the gaps.

Quills and pens a beauteous ſhow,
From the turkey, gooſe, and crow;
Suited to the different hands
Us'd or in this or other lands;
Thoſe which are eſteem'd the beſt,
Being harder than the reſt:
Ink, as black as darkeſt night,
Truly flowing as you write;
Ink, from wood of Brazil made,
Glowing bright with ruby red;
Ink, of genuine India make;
Ink, in powder or in cake:
Ink-ſtands elegant and neat,
Furniſh'd for the deſk complete,
Here attract the curious eye,
Tempting many a one to buy;
Lead and pewter ones in ſockets,
Mix'd with others for the pockets.

Wafers

Waſers ſtain'd of motley-hue,
Yellow, red, white, black, and blue;
Wax that will hold the ſtrongeſt paper;
Wax to burn in rolls or taper:
Folding-knives to fit your hand,
Pounce, to cure blunders, ſhining ſand;
India rubber, paint in drops,
Shells, and cups, and pencil-tops;
Drawing pencils, white and red,
Of reed, or cedar, fill'd with lead;
Slates, ſlate pencils, ſmooth and clear,
Bruſhes made of camel's hair;
Bailey's cakes for liquid blacking,
Balls to keep your ſhoes from cracking;
Handy books, that hold within
Ivory leaves or aſſes ſkin;
Pocket houſe-wives and etwees,
Every ſort and price you pleaſe;
Cards for meſſages or play,
Or that inſtruction do convey.
Such inſtruments as men would call,
Who're learned, Mathematical;
Sand-boxes made of wood that's hard,
Or Dutch ones, if of more regard;
The beſt of rulers, round and flat,
That can in England be got at;
Trim Cribbage-boards that ſtand on legs,
With boxes to contain your pegs;
Slip copies, of all hands, are here,
And knotting-ſhuttles, new this year;
Nice netting ſtirrups for the foot,
When miſs for netting is ſet to't;
Neat ſhuttlecocks and battledores,
Fit play to open all your pores.
Here's almond-powder for the hands,
Corn-rubbers too at your commands;
The niceſt lady's ſticking-plaſter,
None ever made can e'er ſtick faſter;
Keen razors, ſhaving-bruſhes, boxes,
To ſmooth men's faces fit for doxies;
Black pins, nut-crackers, penknives, plyers,
And ſmelling-bottles for the buyers;
Siſſors, nail-nippers, nutmeg graters,
For thoſe who are not nutmeg-haters;
Snuffers, corkſcrews, ſwivels for keys,
That each good houſewife ſure muſt pleaſe;
Nice teleſcope and reading glaſſes,
Fit for old men and ſhrivel'd laſſes;
Buttons and ſtuds for ſleeves at wriſt,
Of each a multifarious liſt; [plenty,
Watch-chains, watch-keys, and ſeals in
You here may have your choice of twenty;
Walking and riding-ſticks great ſtore,
No ſhop in this old town has more;
Buckles of all ſorts well to clean,
Here's ſold the handieſt bruſh I ween;
Combs and their bruſhes, rods for fiſhing,
To ſet good anglers all a wiſhing;
The neateſt lines, and reels, and hooks,
For thoſe who're verſ'd in ponds or brooks;
Of drawing-inſtruments, here caſes
Sell none more cheap in any places;
Dividers, bones, and razor-ſtraps,
Beſt ſhaving-powder for your chaps;
And, when your darling for them calls,
Here are the niceſt cups and balls.

Muſick next my verſe invites,
Muſick, the ſource of ſoft delights!
Here, well ſelected, you may ſee
Songs of the beſt variety;
Ballads, tune-books, ſongs with notes,
For ſuch as know to uſe their throats;
Country-dances, gav corillions,
Jigs and minuets by millions;
Catches, glees, and pleaſant airs,
Books to guide unpractis'd players;
All ſorts of flutes, and violin-bows,
For him who fiddles, or who blows:
With fifes, balloon and hautboy reed,
Should you of them ſtand more in need;
Strings too of catgut, or of wire,
And what elſe you may require,
When, with mild and ſweet controul,
Muſick reigns within the ſoul.
Nor ſhall theſe alone diſpenſe
Varied pleaſures to the ſenſe:
Wanton Zephyr's balmy wing
All Arabia's ſtores ſhall bring,
Wafting in the gentleſt breeze
Fragrance of ambroſial trees,
Nature's gifts from every clime,
Orange, lemon, muſk, and thyme;
Violets, and a thouſand flowers,
Cull'd from roſe and jaſmine bowers,
Yield, Weſt and Thomas, to your art,
And their odorous powers impart:
Hence the pungent waters flow,
Hence the rich pomatums glow,
Each the faculties poſſeſſing
Now eſſential deem'd in dreſſing;
Soap and waſh balls for the chamber,
Marble, lily-white, and amber;
Hemet's eſſence too I've got,
Smelling-ſalts, and bergamot:
Violet, French, and Orris powder,
Roſe-water of the ſweeteſt odour;
Powder-bags and powder puffs,
Scowering drops for ſilks and ſtuffs;
And here's true ſalt of lemons ſold,
For taking out the iron-mould.
Have you need of phyſick's aid?
Phyſick too is Meryon's trade!
Witneſs all the grand elixirs
Advertis'd from week to week, ſirs:
Daffy's cordial, warm and ſpicey,
Sold in Bow church-yard by Dicey;
Bateman's drops to cure your ills,
Hooper's, Scots and ſtomach pills;
Water-dock, the blood to ſtir up,
And, of courſe, your ſpirits cheer up;
Drops by Radcliffe, Smyth, and Stoughton,
Lowther, Sapſbury, and Norton:
James's powder ſtrong or mild;
Godfrey's cordial for a child,
Or the mixture made by Dalby,
Or the true *magneſia alba*;
Friar's balſom, good for bruiſes,
Jackſon's, for domeſtic uſes;
Corn-ſalve both from Bett and Lord,
Pills, and drops, from Doctor Ward;
Sweating-powders, paſte for piles,
And the famous Britiſh oils;

Greenough's

Greenough's tincture, black and red;
Snuff cephalic for the head;
The best of Opodeldoc's here,
From pains to keep the body clear:
Lozenges of Tolu I sell,
Your cough to cure, and make you well,
Herb-tobacco, balm of honey,
Each for a very little money;
Worm-cakes, issue peas and plasters,—
Cures, in short, for all disasters!
If then for these you find occasion,
Accept this timely invitation;
And, though but little you select,
Ev'n trifles have their due effect:
His heart with gratitude shall flow,
For every favour you bestow;
And, in all instances expedient,
He'll gladly be, your most obedient,
LEWIS MEAYON.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 6.

IN a church-yard near Spalding, in Lincolnshire, is the following epitaph. The subject was a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood, and remarkable for athletic exercises. In a violent effort to excel in jumping, he fell and broke his leg, which occasioned his death.

Reader,
whoe'er thou art,
whom pious curiosity has led
to view the sacred record
of the silent tomb,
stay not the soft tribute of a tear
o'er this sad monument
raised to the memory of
RICHARD HANDLEY,
who departed this life, Aug. 18, 1792,
aged 23 years.
Like thee perhaps, he felt secure in health;
but, in an unlooked-for hour,
when the gaiety of youthful vigour
danc'd around him,
and
the smiles of fortune lull'd him into security,
the iron hand of *Death*
damp'd his visionary hopes,
and on a sudden
call'd him to
Eternity!

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 7.

THE inscription at Northchurch, p. 460, which is said to have puzzled many, may be thus translated:

Master Nichol de Gore
Lies in this place.
Jesus Christ pray we now
That mercy [he will] him shew.

Yours, &c. ANTIQUARIOLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

MR. LEMOINE will find a full account of the charity-school at Highgate in Mr. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. III. pp. 76, 77. It was founded about 1685, and did not subsist long.

The extravagant price given by a chancellor of the exchequer for a book ("The King's Cabinet opened"), which may be had in the catalogue of any *reasonable* bookseller for five shillings, is paralleled by the exorbitant prices given by other persons at some great sales. At that of Mr. James West, a purchaser of the name of *Good*, or *Goodison*, gave for Huddesford's Catalogue of Ashmolean MSS. printed, *eight shillings* and *six-pence*, when the new price is but *two* shillings at most. I mean no insinuation against such bidders, and am ready to admit that they are frequently spirited up to outbid each other, and particularly when an eminent library is to be filled up out of the ruins of another eminent one. And, now I am on the subject of eminent libraries, let me tell you a story I heard of the royal library, from the late Dr. Morell, that Dicky Dalton, his Majesty's librarian, in garbling the library, threw out several Caxtons as things that might *be got again every day*.

I cannot but incline to prefer the *Greek* application of I. H. S. as of greater antiquity. It would be so used before the introduction of Christian into the Latin or Roman languages; and, we need only look at the diptychs of the Byzantine emperors, or the Mosaics in their churches, where IHΣ XPΣ stand for *Jesus Christ*, to see the earliest meaning given to it. That I. H. S. was afterwards, by some monk ignorant of Greek, read *Jesus hominum salvator*, is not meant to be denied; but it was on the same account as FINIS, at the end of books, had been read "*Five Jews nailed to Jesus' side*," and back again, "*Six Jews nailed to Jesus' feet.*" ꝺ at Aldfriston as a misspy for ꝺꝯ; and on the cross at Cranoe, p. 642, as in many other inscriptions, the transverse stroke is abbreviated.

P. 635. Muratori's *Antiquitates Italicæ medii Ævi* have not, I believe, been translated into English, French, or any modern language.

P. 648, col. 1, l. 38, 39, for *garping, gorping*, we should surely read *gaaping, gawping*, giving each a broader sound.

Ib. 648, col. 2, l. 32, for 4th *volume* qu. 4th *edition*.

P. 655,

P. 655, b, l. 3. What is *executed?*

R. B. is not perhaps aware that his explanation of Acts iii. 19, agrees with that of Dr. Whitby, who understands it of Christ's second coming to give all his servants rest with him after their troubles and persecutions; which he will do by descending from heaven, and raising them to everlasting life; and hence the Jews style the resurrection the days of *consolation*. They may here be literally rendered the time of *revivescence*.

Professor Facius at Cobourg, in two *Programmata*, 1790, shewed that *griphus* and *ænigma* are synonymous, and offered several valuable emendations in the text of Pausanias. See vol. LX. p. 447. A new edition of Pausanias, in octavo, by Fisher, is now printing at Leipsic. D. H.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

H. OF LORDS.
February 23.

THE West-India Indemnity bill was read and passed. The vote of credit bill, the Exchequer loan bill, the farther Exchequer loan bill, together with several private bills, were brought up from the Commons, and read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Wilberforce* brought in the slave-abolition bill, the words of which expressed it to be contrary to "justice and humanity." It was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time that day se'n-night.

Mr. *Grey* opposed the third reading of the vote of credit for 2,500,000l. as did also Mr. *Fox*, on the grounds of its being unusual to pass it at so early a period of the session, and its being enormously great, beyond all former example. It was also strongly urged, that it was the intention of the minister not to cover the unforeseen expences of the year 1796 with this vote, but to apply it to the discharge of past expences.

Mr. *Grey* moved, that instead of the word *now*, which stood as the original motion, "this day three weeks" be substituted, in order that the cause of passing it so early might be enquired into.

Mr. *Sheridan* opposed it on nearly the same grounds, as contrary to the laws of the land and usages of parliament.

The *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer* supported the propriety of passing it now; it was true, he said, that the vote of credit had been, in some instances, passed at the end of the session of parliament, but frequently before the committee of supplies, particularly when the public services were pressing.

A division took place on Mr. Grey's amendment; when there appeared, for it 25, against it 102.

H. OF LORDS.
February 24.

Heard counsel in the cause of Mercer *v.* Ogilvy.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Hood* brought up a bill for rebuilding the church of St. Paul, Covent-garden, which was read the first time.

Mr. *Wigley* presented a petition from a number of apothecaries, praying that a law might be enacted to prevent persons, not properly qualified, from preparing medicines. (See pp. 297, 402.)

General *Smith* opposed the petition, alleging that druggists could prepare them as well, and at a much cheaper rate.

Leave was given to bring in the bill.

A Petition was presented to the House, from the proprietors of the water-works, at Shadwell, against the wet-docks and navigable canal. Ordered to lie on the table.

The sheriffs of London attended, and presented a petition from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, against the said docks.

Alderman *Anderson* supported the prayer of the petition. He wished the House to suspend the second reading of the bill for some time, until a plan, which the corporation of London has in preparation, could be laid before the House, which would, he said, answer every purpose of the wet-docks, and would procure that accommodation to the shipping which the increased commerce of the country required, without injuring any class of individuals.

Sir *John Sinclair* brought in the general-inclosure bill, which was read the first time.

H. OF LORDS.
February 25.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* called for the accounts of the expenditure of the Bank

Bank of England, on the account of Government, for the year 1794. The accompts of 1795 were laid upon the table; but it was neceſſary for his purpoſe that the accompts of 1794 ſhould be preſented for the inſpection of their lordſhips. His lordſhip then gave notice, that he would bring on his motion on the penſion granted to a certain individual on the Friday ſe'n-night.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *W. Smith* moved the order of the day, for reſuming the adjourned debate on the above ſubject; and the queſtion being put on the firſt reſolution moved by Mr. Smith on a former night,

Mr. *S. Douglas*, in a ſpeech of very conſiderable length, diſplayed a minute detail of financial knowledge, which ſurpaſſed expectation in a gentleman of his profeſſional habits. He had been, he ſaid, a member of the committee which enquired into the circumſtances of the late loan; and from what paſſed then, and the evidence adduced, he drew concluſions very different from thoſe made by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Smith). He perfectly coincided with him in his firſt reſolution, which aſſerted the ſuperior policy of allowing a free and open competition in the making of loans; but as to the general tenor of the remaining propoſitions, he differed entirely from him. He concluded a ſpeech of about three hours with an amendment to the firſt reſolution, viz. that, according to the words of that reſolution, Mr. Pitt had always declared competition to be the faireſt way of negociating the loan; but that it did not apply in the preſent caſe.—This he followed with two other reſolutions, in place of two reſolutions of the committee: theſe were in exculpation and vindication of Mr. Pitt; and as to the reſt, he would move that they be negatived.

The Houſe divided at four o'clock in the morning. For the amendment 171, againſt it 23.

H. OF LORDS.

February 29.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* ſaid, that, as he underſtood Lord Grenville was now ſufficiently recovered to attend in that Houſe, he ſhould make his motion reſpecting Mr. Burke's penſion on Friday next; for which day he moved that their lordſhips be ſummoned.

It was alſo moved, that they be ſummoned on Thurſday reſpecting the vote of credit bill.

Both theſe motions were agreed to.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Alderman *Le Meſurier* preſented a petition from the inhabitants of St. Olave's, Southwark, againſt the wet-docks. Ordered to lie on the table.

Sir *George Shuckburgh* preſented a petition to the Houſe, praying it would take into conſideration another petition from the executors of the late Dr. Hunter, relative to certain clauſes in the will of the deceaſed, reſpecting his anatomical muſeum; according to which clauſes, it was to have been offered to the government of this country, to be purchaſed for the uſe of the public; but, in caſe of being refuſed, it was to have been offered for ſale to any foreign government that choſe to buy it. After ſome arguments, the queſtion was carried without a diviſion, that the petition be read; which was read accordingly, and referred to the conſideration of a committee.

H. OF LORDS.

March 1.

The innkeepers bill, and Newfoundland judicature bill, were read the third time, and paſſed.

The pleadings on the Scotch appeal, Mercer v. Ogilvy, were concluded, and judgement paſſed, affirming the decree of the Court of Seſſion.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, roſe in conſequence of the notice he had given of a motion to amend the poor-laws. He did not mean to go at length into the ſubject, having ſtated his ideas on that point on a former occaſion. The ſubject was of a complicated nature; and it was neceſſary that Gentlemen ſhould have a full opportunity of conſidering it. He was ſo far from thinking that thoſe ideas to which he alluded were adequate to anſwer that purpoſe, that he merely gave them as an imperfect outline, ſubject to a future conſideration; and at preſent he would content himſelf with moving certain reſolutions, which he would move alſo to be printed, and the conſideration of them put off till Eaſter. In theſe he propoſed no more than putting his former ideas together, which would better ſuit the ſubject than a ſet ſpeech. He moved, therefore, that leave be given

ved to bring in a Bill for amending and enforcing the laws relative to the relief and employment of the poor. Leave given.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the high price of corn, Mr. Hobart in the chair.

Mr. *Lechmere*, agreeably to the notice he had given, made his motion relative to the more effectual preventing the exportation of corn. Two ſtrong reaſons, which made him more particularly deſirous of bringing it forward this day, were the dreadful alarm of the increaſing price of bread, and the ſeverity of the weather. He inveighed principally againſt monopolizers and jobbers of every deſcription, and againſt the exportation of corn to Guernſey and Jerſey, and thence to France. Having preſſed it on the Houſe, that any ſhip's captain, guilty of ſuch exportation (except the quantity legally allowed for thoſe iſlands, which was about 10,000 quarters), ſhould be ſubject to the moſt exemplary puniſhment; and concluded by moving, "That the Chairman be requeſted to move the Houſe for leave to bring in a Bill more effectually to prevent the exportation of corn, and to prevent ſelling it by the ſample." After a deſultory debate on the ſubject for a conſiderable time, the previous queſtion for the Chairman to leave the chair was carried without a diviſion. The Chairman reported progreſs, and had leave to ſit again on Tueſday next.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to go into a Committee on the report of the legacy-bill.

Mr. *Curwen* moved an amendment, that, inſtead of "now," be ſubſtituted "Friday next," on account of the thinneſs of the Houſe, and the abſence of a Right Hon. friend of his (Mr. Fox), who would ſpeak on the ſubject.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* oppoſed it. After a ſhort converſation, the original motion was carried without a diviſion. The Houſe reſolved itſelf accordingly into the ſaid Committee, and went through the ſame; and the report was brought up with amendments.

H. OF LORDS.

March 4.

The order of the day being read, for the third reading of the vote-of-credit bill:

The Duke of *Grafton*, who, having, as he ſaid, been abſent from town until too late an hour yeſterday, when he underſtood the bill was debated, to attend the Houſe, for the purpoſe of delivering his ſentiments upon it, took this opportunity of ſignifying his total diſapprobation of the time and manner in which it was brought forward.

This gave riſe to a converſation, in which the Earl of *Lauderdale*, Lord *Thurlow*, the *Chancellor*, and Lord *Auckland*, took part. On one ſide it was argued, that, at a time when ſo few Peers were in the Houſe, it was unfair in Oppoſition to take Miniſters by ſurpriſe; and it was therefore moved, that the debate ſhould be adjourned until the Houſe was more fully attended. In the mean time, the Biſhops robed, and Lord Grenville arrived, when the third reading of the bill was preſſed by his Lordſhip, and carried without a diviſion.

The order of the day, for their Lordſhips to take into conſideration the legality of granting a penſion to an individual, payable out of the 4½ *per Cents.* was next read.

The Earl of *Lauderdale* moved, that the 10th of King William, cap. 23, and a variety of extracts from the Journals of both Houſes of Parliament, ſhould be read, with a view of eſtabliſhing, that, according to the Appropriation Act, and the uniform practice of Parliament, the produce of 4½ *per cents.* was applicable alone to local, and not to general, ſervices. This led his Lordſhip to a tedious and unintereſting hiſtory of the origin of theſe funds, and the various diſpoſitions that had been made of the produce, from the year 1663 to 1785. He then remarked upon the neceſſity of adopting an œconomical ſyſtem, reminded the Houſe of the enormous ſums that had been voted in the preſent ſeſſion for public ſervice, and cautioned them againſt the danger of accumulating the burthens of the people by extravagant penſions to individuals. The Noble Earl, after commenting on the Appropriation-Act and the extracts from the Journals, entered into the hiſtory of the 4½ *per Cents.* and concluded by moving, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly praying him to give directions that the produce of the 4½ *per Cents.* ariſing in Barbados and the other Leeward Iſlands, be appropriated excluſively to the ſupport of

the ſaid iſlands, in ſuch manner as his Majeſty ſhall deem expedient.

Lord *Grenville* roſe in reply. He expreſſed his ſatisfaction that, by what had fallen from the Noble Earl, the perſonal character, merits, or conduct, of the Right Hon. Gentleman, on whoſe account it was underſtood the queſtion was chiefly brought forward, would not be glanced at. He then followed the Noble Earl through the mazes of his ſtatement and inferences reſpecting the appropriation of the grants in queſtion, and drew concluſions therefrom totally oppoſite.

After which the Houſe divided; when the numbers were, for the motion, Contents 6, Proxies 4; Not-Contents 42, Proxies 31.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Curwen* (member for Carliſle) brought forward his promiſed motion for a repeal of the game-laws. He prefaced it with an appropriate ſpeech, wherein he contended for the impolicy and injuſtice of the exiſting regulations on theſe heads. He concluded, with moving a propoſition for the repeal of the game-laws, and that the ſame be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe.

This motion brought on a long and deſultory converſation, in which Meſſ. *Buxton, Francis, Hennıker, Jolliffe, Powys, Windham, Fox, Ryder, Grey,* and *Wilberforce,* took part.

A great majority of theſe gentlemen were of opinion, that ſome regulations in the exiſting code of game-laws were eſſentially neceſſary.

Meſſrs. *Fox* and *Grey* ſupported Mr. Curwen in the propoſition of a total repeal.

Mr. *Jenkinſon* differed from moſt of the others. He conceived the propoſition as partaking too much of innovation, and at any rate of too delicate and important a nature to be agitated at preſent. He accordingly moved an adjournment: on which queſtion the Houſe divided, when there appeared, for the adjournment 37, againſt it 50.

Mr. Curwen's propoſition was then ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe on this day ſe'n-night.

H. OF LORDS.

March 7.

The royal aſſent was given to 21 public and 17 private bills.

On the order for committing the bill to amend the game-laws, by altering the day from the 1ſt to the 14th of September for ſhooting, a ſhort debate took place, and the Houſe divided; for the commitment 13, againſt it 12. The bill then went into a committee.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Wilberforce* ſaid, that he intended to introduce in the Committee on the Slavetrade-abolition bill ſome alterations. After paſſing through the Committee, he would move that it be printed with ſuch alterations, and (we underſtood) re-committed. He then moved that the Speaker leave the chair.

General *Smith* oppoſed the Speaker's leaving the chair. The Hon. Gentleman ought to delay the Committee altogether, and give the bill with the alterations he intended.

A debate then took place on the Speaker's leaving the chair; and the Houſe divided, Ayes 76, Noes 31.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee; when Mr. *Wilberforce* moved to fill up the blank in the firſt clauſe, for the duration of the trade till the 1ſt of March, 1797.

The Committee then proceeded through the remaining clauſes of the bill; ſeveral alterations were propoſed, and new clauſes brought up, by Mr. Wilberforce, particularly one which makes it felony to carry on the trade, and annexes a puniſhment of 14 years tranſportation.

The report was then brought up, and ordered to be taken into conſideration on Friday; and the bill, with amendments, was ordered to be printed.

H. OF LORDS.

March 8.

Heard counſel on a Scotch appeal, Archibald and James Robertſon, of Greenock, againſt John Laird, of the ſame place, merchant. Read a few bills, and examined witneſſes.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the order of the day, for the ſecond reading of the wet-docks bill;

The *Lord Mayor of London* ſaid, that, as the City was preparing a very extenſive plan for public accommodation, he wiſhed this bill to be poſtponed a few days; which Mr. *Manning* agreed to; and the ſecond reading of the

the bill was poſtponed till Wedneſday ſe'nnight.

The bill for regulating the formation of Committees appointed to try controverted elections, went through a Committee, and the blanks were filled up.

Mr. *Ryder*, chairman of the Committee which had been appointed to take into conſideration the preſent high price of Corn, brought up ſeveral reſolutions agreed to by the Committee, of which the following are the heads: —That millers ſhall be compelled to put up, in ſome conſpicuous part of their mills, ſcales and weights, by which the grain brought to be ground is to be weighed; that inſpectors be appointed to examine whether the ſcales are even, and the weights juſt; with power, if they are not, to act as in common caſes of defective ſcales and weights; that the corn, when brought to the mill to be ground, is to be weighed at the inſtance of the perſon bringing it; that, after the corn is ground, it ſhall be weighed again; that, after being ground, the full weight ſhall be returned to the owner, making a proper allowance for the difference in weight occaſioned by the grinding; that no toll in kind be given for grinding the corn, as payment, except in the caſes of particular mills, where the law may be to the contrary; that millers ſhall ſtick up in a conſpicuous part of their mills the prices of grinding corn, &c.; that in caſe a perſon bringing corn to be ground ſhall not have money to pay for the ſame, then they may agree to pay in kind, in proportion to the prices directed to be ſtuck up in the mill; and that juſtices of the peace ſhall have a ſummary juriſdiction.—Theſe reſolutions were read a ſecond time, agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in upon them; and Mr. *Ryder* and Sir *F. Baſſet* were ordered to prepare, and bring in, the ſame.

H. OF LORDS.

March 10.

Lord *Walſingham*, Chairman of the Committee upon the bill to enable Lord Temple, ſon to the Marquis of Buckingham, and Lady Elizabeth Brydges, to execute marriage-ſettlements, they being minors, brought up the report. His Lordſhip ſaid, that, by the 94th order of the Houſe, it was neceſſary that the parents or guardians of the parties ſhould attend perſonally before the Committee to give their aſſent. The order had been complied with by all, except Mr. Juſtice Buller, who was abſent upon the Circuit; he ſhould therefore move that the order ſhould be diſpenſed with.

Lord *Thurlow* oppoſed the motion as irregular; it being neceſſary to give two days notice before a ſtanding order can be moved to be diſpenſed with. His Lordſhip ſaid, that, if it were diſpenſed with on this occaſion, it might on any other; and, as Mr. Juſtice Buller would not be long upon the Circuit, he thought this motion ought not to be agreed to.

The *Lord Chancellor*, Lord *Walſingham*, Lord *Caernarvon*, and the Marquis of *Buckingham*, ſpoke in favour of the motion, which was at length withdrawn, and the Bill was ordered to be ingroſſed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Sir *Watkin Lewes* brought up a Bill for repealing the City-Militia Acts, and ſubſtituting another in their ſtead. The Bill was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday.

Mr. *H. Major* brought up a bill for allowing coſts to proſecutors and witneſſes, at the diſcretion of the court, in caſes of miſdemeanor and felony, which was read the firſt time.

Mr. *Hobart* moved the third reading of the bill for the pay and cloathing of the militia for the ſpace of one year. The bill was accordingly read the third time, and paſſed.

Mr. *Grey* ſtated, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length, the income and expenditure of the country; the whole amount of the three ſervices, ordinaries and extraordinaries, for the laſt three years, in order to ſhew the expence and profuſion of miniſters in carrying on the proſecution of the preſent war. He ſtated, that the expence already incurred in the preſent war amounted to 77,000,000l. independent of the unfunded debt, which, he ſaid, amounted to 20,000,000. l. The intereſt of the firſt ſum amounted to 2,600,000l. a year. He alſo inſiſted, that the peace eſtabliſhment would be 22,000,000 l. a year, and the permanent taxes to meet it only 18,500,000 l. After a variety of obſervations, he moved, that the Houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee, to conſider of the ſtate of the nation.

Sir *W. Pulteney* ſaid a few words in

explanation of what he had said on a former night, with respect to the estimates of the war.

Mr. *Jenkinson* contended in support of the war; as did Mr. *Montague*.

Mr. *Grey* replied; on which the House divided, for the motion 45, against it 207.

H. OF LORDS.

March 11.

Earl *Moira* presented a bill relative to the laws of debtors and creditors.

The third reading of the game-law bill standing as an order of the day;

The Earl of *Lauderdale* moved the clause he had given notice of, to extend the bill to Scotland.

This was opposed by Lord *Mulgrave*, and supported by Lord *Derby*.

Upon a division ensuing, the numbers were, for the clause 26, against it 14.

Upon the third reading of Shadwell's divorce bill;

Lord *Lauderdale* moved the clause for securing her 500l. *per annum*. This introduced a conversation between Lords *Hardwicke*, *Darnley*, *Thurlow*, and the Bishop of *Rochester*. The learned prelate thought it inconsistent with the principles of justice, that women in such cases should have any reliance but upon the mercy of their husbands; and instanced many where it would be great injustice. Their Lordships might remember cases where ladies of rank had been guilty with servants. If in such a case she should be entitled to a provision, it was offering a reward to a footman or postillion to seduce his mistress. The particular case before them he thought very atrocious; an old woman, with a family, had taken to her bed a scoundrelly French emigrant!

(To be continued.)

Mr URBAN, *Sept.* 25.

IN answer to an enquiry in your Magazine, p. 652, concerning a remedy for a dropsy on the chest, I beg leave to mention, that the common heath-broom is wonderfully efficacious in all dropsical cases. I have seen one or two most extraordinary recoveries from it; but, whether it would prove serviceable in a confirmed Hydrothorax, I cannot venture to say. The method of using it is, to *smoke* it as you would tobacco two or three times in the day, and to drink night and morning a cup-full of very strong tea made of it, infused for twelve hours. I recollect seeing a woman, in a village where I was staying about three years ago, who was given over by the faculty, and whose case was considered as too hopeless for the County-hospital. She was a pitiable object; she could hardly breathe from the oppression on her chest and constant pain. She was persuaded to try the broom; she soon found benefit from it; and, on my enquiry after her this summer, when travelling the same road, to my astonishment I saw her perfectly recovered, going out to work in the fields, and spinning wool many hours in the day. I shall be very happy if, by the means of your useful Publication, I may give a moment's relief to any one *. CATHARINE.

Mr URBAN, *Sidmouth, Sept* 19.

PERHAPS some of your Heraldic correspondents may account for the following singular difference in quartering the arms of England and France.

On the tomb of Hugh Oldham †, bishop of Exeter, in the cathedral, is an escutcheon with the arms of England and France: 1st and 4th, quarterly, three fleurs-de-lis; 2d and 3d, three lions passant. Over the college gate, which was built by the same bishop, are the arms of England and France; but with this difference, that England is 1st and 4th, and in the second quarter are six fleurs-de-lis, in the third only four. A CONSTANT READER.

Mr URBAN, *Aug.* 21.

THE following observations are the offspring of more labour than I should readily confess that I had taken on such a subject; but, that labour once undergone, I feel that the communicating the result of it to the public, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine, may possibly answer two purposes—it may save much valuable time which might otherwise be consumed by others in the same sort of tracing research; and it may answer the purpose (which I confess is the object I have in view) of preventing the circulation of a great quantity of base metal, which is coined under the pretence of supplying persons who are collecting what are (as the business is now carried on, improperly) called Promissory Tokens. To those whom

* See before, p. 739. EDIT.

† He was chaplain to the Countess of Richmond, the king's mother, and was consecrated Bishop of Exeter, April 3, 1507, in the 22d year of the reign of Henry VII. He died June 25, 1523, 15 Hen. VIII.

real

real taſte, or a ſpirit of encouraging the Arts, has induced to form collections of this nature, the impoſition, which has for a great length of time been practiſing, has long ſince been too apparent. The traffick on this ſort of article has now got to ſo great a height, and is ſo ſyſtematically promoted by means of printed catalogues and other publications, that it ſeems full time to endeavour at the relief of a number of well-meaning individuals from the frauds which are creeping upon them; which are increaſed and increaſing in ſuch a degree as to make a purſuit, which at its commencement was an elegant, but not coſtly, one, an object of very great expence; indeed, of an expence great in proportion as the art of coining is diſgraced. Mr. Pye, to whom I, as a collector, feel myſelf much indebted for his elegant publication on the ſubject, ſo long ago as September 1795, to his honour, diſdained to let his name appear any longer to the publication he had been conducting. He conſidered the productions then daily iſſuing as a diſgrace to the age he lived in; and, having preſented the publick with the repreſentations of all that had any merit, very properly cloſed his work. Mr. Nichols, by whom that work was publiſhed, will be the beſt judge how far the evil, which has increaſed rapidly ſince that time, requires a ſtop to be put to it.

The faireſt way that I can think of is, to divide theſe tokens, medals, &c. into different claſſes. And I would call back the recollection of the more regular collectors of provincial tokens to the objects they had in view when they firſt entered on the purſuit. Judging from myſelf, I ſay that thoſe objects were the collecting and preſerving a particular ſpecies of coinage, which hereafter might be a curioſity, would do credit to the Artiſts who had aſſiſted in it, and ſhew poſterity to what an improved ſtate the art had advanced at the preſent times. They little meant to lend their ſanction to the clumſy and paltry productions which are hourly iſſuing from every dirty alley in London or Birmingham, for the purpoſes of impoſition; in ſome inſtances for purpoſes of a more ſerious and premeditated ill-tendency; much leſs to the encouragement of a very extenſive circulation of baſe coinage. This claſs of collectors, which I have called the more regular, will not be diſpleaſed if I ſuggeſt to them ſuch a diviſion of their cabinet as ſhall put by themſelves ſuch tokens as prove to be claſſable agreeably to their firſt intention.

Firſt, I would ſeparate from others all "genuine promiſſory tokens, payable by real parties, with their original dates." This will in truth be the collection of value, and ſhould certainly not be ſuffered to mix with any other ſort. It will alſo be neceſſary to infringe upon this rule in a few inſtances, by admitting into this claſs a few tokens which are univerſally acknowledged to be current, and payable by particular parties, although not expreſſed to be ſo on the tokens themſelves; ſuch as the Angleſey, Pye, pl. 1, No. 1; pl. 28, Nos. 1, 2*; the Corniſh, Pye, pl. 4, No. 2; Mr. Wilkinſon's three ſorts, the two firſt of which are repreſented in Pye, pl. 7, Nos. 1 and 3; the third as repreſented in pl. 7, No. 5, with the alteration of the date from 1792 to 1790, which is the original; Roe's two Macclesfield tokens, one repreſented in Pye, pl. 7, No. 2, the other in Pye, pl. 3, No. 2, altering that date alſo to the original, which is 1790†; Mr. Boulton's two beautiful impreſſions of Britiſh halfpence, as deſcribed in Birchall's Liſt, p. 57, and repreſented in Pye, pl. 4, No. 1; the Baſingſtoke ſhilling, Pye, pl. 34, No. 2; Thames and Severn Canal, Pye, pl. 34, No. 4. To this liſt, ſome of your reſpectable correſpondents may poſſibly add ſome others, probably the Coalbrook-dale, as repreſented in Pye, pl. 9, No. 4.

Should the collector wiſh to enlarge his plan, he may make a drawer for ſuch tokens as bear the names of particular places, but are not payable by any parties; as, for example, the

* The earlieſt date of the Angleſey penny without [1] is 1787, not 1788. Beſides the one with [1], there are two, one with a narrow, one with a broad, wreath.

† I have been aſſured, that of the Macclesfield with the cypher there never were more than two dies, each bearing the date of 1789. The firſt of them had a flaw on it, on which account the ſecond was ſtruck. —Of that with Mr. Roe's head, I am informed the only genuine one is of the date 1790.

Warwickſhire,

Warwickſhire, in Pye, pl. 6, No. 1; Bungay, Pye, pl. 6, No. 4; and others.

A third deſcription may be claſſed under the head of ſmall pocket-pieces, or medals, ſuch as the Peace and Plenty half-penny, Pye, pl. 23, No. 4; and thoſe which have repreſentations of perſons on them, but not coming under any of the former diviſions, as The Duke of York, Pye, pl. 24, No. 3, Earl Howe, Pye, pl. 25, No. 1, &c. &c.

A fourth drawer may be ſet apart for the repreſentation of churches and public buildings.

A fifth for tradeſmen's copper ſhop-tickets, ſuch as that of Moore's lace manufactory, Pye, pl. 26, No. 3.

A ſixth diviſion may be made for Britiſh dependences, ſuch as Barbados, Bermudas, Sierra Leone, Eaſt Indies, &c. In this diviſion, ſhould any collector think it worth while to have any Iriſh tokens beſide Cronebane, Pye, pl. 1, No. 4, Dublin, Pye, pl. 16, No. 2 & 4, he will find ſufficient variety to fill a drawer, and perhaps will derive as little pleaſure from his acquiſition as the artiſts of the ſiſter-kingdom have done credit from the execution of them. The three above excepted are all of Engliſh production.

Such as wiſh to drink from the very ditch of this dirty traffick may make a ſeventh diviſion for political pieces.

I have now, Mr. Urban, claſſed under ſeven heads all the various deſcriptions of tokens, medals, &c. which occur to me. The outline I have ſketched may be farther improved by ſome other of your friends; but this may be made of dividing the pieces under different heads, that collectors may not be led on, and feel themſelves obliged to purchaſe every thing that is deſcribed or repreſented in the publications of the day, in order to complete their collections, but feel that they are more likely to have a regular ſeries by confining themſelves to one or more claſſes.

Much of the counterfeit coin might be diſcredited by the real proprietors ſending you word of what dates their firſt and ſubſequent impreſſions are.

More accurate and minute collectors, who wiſh to have the ſeveral dates of the genuine coins, might put them into a drawer by themſelves. The multiplication of dates, particularly of the baſer tokens, leads to the encouragement of counterfeits. The traffick is to be diſcouraged by the not attending to the variety on the edges other than as it may denote ſuch as are the original impreſſions.

Having finiſhed this part of my ſubject, Mr. Pye will, I am ſure, pardon me for noticing ſome miſtakes in his elegant publication, and inſerting amongſt them a few queries of my own; at the time I do which, I think it but juſt to ſay, that it is much to his credit, that a work of the nature which his was, with the materials to be collected from ſo many quarters (and, I may add, in the very infancy of the ſtudy), ſhould be ſo accurate as it is.

Pl.	No.	
1	4.	Edinburgh. The original date is 1790.
3	2.	The firſt, and I believe only, die of this is 1790.
6	2.	I conceive the edge of this is not correct; it ſhould be Birmingham. W. Hampton, or Lichfield, as in Dent, pl. 10, No. 4.
7	5.	The firſt impreſſion was 1790.
8	3.	Mancheſter. Should have Angleſey, London, or Liverpool, on the edge, as in Dent, pl. 81, No. 4.
14	2.	Haſtings. Qu. is not the exergue 1794 omitted on the obverſe?
21	1.	Qu. is this the original, or one of the ſame except the inſcription, "Halfpenny of *Lackington and Co.*" &c. before Allen came into partnerſhip?
21	3.	Northampton. Should have on the edge "Payable in Lancaſter, London, or Briſtol."
22	1.	Petersfield. Should have on the edge, "Eames, Holland, and Andrews, Petersfield."
28	2.	The earlieſt date is 1787. See the preceding note.
29	1.	Should have on the edge "Payable in Angleſey, London, or Liverpool."
—	4.	Qu. was not the original with the edge "Payable in London, Briſtol, and Lancaſter?"
35	1.	The original has on the edge "Payable at Thomas Haycraft's, Deptford."

My hand being now tired, and my paper and ſubject both at an end, I ſhall only add, that ſuch of your readers as are collectors are very welcome to any benefit they may derive from the foregoing obſervations; which, to avoid the importunity of addreſſes, I ſubſcribe with the letters R. Y.

192. *Tranſ-*

192. *Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy. Vol. V.*

THIS volume, like the four preceding (see a review of vol. I. in our vol. LVIII. p. 110; II. LIX. p. 1017; III. vol. LXI. 1121; IV. vol. LXIII. p. 1124), is divided into three heads of science.

Under the first head we have,

I. A comparative view of meteorological observations made in Ireland since 1788; with some hints towards forming prognostications of the weather.

II. Reflections on meteorological tables; ascertaining the precise signification of the terms *wet*, and *dry*, and *variable*.

III. State of the weather in Dublin, from June 1, 1791, to June 1, 1793.

IV. Examination of the supposed igneous origin of stony substance, in answer to Dr. Hutton's theory of the earth. These four all by Richard Kirwan, esq. LL.D.

In the first Dr. Kirwan has analysed Dr. Rutty's 40 years' observations on the weather, in which it appears how many wet, dry, and variable, springs, summers, and autumns, there were. In the second, he determines the quantity of rain that falls, to ascertain the different qualities of these seasons.

V. A method of preparing a sulphureous medicinal water; by the Rev. Edward Kenney; by a mixture of sulphur and magnesia in cold water.

VI. On the solution of lead by lime. By Robert Percival, M.D.

VII. On a new kind of portable barometer for measuring heights. By the Rev. James Archibald Hamilton, D.D.

VIII. A letter to him, with hints for farther improvement. By Dr. Hugh Hamilton, dean of Armagh.

IX. Essays in answer to questions proposed by the Academy; what are the manures most advantageously applicable to the various sorts of soils? and what are the causes of the beneficial effect in each particular instance? By Dr. Kirwan. Seemingly an abstract of Young's observations.

X. On the nature and limits of certainty and probability. By the Rev. George Miller.

XI. Meteorological observations in Ireland, 1791.

XII. Experiments on a new earth, found near Strontheim, in Scotland. These two by Dr. Kirwan.

XIII. Observations on rain-gages. By Dr. Thomas Garnett. An improvement in their construction.

XIV. Observations and enquiries concerning the coal-works at Whitehaven, the most extensive in Great Britain. By Dr. Joseph Fisher.

XV. On the fish enclosed in the stone of Marte Boli, on the border of the Veronese territory. By Dr. George Graydin, secretary of foreign correspondence; who saw a large collection of them at Verona, 1791, and examined the Euganean hills, and other eminent districts of the Venetian territory. The catalogue of these fossils in the cabinet of Signor Boria, apothecary of Verona, now added to that of count Garrola, is here reprinted, with four plates of fishes and plants; some of the former are said to be South sea specimens; and many others to which similar living ones have not been discovered. Considering the substance of the fish thus inclosed, the author is led to suppose they were not long dead before they were inclosed in the matter that surrounds them, and that this matter must have been in a very fine and pulverulent state, suspended in, or subsiding from, the water in which the fish swam not long before; and, as not only the form, but a remarkable proportion of the very animal substance is preserved, the inclosing matter must have been of such a nature, or in such a state, as to fit it for the speedy absorption of the softer and more pulpy parts of these fish, as soon as they became absorbable, by a sudden diffusion of the stony matter, or lime, in a pulverized form, quickly absorbing, even in water, the oily matter and other soft parts of animals. This deposition, concreting at the bottom of the water, may be expected to form a flag-like, or laminar, surface. The fetid smell on scraping is a proof of absorption which took place in the sea; which, by some submarine volcanic eruption, drove them to this mountain, now 50 miles from the sea.

XVI. is a paper on the power of fixed caustic alkaline salts to preserve the flesh of animals from putrefaction, suggested by the preceding paper; in a letter to Dr. Graydon. By dean Hamilton.

XVII. Extracts from a paper on surveying. By Mr. Thomas Meagher. Proposing a new subdivision of the compass.

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The three articles of Polite Literature are,

I. The comparative authority of Tacitus and Suetonius illuſtrated by the queſtion, whether Nero was the author of the memorable conflagration? By Arthur Browne, LL.D. Whatever becomes of the credibility of Suetonius, we cannot help being of opinion that the evidence of Tacitus is alone ſufficient to eſtabliſh the fact which Dr. B. controverts.

II. An eſſay on the origin and nature of our idea of the ſublime. By the Rev. George Miller; who examines the opinions of Longinus, Mr. Burke, Dr. Prieſtley, Lord Kaimes, and Dr. Blair; and then ſtates three claſſes of ſublime objects, external ſenſible objects, thoſe which exert the moral or ſentimental ſublime, and ſuperior beings. Admiration and terror are the effects of the ſublime.

"This eſſay on the origin and nature of the ſublime has been reduced, as nearly as poſſible, to the ſtrictneſs of philoſophical reaſoning. The opinions of different writers have been examined, and their inſufficiency pointed out, by examples, which may be conſidered as what philoſophers call *experimenta crucis*, experiments of that deciſive kind whoſe reſult not only correſponds to the cauſe aſſigned, but proves that ſome other cauſe, before aſſigned, is not adequate to the explication of the effect. Each of theſe opinions, however, though ſingly inſufficient, appears, from inſtances alleged by its author, to have been founded in nature; and therefore, by a kind of induction, they have been collected into one ſyſtem, which has, in the laſt place, been applied to the ſolution of more doubtful phænomena of taſte. Scientific demonſtration cannot be applied; but advantage may ariſe from the regularity of ſcientific method."

Thus is the ſubject left juſt where Mr. M. found it.

III. Eſſay on the following ſubject, propoſed by the Academy, viz. On ſtyle in writing, conſidered with reſpect to thoughts and ſentiments, as well as words, and indicating the writer's peculiar and characteriſtic diſpoſition, habits, and powers of mind. By the Rev. Robert Burrowes, D.D. ſecretary; containing little intereſting.

The department of Antiquities contains,

I. Some conſiderations on a controverted paſſage in Herodotus. By the earl of Charlemont, preſident. Herodotus has been reflected on for ſaying (II. c. 53, p. 129, ed. Weſſel.), that Homer and Heſiod, who lived but 400 years before him, firſt formed the Grecian theogony, named and characteriſed the ſeveral Gods. His lordſhip vindicates the hiſtorian by ſuppoſing him to mean, that Homer and Heſiod firſt treated this ſubject *poetically*, ποιησαντες. By κτωνυμιας, he conjectures, we are not to underſtand *ſirnames* *, but *epithets*; that they diſtinguiſhed, or digeſted, διελοντες, the religious worſhip to be paid to the Gods, and firſt mentioned the forms of their ſtatues or images. His lordſhip has given a curious diſcuſſion of the objects of antient religious worſhip, without being able to aſcertain the introduction of human forms, which is certainly of high and ſcriptural antiquity. He goes on to ſuppoſe that Homer and Heſiod may have written ſome philoſophical poems on the cauſe and date of the exiſtence and forms of the ſeveral deities, which may have been ſeen by Herodotus, though now loſt. His lordſhip next proceeds to reconcile the ſuppoſed difference between Herodotus and others, concerning the poets before Homer, whom he makes poſterior. Upon the whole, this is an ingenious vindication of the authority and credibility of Herodotus; who, lord Charlemont obſerves, has never deceived him in his Eaſter travels.

II. An account of the game of cheſs as played by the Chineſe; in a letter from Eyles Irwin, eſq. dated Canton, March 14, 1791, to the earl of Charlemont. Mr. Irwin having, during a long reſidence in India, often heard that this game exiſted in China, being laſt year brought to the quarter which he had once wiſhed, but never expected, to viſit, was informed by a young mandarin of the profeſſion of arms, who brought him a board and equipage, and a MS account, with a tranſlation. The board has a river in the middle, to divide the contending parties; the king is intrenched in a fort, and moves only in that ſpace in every direction. There are two pieces whoſe movements differ from any in the Indian or European game. The mandarin, which anſwers to our biſhop in his ſtation and ſidelong courſe, cannot,

* How ſurprizing it is, that this word, which is derived from the French, ſhould be thus ſpelt, inſtead of *ſurnames*, by ſome of our correcteſt writers!

through

through age, croſs the river; and a rocket-boy, ſtill uſed in the Indian armies, who is ſtationed between the lines of each party, and acts literally with the motion of a rocket, by vaulting over a man, and taking his adverſary at the other end of the board. Except that the king has his two ſons to ſupport him inſtead of a queen, the game in other reſpects is like ours, as appears by the plan of the board and pieces, engraved on three plates, with directions to place the men and play the game. The Chineſe MS. tells us, that the game was invented 379 years after Confucius, or 1965 years ago. Hung Cochu, king of Kiangnan, ſent an expedition into the Shemri country, under a mandarin called Houſing. After a ſucceſsful campaign, the ſoldiers were put into winter-quarters; and, the country being colder than their own, they became clamorous to return; whereupon the general invented the game of cheſs to amuſe them, kept them quiet till the following ſpring, when they completed the conqueſt of the country. There are nine inſtead of eight pieces in the rear of this board, ſtanding in the lines between, and not within the ſquare. The king, or *chong*, ſtands in the middle line of this row; the two princes, or *ſou*, on each ſide of him, have equal powers and limits. The mandarins, or *tchong*, anſwer to our biſhops. The knights, or horſes, called *màà*, ſtand and move like ours. The war-chariots, or *tchè*, reſemble our rooks, or caſtles. The rocket-boys, or *pao*, are pieces whoſe powers and motions were unknown to us; they act with the direction of a rocket, and can take none of their adverſaries men that have not a piece or pawn intervening. To defend your men from this attack, it is neceſſary to open the line between, either to take off the check upon the king, or to ſave a man from being taken by the *pao*. Their operation is otherwiſe like that of the rook; their ſtations are marked between the pieces and the pawns. The five pawns, or *ping*, make up the number of men equal to our board. Inſtead of taking ſideways, like ours, they have a rook's motion, except that it is limited to one ſtep, and is not retrograde. Another important point in which the *ping* differs is by continuing *in ſtatu quo* after reaching their adverſary's head-quarters. The Chineſe pieces far exceed the proportion of ours, which occaſions the whole force of the enemy to fall on them, and thereby precludes the beauty and variety of our game when reduced to a ſtruggle between the pawns, who are capable of the higheſt promotion, and often change the fortune of the day.

Among the preſents to the Academy, ſince the publication of vol II. we obſerve *Liber Lecanus*, by the French college at Paris.

100l. to be divided into premiums, and adjudged by the Academy, by a Friend of Ireland.

1000l. Engliſh, and his library, bequeathed by the late Timothy Cuningham, eſq. of Gray's Inn. Sixty-five fine engravings of Engliſh and other antiquities, with deſcriptions of ſome of them; preſented by the ſame.

It were to be wiſhed engravings and deſcriptions of the various coins preſented had been given.

193. *Poems by* Thomas Hoccleve, *never before publiſhed, ſelected from a MS. in the Poſſeſſion of* George Maſon. *With a Preface, Notes, and Gloſſary.*

"TO that intelligent friend of literature, George-John earl Spencer, theſe poems of Hoccleve, moſt ſatisfactorily, their editor inſcribes;" and we, with equal certainty, pronounce that editor to be the poſſeſſor of the MS.; whoſe taſte in gardening we have had occaſion to treat of, p. 227*; and whom we congratulate on his inclination to gratify the lovers of old Engliſh poetry with this ſpecimen, which prompts the wiſh he had given them more.

"The MS. from which theſe [6] poems are ſelected, came into the hands of the editor at the well-known auction of Dr. Aſkew's MSS. in 1785. By the arms on both ſides of the cover, the book appears to have belonged to Henry prince of Wales, ſon of James I. The circumſtance of moſt of the poems not being known to exiſt elſewhere, has induced the editor to ſpecify the contents of the MS. in his preface, that any other poſſeſſor of any of theſe poems may know them to be the ſame, and have the opportunity of communica-

* At the end of theſe poems it is adverſtiſed as "An Eſſay on Deſign in Gardening, &c. including a Diſquiſition on Bowers, and on the old Meaning of that Word. By George Maſon."

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ting intelligence upon the ſubject*. So many circumſtances of his private life are diſplayed in the ſelected poems, that the editor's principal inducement for giving theſe particular pieces to the publick has ariſen from his obſerving ſuch kind of matter to be contained in them. Private anecdotes, in the leaſt degree characteriſtical, are always amuſing; and, when they bring us acquainted with peculiar habits and manners, after the intervention of centuries, can hardly fail of intereſting readers of curioſity. The ſubject of the chief poem in this publication is the poet's own diſſipated life. Nor is his propenſity to extravagance unaccountable, ſince the example of the *ſecond* Richard's court was always before his eyes in his youth."

The poet is next vindicated againſt the charges of Mr. Warton, who does not appear to have ſeen any of theſe poems; and even Mr. Tyrwhitt, whoſe "accuracy in reſearches of this kind need not be expatiated upon," knew of no other copy of them. There is, at leaſt, through the whole of this MS. a negative merit, which Mr. Warton muſt have accounted ſingular in a poet of ſo early a period, ſince this very merit is alleged by himſelf againſt allowing the authenticity of the poems called Rowley's. I mean there are no anachroniſms, "no incongruous combinations," in all theſe poetical remains. There are in the editor's MS. 2200 verſes on 17 different ſubjects, entirely clear of that abſurdity which Mr. W. deems inſeparable from the productions of Hoccleve's æra. If the contents of this MS. had been all the remains of its author, they might have been made uſe of as a very ſtrong argument in reply to Mr. Warton's.

"Hoccleve's language was chiefly Chauceriau, but had ſome real or ſeeming peculiarities of his in it. Such of theſe as are *general* will now be treated of, thoſe that are *particular* will be conſidered in the notes to the paſſage where they occur. The liberty taken by the early printers, of modernizing to their own time, totally or partially, many things that they printed, makes it exceeding difficult to aſcertain with preciſion the exact ſtate of our language at any former period. Neither are MSS. more uſeful in this reſpect, unleſs nearly coëval with the productions of the writer themſelves. Thus there muſt be a degree of uncertainty in all that can be ſaid about this matter. Hoccleve's uniform adherence to the old *him* and *her*, and never uſing the more modern *them* and *their*, to the middle of the 15th century, may appear ſingular to thoſe who ſee writings of the ſame period generally printed with the more modern words. But there is great likelihood that others, beſides Hoccleve, continued the ſame practice."

The orthography of the MS. is ſtrictly adhered to; there are remarks on the verſification; and a gloſſary, with references, is added.

The firſt of theſe poems, intituled, "La mal Regle [the Miſrule of] T. Hoccleve," is an addreſs to Health as a goddeſs.

II. A ballad and ſong to Hen. Somez, baron of the Exchequer, 1408, when he was under-treaſurer.

III. A ballad, by the court of Good Company (*la courte de Bone Compagnie* *), to the ſame, when chancellor of the exchequer.

IV. To king Henry V. to continue his annuity, which had been ſtopped.

V. Addreſſed to "Maiſter Carpenter;" probably biſhop of Worceſter, 1443.

VI. A poem, without a title, addreſſed to Richard duke of York, father of Edward IV. acknowledging obligations.

In the Gloſſary, art. *Skill*, upon Dr. Johnſon having given contrary explanations of this word, in his edition of Shakſpeare and his Dictionary, the editor takes occaſion to introduce an epitaph on him, written very ſoon after his death, while the newſpapers were perpetually peſtering the publick with idle anecdotes about him.

"Here, peaceable at laſt,
are depoſited the remains
of Dr. Samuel Johnſon,
the Poet,
the Critic,
the Periodical Eſſayiſt,
the Novelliſt,
the Politico-polemic,
the Lexicographer,
Topographer,
Biographer.
The Public Taſte,
patron of every novelty,

* Some account of the poet is here juſt given. It is moſt probable he was born about 1370, and was about 30 years old at the death of Chaucer, whoſe diſciple he has been ſtyled. He ſtudied the law, and was a writer to the privy-ſeal, and probably died 1454, little ſhort of the age of eighty.

* Q. does the ſtyle of this court throw any light upon the epitaph of J. Ros, at Stoke Albany, who was thereon ſtyled *le bon compagnon*, for having been one of them? See our vol. LXII. p. 115.

cheriſhed

cherished his wrings for a while,
as most extraordinary specimens
of pedantic verbosity;
even the matchless insipidity of Rasselas
was tolerated.
His political and poetical talents
differed widely from each other.
A bigoted education
had taught him to maintain
long-exploded absurdities
in maxims of government;
his own failures in poetry
made him a perfect leveler
throughout the regions of the Muses.
Incompetent critic from hebetude;
credulous retailer of calumnies;
illiberal in his censures;
cynical in his expressions;
he acquired the literary title of
Snarler General.
To the manes of poets
whom Johnson slandered in their graves,
be this an expiatory offering."

194. *Vestiges of* Oxford *Castle; or, a small Fragment of a Work, intended to be published speedily, on the History of antient Castles, and on the Progress of Architecture.* By Edward King, *F.R.S. and F.A.S.*

MR. Harris's skill in architecture, united with Mr. King's reading, have given an accurate account of Oxford castle. But we are sorry to see the more ample history, here announced, preluded by something like an insinuation that a *subscription* is expected for the several parts; for so we cannot but understand this passage:

"But, as the expence of this work to the publisher will unavoidaby be very great, and as it will be necessary, in some degree, for him to be able to ascertain what number of copies are to be printed off, persons, willing to become purchasers, are requested to send in their names and places of abode to Mr. George Nicol, bookseller to his Majesty, No. 58, Pall-mall; and this request is rather made, because, under his care and direction, the impressions of the plates will be scrupulously delivered in the very order in which the names are given in."

Is it possible that the opulent and the very liberal publisher, by whom is to be understood *author*, of such a work can put himself on the level of those editors who issue out monthly or weekly numbers, and catch purchasers by the promise of first impressions? Better, surely, would it have been to have continued under the protection of the Archæologia, where he first started, and where other castle-builders have since sheltered (we mean no reflection by the term), or have joined himself to the splendid work on ecclesiastical architecture going on under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries. But some men are independent by halves; and a limited number of impressions of nice tender plates is sometimes necessary.

We do not deny that Mr. King has proved his point; but we regret that *qualis ab incepto*, &c. has not been his principle.

The discoveries at Oxford castle are truly interesting; and the plans are well made out.

195. *Memoirs of a late eminent Advocate, and a Member of the Hon. Society of* Lincoln's *Inn. By* William Melmoth, *Esq.*

THIS is one of the smallest pieces of biography we have yet perused. The writer's father is the subject of it; and we learn from it, that, "from early youth, the good man performed the painful but indispensable duty of communing with his own heart, with the severest and most impartial scrutiny;" consulting the eminent casuist on the subject, as also on the propriety of taking the oaths to William III. in order to his exercising his talents as an advocate in Westminster-hall. These correspondences take up 38 out of the 72 pages of this little book. A third scruple of conscience arose on a second marriage, but how it was obviated does not appear. We learn next that he wrote an anonymous letter to archbishop Tenison; and others, probably with his name, to Daniel Defoe, against the immoralities of the stage; but, above all, that he was the author of "The great Importance of a religious Life;" which, in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors *, had been ascribed to John Percival earl of Egmont; besides forms of occasional prayer; and that, on the death of Mr. Vernon, he, in conjunction with Mr. Peere Williams, published his indigested reports, with a well-expressed and manly dedication to Lord Chancellor King. He died of the strangury, which he endured with great patience, resignation, and fortitude, April 6, 1748 †, in the 78th year of his age, and is buried in the cloister of Lincoln's Inn chapel, with the following epitaph:

* This had been corrected, from the Anecdotes of W. Bowyer, in a copy of that Catalogue, by the late Dr. Lort. EDIT.

† This date is wrong; see the next page. EDIT.

"Here

"Here lies the body of
William Melmoth, esq.
Late one of the Senior Benchers
Of this Hon. Society, who died
April 6, 1743, in the 77th
year of his age."

In the epitaph, and in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 381, the date of the year is 1743, and of his age 77; the first of which, from our Obituary of vol. XIII. p. 217, appears to be the truth.

196. *Observations on Mr.* Paine's *Pamphlet, intitled, "The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance," in a Letter to a Friend, June 4, 1796. By* Ralph Broome, *Esq.*

TO the readers of Mr. Paine's last pamphlet we would recommend the perusal of these Observations on it. They are dispassionate, and form a very proper reply to the insidious remarks on finance lately offered to the publick by this Anti-anglican. The pamphlet of Mr. Paine is rightly considered by Mr. Broome as an assault on the Bank of England, labouring hard to excite suspicions respecting its solvency, in order that, by producing a sudden run on it, its ruin might be hazarded; but, as Mr. Broome observes, "what an actual rebellion could not effect, is not to be done by three sheets of coarse paper." He does not, however, content himself with opposing assertions to what is exhibited in the semblance of facts and demonstrations; nor does he write like one who is engaged to go all lengths in support of our financial system: he meets the subject fairly; detects the errors of Mr. Paine's statements; and, while he has his fears as to the issue of this system, shews that we are at least in a much better state than our adversary represents us to be. Mr. Broome contends that the English system issues no paper at all into circulation; that navy-bills, exchequer-bills, debentures, &c. are matters of merchandise—are like promissory notes, bearing interest, and having a fixed time of payment; and that, as to the notes of the Bank which are in circulation, so far from their representing little or nothing of real value, a vast number of them have their equivalent in cash and ingots; another part of them (such as are issued in discounting) have their correspondent value in the warehouses and shops of great merchants; and a third part have their correspondent value in government-securities; so that, though it may be possible for the Bank to stop, yet it cannot be insolvent; but that its security is indisputable, and the highest which human nature is capable of affording.

We quote the following passage on the solvency of the Bank, in which Mr. P. is ingeniously made to confute himself:

"I will now make use of an argument taken from the premises of Mr. Paine himself; not that I think them true, but I use it as an argument against him, and which I would not use against any other person. In p. 42, he supposes the quantity of Bank-notes in circulation to be not less than 60 millions, and the cash in the chest not to exceed two millions. The difference of the sums (58,000,000) must be running at interest at 5 per cent. and the annual amount of interest must be 3,000,000, wanting only one tenth of a million. Now, as the Bank-dividends do not amount to the nine tenths, it is evident that the neat profits must be 2,000,000 a year. From Mr. Paine's premises, we must suppose either that the Bank lend their credit *gratis* to government, and do not receive the usual discount; or that they make a profit, all things included, at least three times as much as they divide. If the Bank do really accommodate government for nothing, the nation ought to be very grateful; and, if they do not, the Bank must be inordinately rich indeed. It is like a man who spends one thousand a year, and has an income of three thousand. Surely no one would be afraid to trust such a miser. Mr. Paine is not aware of the conclusion that naturally arises from his own premises. He first demonstrates that the profit of the Bank must be immense, from the vast quantity of paper which they have in circulation, and for which they issue no gold nor silver; and then he concludes, that they are actually in a state of insolvency. To my understanding, where so much is made, and so little divided, the accumulation must be great indeed."

When the immense business and accumulating profits of the Bank, during a century, are considered; it is absurd to suppose that it has not two millions of specie to answer the demands that may be made on it. From the circulating coin, Mr. Paine cannot ascertain the quantity locked up in the vast chests of the Bank. It may not be able to give money for all the notes which it has in circulation, were they presented at once for payment; but, as it is for the interest of the government, and of the country at large, to prevent, such

a thing from happening, and, as there are various ways of preventing it, the holders of bank-notes need not be afraid. One queſtion, however, is worthy of diſcuſſion: is it likely that paper will drive the coin out of the kingdom, in ſuch a proportion as to endanger an univerſal bankruptcy in caſe of alarm?

Mr. B. ſmiles at Mr. Paine's calculations about the duration of our funds; and maintains that, as long as trade keeps up, and government can find taxes to pay the intereſt of new loans without taxing the funds, ſo long the funding ſyſtem will maintain its ground.

To preſerve the country from the ruin which Mr. Paine predicts, our Obſerver proceeds to point out certain evils, to which he thinks a remedy ſhould without delay be applied. He deems our national diſeaſe to be in a progreſſive ſtate; and, though he diſapproves ſimilies in argument in general, and Mr. Paine's *wooden leg and the hare* in particular, he employs one on this occaſion; he compares it to a "high load of hay in a farmer's cart on a bad road; rough motion and deep ruts break the balance of the load, and it gets a little to one ſide; neglected, it ſoon becomes ſo much more aſide, that the carter tries all his art to draw the load upright again, without ſucceſs; and at laſt down comes the load, and involves the horſes and cart in the general tumble."

Having ſo high a load on his cart, Mr. B adviſes the ſtate-carter to draw gently, and to procure the ruts to be leveled; or, to drop the ſimile, to remedy ſome exiſting evils. Here he recommends to the miniſter the commutation of tithes, and ſo to frame his taxes that they may fall entirely on the rich (Q. is not this impoſſible?); and particularly to lay a new land-tax, of 6d. in the pound, on land at the rack rent, in addition to the old land-tax, which he would have remain in its preſent ſtate. The war, he thinks, cannot endure much longer; and he hopes that, on the return of peace, the aſpect of things will be brighter, and that Great Britain will be found able to bear her load, and to obtain its gradual diminution. For this purpoſe, great virtue in miniſters is abſolutely neceſſary, and particularly a conviction of the inſanity of war.

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197 *The Uſe and Abuſe of Money; or, an Inquiry into the Cauſes of the preſent State of Civil Society; in which the Exiſtence of the National Debt is denied and diſproved. Earneſtly recommended to the Conſideration of the Publick, previous to the enſuing General Election. By the Author of Eſſays on Agriculture.*

THE general election being now over, it may ſeem to be too late to bring this pamphlet before our readers; yet the uſe and abuſe of money, though moſt alive at a general election, do not die with it, but live, even in parliament itſelf, from election to election.

We wiſh we could make room for the writer's ideas on the uſe and abuſe of money; but for theſe we muſt refer to his pamphlet. We cannot, however, refrain from laying before our readers his account of the riſe of the national debt, of what it now conſiſts, and of his propoſed means of getting rid of it.

Firſt, as to its riſe:

"How was this debt contracted? How was it poſſible that induſtry ſhould lay herſelf under ſuch everlaſting obligations to idleneſs? Why, the Exchequer managed the buſineſs between the labourers and the moneyed intereſt; and it was managed ſomething in this way (Induſtry's a fool, and Idleneſs as ſubtle as the devil): The Exchequer wants a certain ſum of money, for ſome particular purpoſe; they have prudential reaſons for not attempting to raiſe this ſum immediately by new taxes, and iſſue, therefore, what they call Exchequer-bills, which are pieces of paper, purporting to be ſecurities for certain ſums of money. The Bank of England diſcounts this paper; which means that they give the Exchequer other pieces of paper for it. Then the ſums written down upon this laſt piece of paper (for, obſerve, the ſums of money are not raiſed) are funded, as they call it: that is, the publick are ſaid to be debtors to the Bank for the amount thus noted down, and are ſaddled with an annuity as intereſt for this debt. Or ſometimes the Bank of England, or ſome other paper-manufactory, without any Exchequer-bills or diſcount, willl end the Exchequer paper by buſhels. But either way it amounts to the ſame thing; for labourers are ſtill debtors in laborious property to the amount of the ſums written down, and muſt pay intereſt for it. Or the caſe may be put in this way:

"Three men are ſuppoſed to meet together. One of them, knowing himſelf to be a ſtupid kind of fellow about myſtical ſubjects, and being honeſt and unſuſpecting, puts a good deal of confidence in

one of the other two, deputes him to be his agent, and then retires. The third person and the deputy fall to business. "I," says the agent, "want some money." "Oh, I will raise the sum," says the third person; "I suppose it does not signify whether it be gold, silver, copper, or paper; you will take it." "By all means," replies the other, "provided you will take such paper as I may issue in turn." "I can have no objection, if the gentleman, who is, I suppose, now at home about his own business, be willing to be brought in debtor for the sum (though, by the bye, what I shall give you never cost me, nor any one belonging to me, the eighth part of one per cent.), and will pay me interest for it." "Oh, I will answer for that," says the agent; and the business is finished.

"Now is not this a pretty fair representation of the manner in which the national debt has been contracted? And, if this transaction had taken place in a private house, among private people, should not we call one party a fool, and the other swindlers? And should we not afterwards see, as we now do, the one starving in rags and poverty, and the others living in idleness and luxury?"

Now, as to its constituent parts:

"The national debt, of what does it consist? Paper. And for this paper labour is to pay, and luxury to receive, interest; aye, and for which too labour is to be brought in debtor to the amount of millions, and millions, and hundreds of millions, of money, though it never cost them—the fabricators of this money—the receivers of our taxes—the creditors—I say though it never cost them the value of so many pins! Wonder, O heavens! and be astonished, O earth! at the folly, the stupidity, and the villany of mankind! What a picture have we here presented to our view! Industry, the mother of Plenty and Independence, inextricably involved in debt and rags! Idleness, the source of Beggary and Vassalage, rolling in luxury, and claiming Industry as her property! Natural property, which supplies us with all the necessaries of life, without which our very existence could not be protracted beyond a few hours, swallowed up in the all-voracious vortex of artificial property, which consists of no one article but which we could do without! This is monopolizing with a vengeance! We have lately heard a great noise about monopolizing butchers, and bakers, and many more, who, on account of their ranking with the most useful of society, have been first singled out, and most abused, and no doubt have, *according to their means*, been guilty: but who, in business, is not guilty? for, by our extravagant abuse of money, and particularly by that money-mountain, the national debt, and its causes and consequences, there is necessarily established, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Day-labourer, a systematic gradation of monopoly of both property and of power; and every branch of trade, and stage of society, produces monopolizers, and is injured by it; for, when some get more than their share, others must do with less than theirs."

Lastly, as to its annihilation:

"Perhaps the reader's mind is by this time prepared to receive, as general truths, the two following propositions: First, that the national debt never can be paid; secondly, that it never ought to be paid. But these, like most other general truths, are not without exceptions.

"How are those little annuitants, who live entirely upon the interest of their capital, which is *sunk* in the funds (a very proper expression) to be provided for? These ought not to starve. What a villanous system this is, which is so artfully contrived, that injustice must be the consequence of either persevering or relinquishing it! But, in order to come as near strict justice between the debtor and creditor as possible, let every debt, whose annuity on Jan. 1, 1796, amounted to from fifty to a hundred pounds a year, remain as a debt upon the publick, and the interest of it be regularly paid, or else let the capital be paid off. This, except in particular instances, would secure every person dependent upon the funds a comfortable, though not a luxurious, living. Let a committee be appointed by government to examine into, and, under their controul, to redress, particular cases of hardship. Then set at liberty, from its villanous oppressions, labourers, and all those in the lower and middle stages of society, that is, the majority of the nation; I say set all these at liberty from the cruel, vile, and destructive consequences of the national debt, by declaring all the rest to be utterly null and void. And, after this is done, let the injuries which have already been the consequence of this debt, of this most shameful and villanous abuse of money, though not forgot, yet let them be forgiven, and the breaches in a friendly and peaceable way made up. This would redound to the interest and credit, as it would be the duty, of the sufferers; and these are, both in number and value, the majority of the nation, which, in fact, is the nation itself."

After these extracts, we have no need to tell our readers that the pamphlet before us is not a common production.

198. *Chronological Tables; beginning with the Reign of* Solomon, *and ending with the*

Death

Death of Alexander *the Great. With a Prefatory Diſcourſe. By the late* Thomas Falconer, *of* Cheſter, *Eſq.*

TO repreſent any branch of ſtudy as exhauſted is either the miſtake of ignorance, or the pretence of indolence. Few ſubjects have been more induſtriouſly inveſtigated than antient chronology; and the labours of Uſher and Newton, of Petrau and Dufreſnoy, of Blair and Playfair, and of innumerable other writers on this ſubject, may ſeem, to ſuperficial enquiry, either to ſuperſede the neceſſity of farther reſearch, or to determine the impracticability of attaining farther ſatisfaction, concerning the order and dates of events in the more remote periods of antient hiſtory. The work which now comes before us is, however, a proof, that learned induſtry, guided by ſound judgement, cannot labour in vain. The late Mr. Falconer, a correct and well-read ſcholar of the Oxonian ſchool, finiſhed for the preſs theſe chronological tables, with a large prefatory diſſertation. Since the author's death, the work has been preſented by his brother, Dr. Falconer, of Bath, to the univerſity of Oxford; and it now iſſues from the Clarendon preſs, to reflect honor upon the memory of Mr. F. and upon his *alma mater*, from time immemorial the nurſe of ſound learning.

In drawing up theſe tables, the learned author had in view the ſpecific objects of correcting the miſtakes which ſeveral former chronologers had committed in adjuſting the reigns of the Jewiſh kings to thoſe of the Eaſtern monarchs, and filling up the dark interval between the ceſſation of Jewiſh hiſtory and the certainty of that of Greece. In order to arrange the ſcattered facts of the Jewiſh hiſtory from the time of the captivity, Mr. F. has had recourſe to the æra of Nabonaſſar, commonly called the canon of Ptolemy the aſtronomer, but appealed to, as an authentic regiſter of aſtronomical obſervations, near three centuries before Ptolemy, by Hipparchus. By means of this table, which is a liſt of kings who reigned at Babylon, from Nabonaſſar to Alexander, with the years of each ſet down, and the aggregate of the whole, Mr. F. is furniſhed with what he judges to be an authentic ſeries of reigns, beginning before the Jewiſh hiſtory is cloſed, and not ending till the Greek hiſtory can be determined by warranted criteria. By the help of this æra, the author is enabled ſo to connect ſacred with prophane hiſtory, as to remove the principal difficulties in both. The plan, which differs materially from Prideaux and other writers on the ſubject, appears to caſt new light upon this obſcure part of antient hiſtory.

The author ſupports his arrangements by an elaborate diſcourſe, in which the dates of the reigns of the Median, Ethiopian, and Egyptian kings, of the Roman conſuls, and of the kings and ephori of Sparta, are examined, and ſeveral particulars in ſacred and prophane hiſtory are chronologically illucidated. Of the latter, the principal are the founding of Carthage, the captivity of Jehoiakim and of Jehoiachin, the firſt ſiege of Jeruſalem, the burning of the temple, the Belſhazzar of Daniel, the hiſtory of Cyrus, and the ſtate of the Jews from their return under Cyrus to the death of Alexander. The prefatory diſcourſe concludes with an attempt to ſettle the dates of ſeveral leading events in the early hiſtory of Greece, ſuch as, the expedition of the Argonauts, the war of Troy, the return of the Heraclidæ, the Ionic migration, the ſettlement of the Spartan polity by Lycurgus, &c. In theſe and other parts of the tables, where hiſtorical proof is wanting, and conjecture is indulged, the author diſtinguiſhes this uncertain evidence from what is founded on more authentic *data*, by marking theſe facts, and others which are grounded on them, with an aſteriſk, that the reader may no farther depend upon the dates than the arguments may ſupport; a diſtinction which ought to have been made in all chronological tables.

It muſt be obvious to every reader, that inveſtigations of this kind require minute details, which do not admit of an analyſis; and we ſhould not be thought to caſt any ſlight upon this very valuable publication, were we to confine ourſelves to a general account of its contents. We ſhall, however, lay before our readers an extract from that part of the prefatory diſcourſe, in which the author illuſtrates the utility of his tables as a regiſter of the civilization of Greece, and digreſſes into a brief inquiry into the origin of the fine arts. We ſhall ſelect Mr. Falconer's hiſtorical account of ſculpture.

"All the antient writers have agreed in dividing it into two periods, the latter of

of which begins with the age of Phidias. Strabo aſcertains theſe ages very exactly, though rather foreign to his ſubject; for, in deſcribing the temples of Epheſus, there are ſome which he calls antient, and in theſe were ἀρχαῖα ξόανα, antique wooden figures [2]. In the other temples, built, *ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὕστερον, in after-times*, he tranſgreſſes from his uſual form, and deſcribes three ſtatues in particular, which were probably of the age of Phidias and Scopas. Pliny and Pauſanias abound in examples of this diviſion of the periods. The former, when diſcourſing of Myron, ſays, "capillum non emendatius feciſſe quam *rudis antiquitas*, inſtituiſſet [3]." This "rudis antiquitas" means what is termed the age of Dædalus and his ſcholars, who improved but little on the models brought from Egypt [3]. However, as we have ſome dates in Pliny, which fix the progreſſion of this art with tolerable accuracy, we ſhall briefly touch on the hiſtory of this period from the earlieſt times; though the vague, and nearly fabulous relations, of Dædalus form ſome embarraſſment in fixing the commencement of this æra. Diodorus Siculus and Pauſanias agree in ſuppoſing there was an artiſt of that name who worked for Minos, in Crete, and built a labyrinth at Gnoſſus, of which no veſtige was left in the time of Auguſtus [4]. Homer, in his 18th Iliad, does mention a Δαίδαλος, who formed a dance for Ariadne; but, as he uſes the ſame word, a few lines after, adjectively, to ſignify *artificially made* [5], he might mean by the former no more than what the word imports, an *ingenious artiſt*. Euſtathius interprets Homer as meaning that Dædalus only invented the dance itſelf, and not that he worked it in either wood, ſtone, or metal [6].

"The ſtatues of Dædalus, mentioned by Pauſanias, were all of wood, and reſembled, as we may ſuppoſe, the Egyptian; for Philoſtratus ſays, that the ſtatue of Memnon was formed with the feet joined together, and the arms reſting on the ſeat, after the manner of cutting figures in the age of Dædalus [7]. Such was probably the figure of Minerva in Troy, mentioned in the 6th Iliad, which ſeems to have been in a ſitting poſture. We have no remains of theſe rude ages; but the forms of the Juno of Samos, carved by Smilis of Ægina, ſaid to be contemporary with Dædalus, and that of the Diana of Epheſus, by the hand of Endæus, or Endyus, a pupil of Dædalus, are preſerved on the medals of their reſpective cities [8]. Theſe repreſentations give a very unfavourable idea of the Dædalean age; yet we have no reaſon to doubt their authenticity, for the artiſts of poliſhed times would never have diſgraced their coinage with ſuch uncouth figures, had they not been exact reſemblances of objects made venerable by ſuperſtition. Some more of theſe wooden ſtatues are deſcribed as exiſting at Thebes, Lebadea, Delos, and Crete, to the reign of Hadrian. They were nearly deſtroyed by age; and yet Pauſanias, fired by religious and antiquarian enthuſiaſm, could find in them [9] *ſomething divine*; but what it was he does not explain. Some other of theſe ſtatues were plated with gold, and their faces painted red, viz. two of Bacchus, in the forum of Corinth; which gives us but an indifferent idea of the taſte of that period. The Venus of Delos had only a head and arms, with a quadrangular baſis inſtead of feet; which ſhews that theſe ſculptors had improved but little on the rude ages of Greece, when unhewn ſtones, or at beſt cut into a quadrangular form, were the only emblems of their divinities. Yet even theſe figures, I think, were not introduced into European Greece

[2] Strabo, l. xiv. p. 640, ed. Paris.

[3] Plin. l. xxxiv. c. 8. p. 651. ed. Harduin. alt. The whole paſſage is beautiful, and marks a very refined taſte.

[3] Strabo allows that the carved figures on the walls of the temples in Egypt reſembled the Tyrrhenian and the antient Greek ſculptures, l. xvii. p. 806, ed. Paris.

[4] What is now ſhewn for the labyrinth is a winding paſſage in a mountain near Gortyna, diſtant from Gnoſſus. Cedrenus ſeems to have been the firſt blunderer upon record who miſtook this for the old labyrinth. See his Compend. Hiſt. p. 100, ad imum, ed. Baſil. 1566.

[5] Iliad. xviii. l. 592, and after, l. 611.

[6] There was one great work of Dædalus, or at leaſt aſcribed to him, the ſepulchre of Æpytus, mentioned by Pauſanias, which may give us an idea of that period. It was a heap of earth, of a moderate ſize, ſurrounded by a ſtone wall. Arcad. l. viii. p. 482, ed. Xyland.

[7] Philoſtratus de Vita Apollonii, l. vi. c. 4.

[8] The Diana of Epheſus is too well known to be deſcribed. The Juno of Samos may be found on many medals. See particularly one of Maximinus in Vaillantii Select. Numiſma ex Muſeo Abbatis de Camps. For many of theſe anecdotes the reader is referred to Athenagoræ Legatio, p. 66. ed. Ox. 1682.

[9] One quotation may ſerve for many. Καὶ θαυμάσιον ξόανον γύμνων Ἡρακλέους. Δαιδάλου δὲ καὶ τοῦτό φασιν εἶναι τέχνημα. Δαίδαλος δὲ ἐπίσης ἐξεργάσατο, φιτοπώλους μὲν ἄγειν ἐς τὴν ὁδὸν, ἐκπρᾶσαι δὲ ὅμως τι ᾧ ΕΝΘΕΟΝ τοὔνομα. Pauſan. l. ii. p. 92, ed. Xyland.

till after the days of Homer. The name of Dædalus was, we know, given to artists long after the Athenian Dædalus is supposed to have flourished. Pausanias himself mentions one of Sicyon of that name, which he seems to confound with the Dædalus mentioned by Homer. Dipœnus and Scyllis, according to Pliny, were the founders of the school of sculpture in Sicyon, and were the first who were celebrated for carving in marble. They flourished, says the same author, in the 50th Olympiad, which is very probable; for, at that period, the states of Greece were beginning to cultivate their talents, and to settle a form of government. Pausanias, by a strange anachronism of above 400 years, says, that Dipœnus and Scyllis were the sons of that very Dædalus who lived so long in Crete [1]. Pliny indeed says, they were Cretans by birth, but that they settled at Sicyon [2]. Is it not then more likely that they were instructed long after by Dædalus *Sicyonius*, and that the identity of names was the source of the error?

"However celebrated these artists were for marble sculpture, yet the most noted performances from their hands were cut in ebenus, a sort of lignum vitæ, with pieces of ivory interspersed; a practice much improved afterwards [3]. Tectæus and Angelion were the scholars of Dipœnus; they carved the Apollo at Delos, and Callon, their pupil, the statue of Minerva Sthenias, in the citadel of Athens, about the 63d Olympiad. The other memorable pupils of this school were Thoecles and Doriclydas, both Lacedemonians, whose works were to be seen, as Pausanias informs us, in his time, at Elis [4].

"The school of Chios, formed by Malas about the same time with that of Sicyon, or probably before, was still more noted. Bupalus and Authermus [5] carved well in the 60th Olympiad; some of whose works had a place in the palace of Augustus Cæsar. Yet even in this period we are uncertain whether the Greeks knew the art of casting statues in metal. The oldest brass statue known in Greece was one of Jupiter, in the Chalcioecos of Laconia [6], in which the limbs had been separately formed, and then nailed together; yet this imperfect essay was ascribed to Learchus, a scholar of Dipœnus, who must have lived about the 53d or 54th Olympiad. So little was this art known in the school of Sicyon, when it was celebrated for marble-sculpture. About the 63d Olympiad, we find the names of Rhœcus and Theodorus, both of Samos, the same who built the temple of Juno, in the reign of Polycrates, and practised the art of casting statues with success.

"Hence, I think, the schools of Sicyon and Chios divide this period into two parts. The Dædalean, or barbarous age, ceases in the 50th Olympiad; the middle age, which gave better forms to the human figure, but not the last polish, nor an exact representation of the minuter parts, may be extended to the 83d Olympiad; when the great genius of Phidias broke out at once in full lustre in the Jupiter at Olympia, and the Minerva at Athens. Pausanias has described the former of these with great accuracy; and Livy the historian, with a sublimity of expression almost equal to the ideas of the artist, points out, in a few words, its effect on the beholder. 'Paulus Æmilius, says that invaluable writer, traveling through Greece, entered the temple to survey the colossal statue; when, Jovem velut præsentem intuens, motus animo est [7].' It is generally known that this figure was composed of ivory, and ornamented with gold, a practice of great antiquity in the East; but few consider the difficulty of executing a grand idea with so minute materials [8]. If any other graces were still wanting in sculpture, the skill of Praxiteles and Lysippus gave those finished touches which produced sublimity in small figures without diminishing their elegance. Such was sculpture in the days of Alexander. Some specimens of this æra are most probably even now to be seen at Rome and Florence, viz. the Medicean Venus, the Hercules Farnese, and the Belviderian Apollo. The great genius of Michael Angelo was unequal to the imitation of these figures; and, should we conceive them to be the production of a later age, as that of Augustus, or even later, as that of the Antonines, it will only raise our ideas of the age of Alexander, to find that the best artist of modern times was inferior to those sculptors who, by the general consent of antiquity, were themselves below the merits of a Phidias or Praxiteles."

This work is highly deserving the attention of all who are engaged in historical enquiries, or fond of biblical learning.

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[1] Pausan. l. ii. p. 111. [2] Plin. l. xxxvi. c. 4, p. 724. [3] Pausan. l. ii. p. 125.
[4] Ibid. l. v. p. 319. [5] Plin. l. xxxvi. c. 5, p. 724. [6] Pausan. l. iii. p. 194.
[7] Liv. l. xlv. c. 28.

[8] The reader may receive a slight hint on this subject from Pausanias, in his description of a Jupiter at Megara. The head was of ivory and gold; the body of some kind of parget, πηλοῦ τι ἢ γύψου. This deficiency was occasioned by the poverty of the Megarensians, having been greatly distressed by their wars at Athens; for the inhabitants, in

299. *The Charge of* Samuel *Lord Biſhop of* Rocheſter *to the Clergy of his Dioceſe; delivered at his primary Viſitation, in the Year* 1796. *Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the Clergy.*

WHEN the Church of England has ſo little to ſay of the exertions of her dignified clergy in defence of the common cauſe, "in times, which, more perhaps than any which the Chriſtian Church hath ſeen ſince its firſt ſtruggles with the powers of darkneſs in the three firſt centuries, require, in the Preachers of the Goſpel, thoſe two qualities in particular, which our Lord told the Twelve he required in them, when he firſt inveſted them with their high commiſſion, the policy of the ſerpent united with the harmleſſneſs of the dove" (p. 1); it is with peculiar pleaſure we peruſe a charge from one of her ableſt prelates, alike energetic and informing. After briefly accounting for the cruel oppoſition to Chriſtianity in its firſt propagation, his Lordſhip proceeds to ſtate the nature of that policy ſo eſſential to the preſent teachers of Chriſtianity, who, "having the treaſures of philoſophy very much in their own poſſeſſion, and the weapons of learning in their own hands, may be ſaid to have changed poſitions with the enemy; and it is a great matter of policy, firſt to form a true eſtimate of the vaſt importance of this advantage, and then to conſider in what manner it may beſt be uſed."

"Learning is the only thing we have to ſet againſt the want of that pre-eminent advantage which the firſt preachers excluſively enjoyed, the præternatural illumination of their underſtandings by the immediate operation of the Holy Ghoſt. Learning is to us the beſt ſubſtitute; an imperfect ſubſtitute, but the beſt and the only one that it now to be had, and ſufficient, no doubt, ſince Providence ſees not fit to ſupply us with any other, for the exigences of our preſent ſituation; Learning, I ſay, is to us the beſt ſubſtitute for that præternatural illumination of the underſtanding which was the privilege of the firſt preachers. They were qualified, without any previous ſtudy, for the office to which they were called, becauſe they had that other ſource of fuller and more certain information. But, if we enquire in what particular way the Holy Spirit, acting upon the underſtanding, gave theſe fiſhermen of Galilee the ſuperiority, which they diſplayed, over the theology of the Sanhedrim, and metaphyſics of the Porch and the Academy; we ſhall find, if we turn for ſatisfaction upon the queſtion to their writings, we ſhall there find, what we ſhould call, if the thing had been learned before, a ready and accurate recollection of the hiſtory of their own nation, and of what was cloſely connected with it, the univerſal antiquities of religion. Something always preſented to their minds the particular events of antient ſtory, which were moſt directly to the purpoſe of that particular argument in which they chanced, at any time, to be engaged. We find them happy in application of the prophecies; able expoſitors of thoſe adumbrations of the ſcheme of redemption, which were contained in the myſtic rites of the Moſaic law. We find them learned in the juriſprudence of their country. And, in their reaſonings upon the moſt abſtruſe ſubjects, we find a ſelf-evidence of the principles aſſumed, a coherence of the argument purſued, a ſolidity of the concluſion deduced, a juſtneſs of diſtinction, and a perſpicuity of language, not ſurpaſſed by any thing of the

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order to prove their intention of making the whole figure of the ſame rich materials with the head, ſhewed Pauſanias, in the apartment behind the temple, the half-worked timbers, ξύλα ἡμίεργα, which Theocoſmus, a native, was to have covered with ivory and gold. Hence we may conclude the model was of wood, and the ivory little more than ſineering. From the natural elaſticity of ivory, theſe figures were affected by the variation of the weather; and ſome precautions were therefore always employed to preſerve them. The Jupiter at Olympia was ſprinkled with oil; the Minerva at Athens with water; and the Æſculapius at Epidaurus had a well under the throne, to keep up a proper degree of moiſture. Pauſan. l. v. p. 308.

The Felleneans preſerved a fine figure of Minerva, carved by Phidias, by a rill of water underneath, to give a conſtant ſupply of moiſt air; for, ſays our author, τοῦτον γὰρ ἐλαφρὸν ἐμπάσσειν. The difficulty of execution, with the attention neceſſary to the preſervation of ivory figures, put a ſtop to the progreſs of this art. I ſhall only cite one farther inſtance of the Phidian ſkill, mentioned by Tzetzes in his Chiliads; but I wiſh I had an older authority. It is this. In a conteſt with Alcamenes, his pupil, to form an image of Minerva, which was to be placed far above the eye, he contrived, by the knowledge of optics, to make it appear beautiful when in its place, though extremely deformed when on the ſame level with the eye. This example, if true, ſhews Phidias to have been ſuperior to his contemporaries, or any who followed him. Thoſe who have not Tzetzes, may conſult Junius de Pict. Vet. p. 147, 148.

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same kind is the very best of the Greek writers. Whence the conclusion seems inevitable, that the knowledge, which the Holy Spirit conveyed into the minds of these chosen instruments of God, was the very same in kind, consisting of the same particulars, which, in the ordinary way, is attained, in a more imperfect degree, by study" (p. 5—7).

"A clergyman is by no means to be supposed to misemploy every moment of his time, which is not bestowed upon the study of divinity properly so called; but it certainly is his duty, and it will be the best policy of his conduct, under the absence of that miraculous infused learning, which was peculiar to the first ages, to devote his time to a variety of literary pursuits. He will pay due attention to his ordination-vow; he will give himself wholly to his office, as his principal business, and will draw all his cares and studies that way; and, under the influence and regulation of this principle, there is hardly any branch of learning or of science on which some portion of his time may not laudably, and profitably for himself and for the church of God, be bestowed" (p. 9, 10).

The Bishop next, with proper severity, censures that *study of men*, which so many of the younger clergy affect, to the dereliction of all literature, sacred and profane. He shews, with peculiar emphasis, how the knowledge of man, which "forms a science of the highest curiosity, and of the first importance," is to be obtained:

"When the Christian preacher of the present times has made a just estimate of the importance of human learning, to the accomplishment of his character, the next object of his policy is to consider the manner in which is to be used. This subject embraces so great a variety of matter, that I cannot, upon the present occasion, engage in the discussion of it in all its parts. I shall confine myself to a single point, which I conceive to be of great importance; and take the liberty to give you my opinion in what manner metaphysical learning, in particular, may be employed to serve the cause of religion. For I have been long convinced, that, by a misuse of it, it has actually done, upon the whole, more harm than good. Now the safest rule, by which a Christian divine may conduct himself in metaphysical researches, or in the use of metaphysical arguments (researches which I would by no means dissuade, arguments which I would not be thought to undervalue), the safest rule I take to be this: that he never allow himself to philosophize, or at least to draw conclusions in theology upon philosophical reasonings, without his Bible. He may investigate—he may divide, compound, and hypothetically draw conclusions; but then, for a certain test of the truth of the conclusions so drawn, "to the Word, and to the Testimony." If they are not confirmed by that, "there is no light in them." In every thing relating to God, to the origin of evil, to a future state, he must divest himself of all the pride of philosophy, and implicitly resign his understanding to the authority of the written word. He is not to suppose, that, in these subjects, he can discover certain first principles by the natural strength of his own mind, and that he is at liberty to adjust the sense of the scriptures to these principles of his own. It has been much the practice, with some of our metaphysical divines, to talk of Natural Religion and Revealed Religion as if they were distinct; and as if the former were the necessary foundation of the latter. As if men, by their natural talents, had made certain discoveries of religious truths, before revelation came; and that revelation had only made additional discoveries, in the same subject; and that, for the right apprehension of these additions, those antecedent discoveries of reason and nature must be well understood" (p. 14, 15).

"The first revelations, therefore, were antecedent to any possible date of these pretended discoveries of reason; and from these early revelations came whatever we find of what is called Natural Religion among the Heathen. Some of the first principles of these revelations laid strong hold on the minds of men, and were traditionally remembered, when not only all the rest, but even the manner by which the knowledge of what was remembered first came into the world, was gone into utter oblivion. These traditional fragments of the creed of the protoplast and the patriarchs, made what is called the Natural religion of the heathen of ancient times. And whatever notions of God and of a future state are to be found at this day among savages, are to be referred to the same source" (p. 17, 18).

"I am persuaded that, had it not been for the early communications of the Creator with mankind, man never would have raised the conceptions of his mind to the idea of a God; he never would have dreamed of the immaterial principle within himself; and he never would have formed any general notions of right and wrong in the abstract. He would have had no religion—perhaps no morality. Revealed religion, therefore, stands not upon the ground of any antecedent discoveries of natural reason; and it is highly impolitic to attempt to place it upon any such false foundation. By itself it must stand or fall. It is in itself the First and the Last; the Beginning and the End. The prudent

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diſpenſer of the word will reſort to Revelation for his firſt principles as well as for more myſterious truths. He will not truſt to philoſophy for any diſcoveries. He will ſuffer philoſophy to be nothing more than his aſſiſtant in the ſtudy of the inſpired word. She muſt herſelf be inſtructed by thoſe lively oracles, before ſhe can be qualified to take part in the inſtruction of men. To lay the foundation of revelation upon any previous diſcoveries of reaſon, is, in fact, to make reaſon the ſuperior teacher. It is not improbable that Idolatry itſelf had its firſt beginning in an early adoration of this phantom of natural religion, the idol, in later ages, of impoſitic metaphyſical divines" (p. 19, 20).

"A ſecond circumſtance, in which our ſituation may ſeem the very reverſe of that of the firſt preachers, is, that we are not perſecuted; we are protected, honoured, and careſſed, by the ſovereigns of the world. This indeed, at preſent, is our ſituation in the far greater part of Europe. Would God, this ſtate of things might be perpetual! But we ſhall do well to remember that it is otherwiſe ordained. The prophecies of the New Teſtament foretel, that, in the latter days, perilous times will come; times of grievous and general perſecution. The ſeaſon of ſuffering will bring indeed this conſolation with it, whenever it ſhall arrive, that it is to terminate in the final peace and triumph of the church. The ſigns of the times are ſuch as may create an apprehenſion, that the hour of trial is not far diſtant. Certainly, that, in leſs than ſeven years, a general perſecution of the Chriſtian name may be raging in every part of Europe, is far leſs improbable, in the preſent moment, than the tragical cataſtrophe of the church of France was a twelvemonth before it happened. It is our policy, therefore, in theſe times, not to be high-minded and ſecure, but to fear" (p. 20, 21).

"It is very true, that we have not to contend with any prejudice of mankind in general in favour of a religion different from our own. The ſingularity of the times is, that there are no prejudices in favour of any religion. But we have to encounter a malignant averſion of ſome part of the people to every thing that carries the name of religion; ariſing from that ferocious impatience of reſtraint, and thoſe mad notions of liberty, which the fiend of French Democracy, the moſt wicked hateful fiend which Providence hath ever made the inſtrument of his wrath upon guilty nations, hath, within the laſt ſix years, ſpreddle throughout all Europe. The diſmal ſcenes which have taken place in France; the miſery in which that people was inſtantly plunged upon the overthrow of their auguſt monarchy, and their venerable church eſtabliſhment; the ſanguinary violence under which they have ever ſince groaned, have proved, I believe, a uſeful warning to this country. The example has damped the riſing ſpirit of Jacobiniſm among us; and, with the ſpirit of Jacobiniſm, it has damped the ſpirit of Irreligion; for theſe are twin furies, which cannot have a ſeparate exiſtence. They are damped in ſuch a degree, that I believe the enemies either of our conſtitutional monarchy, or of our church, are at preſent, in proportion to the general body of the people, very few. I fear, however, that we are not to conclude, that all who are not Jacobins are conſcientiouſly, or otherwiſe than politically, attached to the Eſtabliſhed church, or even to the general cauſe of Chriſtianity. I believe, the laity of this country may be divided, with reſpect to their religious ſentiments, into three claſſes. Thoſe of the firſt claſs, which I would hope, and do indeed believe, makes a very great majority of the whole people, are Chriſtians; not in name only and profeſſion, but in conſcience and in truth. Another very ſmall claſs is compoſed of the Democratiſts—void of all religion, and avowed enemies to its miniſters. Theſe are few, as I ſaid, in number; but they are loud in their invectives, and indefatigably buſy in their machinations, againſt all government, civil and eccleſiaſtical. Between theſe two there is a middle claſs, which may be called the claſs of the Moraliſts. Reſpectable ſerious men; but men who have never ſet themſelves to think ſeriouſly about the intrinſic importance of religion, or the evidences of the truth and reality of revelation; and, being of a turn of mind not to take things upon truſt, have rather perhaps a ſecret leaning to ſpeculative infidelity. They are friends, however, to religion, for its good ſervices in civil life; but, ſeeing nothing more in it, they would always take up with the religion which they find eſtabliſhed; and, upon that principle, they unite themſelves, in profeſſion, to the eſtabliſhed church. They have, perhaps, beſides, ſomething of a reſpect, in preference, for Chriſtianity, on account of the purity of its moral precepts, and the importance of the doctrine of retribution which it aſſerts. They have a reſpect, in preference, for the Reformed churches, as maintaining the pureſt form of Chriſtianity; and they have a reſpect, in preference, for the Church of England in particular, as the moſt conſiderable among the Reformed. Now, of the people of this middle claſs, we may ſay, that "ſo "long as we do well unto ourſelves, theſe "men will ſpeak good of us." At preſent they are our friends. They conſider us, however, as perſons ſet to act a part.

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They are our friends, because they think the part we act essential to the good of the community. But, that being the ground of their friendship, they will be our friends no longer than while we act it well. They consider the emoluments and privileges of the order as a pay that we receive from the publick for the performance of the part assigned us. And if they discover in us (and none will be more sharp-sighted to discover) any negligence in the execution, distant as they are in principle from the Democratists, they will be very apt to concur with them, one time or another, in some goodly project for the confiscation of our property, and the abolition of our privileges" (p. 22—26).

The Bishop is insensibly led to the evil of non-residence, and its very general practice among the beneficed clergy; and to an explanation of the newly-enacted law in favour of curates, which he has illustrated very amply; and shews, that it is the duty of every incumbent to reside himself, or maintain a resident curate, to be licensed by the bishop, as the surest way to guard against the admission of improper persons, and because, in every particular, the person exercising the ministry, ought to be completely amenable to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The stat. 12 Anne impowered the Bishop to augment the curate's stipend from 20 to 50l. a year; the new act has extended it to 75l. "having regard to the greatness of the cure, and the value of the ecclesiastical benefice." Incumbents on poorer livings are not, however, to expect that the stipends of their curates will be less in the exact proportion of the less value of the benefice. The greater burthen falling on the smaller income, very properly magnifies to the beneficed clergy the inconveniences of non-residence on small livings. Nor is the increase of salary to be in proportion to the increase of the expence in life, but in proportion to the average improvement of the revenues of ecclesiastical benefices, which is most probably not more than in the proportion of 3 to 2, since Q. Anne's time.

"In addition to this 75l. per annum, at the utmost, granted in the shape of stipend, the Bishop or Ordinary, by this same clause, is invested with a discretionary power, of assigning to the curate, if the incumbent be not personally resident upon his living four months in the year at least, "the use of the rectory or vicarage "house, and the garden and stable thereunto belonging." The grant is to be by writing, under hand and seal of the Bishop or Ordinary, for twelve calendar months only, but with power in the Bishop or Ordinary to renew the grant from time to time. In case there should be no house upon the living, or the Bishop or Ordinary should not deem it convenient to allot and assign the same to the curate, he is authorized to assign to the curate, in lieu of such house, garden, and stable, a farther sum, not exceeding 15l. per annum, over and above the stipend of 75l. A proviso is added, that "the said house, garden, and "stable, shall be for the use of the said "curate and his family only, during his "actual residence in the said rectory or "vicarage house" (p. 37, 38).

Thus making the parsonage, what it really was meant to be, the comfortable and convenient residence of an officiating minister, who may be either the incumbent or his curate, without any disputes between them. "By the following clause, the Bishop is empowered to insert, in the grant of the house, garden, and stable, "such terms and "conditions, to be observed on the part "of the curate, as he shall think rea-"sonable;" to revoke the grant of the whole or any part of the premises, by writing under his hand and seal, at any time;" to secure the incumbent against the inconvenience of not getting possession of his house or furniture again: as it would be hard if the incumbent had not a more summary remedy against the obstinacy and caprice of a litigious curate, than the ordinary forms of law afford. By the act of queen Anne, the Bishop's power of appointing the curate's stipend was, in effect, confined to curates licensed by him upon the nomination of the incumbent. By the present act, it is made lawful for the Bishop or Ordinary to appoint, under his hand and seal, any stipend or allowance, for any curate heretofore nominated *or employed*, or hereafter to be nominated.

¶ And, by this form of the enacting words, the operation of the act is extended to all curates, or *quasi-curates*, if that expression may be allowed, to describe persons employed as curates, but not nominated. For, if a person be employed as a curate, upon any rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy, though he hath not been nominated, and is not licensed, the Bishop or Ordinary, as these clauses are expressed, hath full power to appoint him a stipend, and to compel payment of the stipend appointed in a summary way" (p. 46).

"Here lies the body of
William Melmoth, esq.
Late one of the Senior Benchers
Of this Hon. Society, who died
April 6, 1743, in the 77th
year of his age."

In the epitaph, and in the Anecdotes of Bowyer, p. 381, the date of the year is 1743, and of his age 77; the first of which, from our Obituary of vol. XIII. p. 217, appears to be the truth.

196. *Observations on Mr.* Paine's *Pamphlet, intituled, "The Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance," in a Letter to a Friend, June* 4, 1796. *By* Ralph Broome, *Esq.*

TO the readers of Mr. Paine's last pamphlet we would recommend the perusal of these Observations on it. They are dispassionate, and form a very proper reply to the insidious remarks on finance lately offered to the publick by this Anti-anglican. The pamphlet of Mr. Paine is rightly considered by Mr. Broome as an assault on the Bank of England, labouring hard to excite suspicions respecting its solvency, in order that, by producing a sudden run on it, its ruin might be hazarded; but, as Mr. Broome observes, "what an actual rebellion could not effect, is not to be done by three sheets of coarse paper." He does not, however, content himself with opposing assertions to what is exhibited in the semblance of facts and demonstrations; nor does he write like one who is engaged to go all lengths in support of our financial system: he meets the subject fairly; detects the errors of Mr. Paine's statements; and, while he has his fears as to the issue of this system, shews that we are at least in a much better state than our adversary represents us to be. Mr. Broome contends that the English system issues no paper at all into circulation; that navy-bills, exchequer-bills, debentures, &c. are matters of merchandise—are like promissory notes, bearing interest, and having a fixed time of payment; and that, as to the notes of the Bank which are in circulation, so far from their representing little or nothing of real value, a vast number of them have their equivalent in cash and ingots; another part of them (such as are issued in discounting) have their correspondent value in the warehouses and shops of great merchants; and a third part have their correspondent value in government-securities; so that, though it may be possible for the Bank to stop, yet it cannot be insolvent; but that its security is indisputable, and the highest which human nature is capable of affording.

We quote the following passage on the solvency of the Bank, in which Mr. P. is ingeniously made to confute himself:

"I will now make use of an argument taken from the premises of Mr. Paine himself; not that I think them true, but I use it as an argument against him, and which I would not use against any other person. In p. 42, he supposes the quantity of Bank-notes in circulation to be not less than 60 millions, and the cash in the chest not to exceed two millions. The difference of the sums (58,000,000) must be running at interest at 5 per cent. and the annual amount of interest must be 3,000,000, wanting only one tenth of a million. Now, as the Bank-dividends do not amount to the nine tenths, it is evident that the neat profits must be 2,900,000 a year. From Mr. Paine's premises, we must suppose either that the Bank lend their credit *gratis* to government, and do not receive the usual discount; or that they make a profit, all things included, at least three times as much as they divide. If the Bank do really accommodate government for nothing, the nation ought to be very grateful; and, if they do not, the Bank must be inordinately rich indeed. It is like a man who spends one thousand a year, and has an income of three thousand. Surely no one would be afraid to trust such a miser. Mr. Paine is not aware of the conclusion that naturally arises from his own premises. He first demonstrates that the profit of the Bank must be immense, from the vast quantity of paper which they have in circulation, and for which they issue no gold nor silver; and then he concludes, that they are actually in a state of insolvency. To my understanding, where so much is made, and so little divided, the accumulation must be great indeed."

When the immense business and accumulating profits of the Bank, during a century, are considered; it is absurd to suppose that it has not two millions of specie to answer the demands that may be made on it. From the circulating coin, Mr. Paine cannot ascertain the quantity locked up in the vast chests of the Bank. It may not be able to give money for all the notes which it has in circulation, were they presented at once for payment; but, as it is for the interest of the government, and of the country at large, to prevent, such

a thing from happening, and, as there are various ways of preventing it, the holders of bank-notes need not be afraid. One question, however, is worthy of discussion: is it likely that paper will drive the coin out of the kingdom, in such a proportion as to endanger an universal bankruptcy in case of alarm?

Mr. B. smiles at Mr. Paine's calculations about the duration of our funds; and maintains that, as long as trade keeps up, and government can find taxes to pay the interest of new loans without taxing the funds, so long the funding system will maintain its ground.

To preserve the country from the ruin which Mr. Paine predicts, our Observer proceeds to point out certain evils, to which he thinks a remedy should without delay be applied. He deems our national disease to be in a progressive state; and, though he disapproves similies in argument in general, and Mr. Paine's *wooden leg and the hare* in particular, he employs one on this occasion; he compares it to a "high load of hay in a farmer's cart on a bad road; rough motion and deep ruts break the balance of the load, and it gets a little to one side; neglected, it soon becomes so much more aside, that the carter tries all his art to draw the load upright again, without success; and at last down comes the load, and involves the horses and cart in the general tumble."

Having so high a load on his cart, Mr. B advises the state-carter to draw gently, and to procure the ruts to be leveled; or, to drop the simile, to remedy some existing evils. Here he recommends to the minister the commutation of tithes, and so to frame his taxes that they may fall entirely on the rich (Q. is not this impossible?); and particularly to lay a new land-tax, of 6d. in the pound, on land at the rack rent, in addition to the old land-tax, which he would have remain in its present state. The war, he thinks, cannot endure much longer; and he hopes that, on the return of peace, the aspect of things will be brighter, and that Great Britain will be found able to bear her load, and to obtain its gradual diminution. For this purpose, great virtue in ministers is absolutely necessary, and particularly a conviction of the insanity of war.

197 *The Use and Abuse of Money; or, an Inquiry into the Causes of the present State of Civil Society; in which the Existence of the National Debt is denied and disproved. Earnestly recommended to the Consideration of the Publick, previous to the ensuing General Election. By the Author of Essays on Agriculture.*

THE general election being now over, it may seem to be too late to bring this pamphlet before our readers; yet the use and abuse of money, though most alive at a general election, do not die with it, but live, even in parliament itself, from election to election.

We wish we could make room for the writer's ideas on the use and abuse of money; but for these we must refer to his pamphlet. We cannot, however, refrain from laying before our readers his account of the rise of the national debt, of what it now consists, and of his proposed means of getting rid of it.

First, as to its rise:

"How was this debt contracted? How was it possible that industry should lay herself under such everlasting obligations to idleness? Why, the Exchequer managed the business between the labourers and the moneyed interest; and it was managed something in this way (Industry's a fool, and Idleness as subtle as the devil): The Exchequer wants a certain sum of money, for some particular purpose; they have prudential reasons for not attempting to raise this sum immediately by new taxes, and issue, therefore, what they call Exchequer-bills, which are pieces of paper, purporting to be securities for certain sums of money. The Bank of England discounts this paper; which means that they give the Exchequer other pieces of paper for it. Then the sums written down upon this last piece of paper (for, observe, the sums of money are not raised) are funded, as they call it: that is, the publick are said to be debtors to the Bank for the amount thus noted down, and are saddled with an annuity as interest for this debt. Or sometimes the Bank of England, or some other paper-manufactory, without any Exchequer-bills or discount, willl end the Exchequer paper by bushels. But either way it amounts to the same thing; for labourers are still debtors in laborious property to the amount of the sums written down, and must pay interest for it. Or the case may be put in this way:

"Three men are supposed to meet together. One of them, knowing himself to be a stupid kind of fellow about mystical subjects, and being honest and unsuspecting, puts a good deal of confidence in

one of the other two, deputes him to be his agent, and then retires. The third perſon and the deputy fall to buſineſs. "I," ſays the agent, "want ſome money." "Oh, I will raiſe the ſum," ſays the third perſon; "I ſuppoſe it does not ſignify whether it be gold, ſilver, copper, or paper; you will take it." "By all means," replies the other, "provided you will take ſuch paper as I may iſſue in turn." "I can have no objection, if the gentleman, who is, I ſuppoſe, now at home about his own buſineſs, be willing to be brought in debtor for the ſum (though, by the bye, what I ſhall give you never coſt me, nor any one belonging to me, the eighth part of one per cent.), and will pay me intereſt for it." "Oh, I will anſwer for that," ſays the agent; and the buſineſs is finiſhed.

"Now is not this a pretty fair repreſentation of the manner in which the national debt has been contracted? And, if this tranſaction had taken place in a private houſe, among private people, ſhould not we call one party a fool, and the other ſwindlers? And ſhould we not afterwards ſee, as we now do, the one ſtarving in rags and poverty, and the others living in idleneſs and luxury?"

Now, as to its conſtituent parts:

"The national debt, of what does it conſiſt? Paper. And for this paper labour is to pay, and luxury to receive, intereſt; aye, and for which too labour is to be brought in debtor to the amount of millions, and millions, and hundreds of millions, of money, though it never coſt them—the fabricators of this money—the receivers of our taxes—the creditors—I ſay though it never coſt them the value of ſo many pins! Wonder, O heavens! and be aſtoniſhed, O earth! at the folly, the ſtupidity, and the villany of mankind! What a picture have we here preſented to our view! Induſtry, the mother of Plenty and Independence, inextricably involved in debt and rags! Idleneſs, the ſource of Beggary and Vaſſalage, rolling in luxury, and claiming Induſtry as her property! Natural property, which ſupplies us with all the neceſſaries of life, without which our very exiſtence could not be protracted beyond a few hours, ſwallowed up in the all-voracious vortex of artificial property, which conſiſts of no one article but which we could do without! This is monopolizing with a vengeance! We have lately heard a great noiſe about monopolizing butchers, and bakers, and many more, who, on account of their ranking with the moſt uſeful of ſociety, have been firſt fingled out, and moſt abuſed, and no doubt have, *according to their means*, been guilty: but who, in buſineſs, is not guilty? for, by our extravagant abuſe of money, and particularly by that money-mountain, the national debt, and its cauſes and conſequences, there is neceſſarily eſtabliſhed, from the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Day-labourer, a ſyſtematic gradation of monopoly of both property and of power; and every branch of trade, and ſtage of ſociety, produces monopolizers, and is injured by it; for, when ſome get more than their ſhare, others muſt do with leſs than theirs."

Laſtly, as to its annihilation:

"Perhaps the reader's mind is by this time prepared to receive, as general truths, the two following propoſitions: Firſt, that the national debt never can be paid; ſecondly, that it never ought to be paid. But theſe, like moſt other general truths, are not without exceptions.

"How are thoſe little annuitants, who live entirely upon the intereſt of their capital, which is *funk* in the funds (a very proper expreſſion) to be provided for? Theſe ought not to ſtarve. What a villanous ſyſtem this is, which is ſo artfully contrived, that injuſtice muſt be the conſequence of either perſevering or relinquiſhing it! But, in order to come as near ſtrict juſtice between the debtor and creditor as poſſible, let every debt, whoſe annuity on Jan. 1, 1796, amounted to from fifty to a hundred pounds a year, remain as a debt upon the publick, and the intereſt of it be regularly paid, or elſe let the capital be paid off. This, except in particular inſtances, would ſecure every perſon dependent upon the funds a comfortable, though not a luxurious, living. Let a committee be appointed by government to examine into, and, under their controul, to redreſs, particular caſes of hardſhip. Then ſet at liberty, from its villanous oppreſſions, labourers, and all thoſe in the lower and middle ſtages of ſociety, that is, the majority of the nation; I ſay ſet all theſe at liberty from the cruel, vile, and deſtructive conſequences of the national debt, by declaring all the reſt to be utterly null and void. And, after this is done, let the injuries which have already been the conſequence of this debt, of this moſt ſhameful and villanous abuſe of money, though not forgot, yet let them be forgiven, and the breaches in a friendly and peaceable way made up. This would redound to the intereſt and credit, as it would be the duty, of the ſufferers; and theſe are, both in number and value, the majority of the nation, which, in fact, is the nation itſelf."

After theſe extracts, we have no need to tell our readers that the pamphlet before us is not a common production.

198. *Chronological Tables; beginning with the Reign of* Solomon, *and ending with the Death*

Death of Alexander *the Great. With a Prefatory Diſcourſe. By the late* Thomas Falconer, *of* Cheſter, *Eſq.*

TO repreſent any branch of ſtudy as exhauſted is either the miſtake of ignorance, or the pretence of indolence. Few ſubjects have been more induſtriouſly inveſtigated than antient chronology; and the labours of Uſher and Newton, of Petrau and Dufreſnoy, of Blair and Playfair, and of innumerable other writers on this ſubject, may ſeem, to ſuperficial enquiry, either to ſuperſede the neceſſity of farther reſearch, or to determine the impracticability of attaining farther ſatisfaction, concerning the order and dates of events in the more remote periods of antient hiſtory. The work which now comes before us is, however, a proof, that learned induſtry, guided by ſound judgement, cannot labour in vain. The late Mr. Falconer, a correct and well-read ſcholar of the Oxonian ſchool, finiſhed for the preſs theſe chronological tables, with a large prefatory diſſertation. Since the author's death, the work has been preſented by his brother, Dr. Falconer, of Bath, to the univerſity of Oxford; and it now iſſues from the Clarendon preſs, to reflect honor upon the memory of Mr. F. and upon his *alma mater*, from time immemorial the nurſe of ſound learning.

In drawing up theſe tables, the learned author had in view the ſpecific objects of correcting the miſtakes which ſeveral former chronologers had committed in adjuſting the reigns of the Jewiſh kings to thoſe of the Eaſtern monarchs, and filling up the dark interval between the ceſſation of Jewiſh hiſtory and the certainty of that of Greece. In order to arrange the ſcattered facts of the Jewiſh hiſtory from the time of the captivity, Mr. F. has had recourſe to the æra of Nabonaſſar, commonly called the canon of Ptolemy the aſtronomer, but appealed to, as an authentic regiſter of aſtronomical obſervations, near three centuries before Ptolemy, by Hipparchus. By means of this table, which is a liſt of kings who reigned at Babylon, from Nabonaſſar to Alexander, with the years of each ſet down, and the aggregate of the whole, Mr. F. is furniſhed with what he judges to be an authentic ſeries of reigns, beginning before the Jewiſh hiſtory is cloſed, and not ending till the Greek hiſtory can be determined by warranted criteria. By the help of this æra, the author is enabled ſo to connect ſacred with prophane hiſtory, as to remove the principal difficulties in both. The plan, which differs materially from Prideaux and other writers on the ſubject, appears to caſt new light upon this obſcure part of antient hiſtory.

The author ſupports his arrangements by an elaborate diſcourſe, in which the dates of the reigns of the Median, Ethiopian, and Egyptian kings, of the Roman conſuls, and of the kings and ephori of Sparta, are examined, and ſeveral particulars in ſacred and prophane hiſtory are chronologically illucidated. Of the latter, the principal are the founding of Carthage, the captivity of Jehoiakim and of Jehoiachin, the firſt ſiege of Jeruſalem, the burning of the temple, the Belſhazzar of Daniel, the hiſtory of Cyrus, and the ſtate of the Jews from their return under Cyrus to the death of Alexander. The prefatory diſcourſe concludes with an attempt to ſettle the dates of ſeveral leading events in the early hiſtory of Greece, ſuch as, the expedition of the Argonauts, the war of Troy, the return of the Heraclidæ, the Ionic migration, the ſettlement of the Spartan polity by Lycurgus, &c. In theſe and other parts of the tables, where hiſtorical proof is wanting, and conjecture is indulged, the author diſtinguiſhes this uncertain evidence from what is founded on more authentic *data*, by marking theſe facts, and others which are grounded on them, with an aſteriſk, that the reader may no farther depend upon the dates than the arguments may ſupport; a diſtinction which ought to have been made in all chronological tables.

It muſt be obvious to every reader, that inveſtigations of this kind require minute details, which do not admit of an analyſis; and we ſhould not be thought to caſt any ſlight upon this very valuable publication, were we to confine ourſelves to a general account of its contents. We ſhall, however, lay before our readers an extract from that part of the prefatory diſcourſe, in which the author illuſtrates the utility of his tables as a regiſter of the civilization of Greece, and digreſſes into a brief inquiry into the origin of the fine arts. We ſhall ſelect Mr. Falconer's hiſtorical account of ſculpture.

"All the antient writers have agreed in dividing it into two periods, the latter

of which begins with the age of Phidias. Strabo aſcertains theſe ages very exactly, though rather foreign to his ſubject; for, in deſcribing the temples of Epheſus, there are ſome which he calls antient, and in theſe were ἀρχαῖα ξόανα, antique wooden figures [1]. In the other temples, built, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὕστερον, *in after-times*, he tranſgreſſes from his uſual form, and deſcribes three ſtatues in particular, which were probably of the age of Phidias and Scopas. Pliny and Pauſanias abound in examples of this diviſion of the periods. The former, when diſcourſing of Myron, ſays, "capillum non emendatius feciſſe quam *rudis antiquitas*, inſtituiſſet [2]." This "rudis antiquitas" means what is termed the age of Dædalus and his ſcholars, who improved but little on the models brought from Egypt [3]. However, as we have ſome dates in Pliny, which fix the progreſſion of this art with tolerable accuracy, we ſhall briefly touch on the hiſtory of this period from the earlieſt times; though the vague, and nearly fabulous relations, of Dædalus form ſome embarraſſment in fixing the commencement of this æra. Diodorus Siculus and Pauſanias agree in ſuppoſing there was an artiſt of that name who worked for Minos, in Crete, and built a labyrinth at Gnoſſus, of which no veſtige was left in the time of Auguſtus [4]. Homer, in his 18th Iliad, does mention a Δαίδαλος, who formed a dance for Ariadne; but, as he uſes the ſame word, a few lines after, adjectively, to ſignify *artificially made* [5], he might mean by the former no more than what the word imports, an *ingenious artiſt*. Euſtathius interprets Homer as meaning that Dædalus only invented the dance itſelf, and not that he worked it in either wood, ſtone, or metal [6].

"The ſtatues of Dædalus, mentioned by Pauſanias, were all of wood, and reſembled, as we may ſuppoſe, the Egyptian; for Philoſtratus ſays, that the ſtatue of Memnon was formed with the feet joined together, and the arms reſting on the ſeat, after the manner of cutting figures in the age of Dædalus [7]. Such was probably the figure of Minerva in Troy, mentioned in the 6th Iliad, which ſeems to have been in a ſitting poſture. We have no remains of theſe rude ages; but the forms of the Juno of Samos, carved by Smilis of Ægina, ſaid to be contemporary with Dædalus, and that of the Diana of Epheſus, by the hand of Endæus, or Endyus, a pupil of Dædalus, are preſerved on the medals of their reſpective cities [8]. Theſe repreſentations give a very unfavourable idea of the Dædalean age; yet we have no reaſon to doubt their authenticity, for the artiſts of poliſhed times would never have diſgraced their coinage with ſuch uncouth figures, had they not been exact reſemblances of objects made venerable by ſuperſtition. Some more of theſe wooden ſtatues are deſcribed as exiſting at Thebes, Lebadea, Delos, and Crete, to the reign of Hadrian. They were nearly deſtroyed by age; and yet Pauſanias, fired by religious and antiquarian enthuſiaſm, could find in them [9] *ſomething divine*; but what it was he does not explain. Some other of theſe ſtatues were plated with gold, and their faces painted red, viz. two of Bacchus, in the forum of Corinth; which gives us but an indifferent idea of the taſte of that period. The Venus of Delos had only a head and arms, with a quadrangular baſis inſtead of feet; which ſhews that theſe ſculptors had improved but little on the rude ages of Greece, when unhewn ſtones, or at beſt cut into a quadrangular form, were the only emblems of their divinities. Yet even theſe figures, I think, were not introduced into European Greece

[1] Strabo, l. xiv. p. 640, ed. Paris.

[2] Plin. l. xxxiv. c. 8. p. 651. ed. Harduin. alt. The whole paſſage is beautiful, and marks a very refined taſte.

[3] Strabo allows that the carved figures on the walls of the temples in Egypt reſembled the Tyrrhenian and the antient Greek ſculptures, l. xvii. p. 806, ed. Paris.

[4] What is now ſhewn for the labyrinth is a winding paſſage in a mountain near Gortyna, diſtant from Gnoſſus. Cedrenus ſeems to have been the firſt blunderer upon record who miſtook this for the old labyrinth. See his Compend. Hiſt. p. 100, ad imum, ed. Baſil. 1566.

[5] Iliad. xviii. l. 592, and after, l. 611.

[6] There was one great work of Dædalus, or at leaſt aſcribed to him, the ſepulchre of Æpytus, mentioned by Pauſanias, which may give us an idea of that period. It was a heap of earth, of a moderate ſize, ſurrounded by a ſtone wall. Arcad. l. viii. p. 482, ed. Xyland.

[7] Philoſtratus de Vita Apollonii, l. vi. c. 4.

[8] The Diana of Epheſus is too well known to be deſcribed. The Juno of Samos may be found on many medals. See particularly one of Maximinus in Vaillantii Select. Numiſma ex Muſeo Abbatis de Camps. For many of theſe anecdotes the reader is referred to Athenagoræ Legatio, p. 66. ed. Ox. 1682.

[9] One quotation may ſerve for many. Καὶ πρώτιστον ξόανον γύμνον Ἡφαίστου. Δαιδάλου δὲ αὐτὰ φασιν εἶναι τέχνης. Δαίδαλος δὲ ἐπίσης ἀξιόλογος, πεποιήκασι μὲν ἡμῖν ἐς τὴν ὄψιν, ἐκπεφύγασι δὲ ὅμως τι καὶ ΘΕΙΟΝ τοῦτο. Pauſan. l. ii. p. 92, ed. Xyland.

till after the days of Homer. The name of Dædalus was, we know, given to artists long after the Athenian Dædalus is supposed to have flourished. Pausanias himself mentions one of Sicyon of that name, which he seems to confound with the Dædalus mentioned by Homer. Dipœnus and Scyllis, according to Pliny, were the founders of the school of sculpture in Sicyon, and were the first who were celebrated for carving in marble. They flourished, says the same author, in the 50th Olympiad, which is very probable; for, at that period, the states of Greece were beginning to cultivate their talents, and to settle a form of government. Pausanias, by a strange anachronism of above 400 years, says, that Dipœnus and Scyllis were the sons of that very Dædalus who lived so long in Crete[1]. Pliny indeed says, they were Cretans by birth, but that they settled at Sicyon[2]. Is it not then more likely that they were instructed long after by *Dædalus Sicyonius*, and that the identity of names was the source of the error?

"However celebrated these artists were for marble sculpture, yet the most noted performances from their hands were cut in ebenus, a sort of lignum vitæ, with pieces of ivory interspersed; a practice much improved afterwards[3]. Tectæus and Angelion were the scholars of Dipœnus; they carved the Apollo at Delos, and Callon, their pupil, the statue of Minerva Sthenias, in the citadel of Athens, about the 63d Olympiad. The other memorable pupils of this school were Thoecles and Doriclydas, both Lacedemonians, whose works were to be seen, as Pausanias informs us, in his time, at Elis[4].

"The school of Chios, formed by Malas about the same time with that of Sicyon, or probably before, was still more noted. Bupalus and Authermus[5] carved well in the 60th Olympiad; some of whose works had a place in the palace of Augustus Cæsar. Yet even in this period we are uncertain whether the Greeks knew the art of casting statues in metal. The oldest brass statue known in Greece was one of Jupiter, in the Chalcioecos of Laconia[6], in which the limbs had been separately formed, and then nailed together; yet this imperfect essay was ascribed to Learchus, a scholar of Dipœnus, who must have lived about the 53d or 54th Olympiad. So little was this art known in the school of Sicyon, when it was celebrated for marble-sculpture. About the 63d Olympiad, we find the names of Rhœcus and Theodorus, both of Samos, the same who built the temple of Juno, in the reign of Polycrates, and practised the art of casting statues with success.

"Hence, I think, the schools of Sicyon and Chios divide this period into two parts. The Dædalean, or barbarous age, ceases in the 50th Olympiad; the middle age, which gave better forms to the human figure, but not the last polish, nor an exact representation of the minuter parts, may be extended to the 83d Olympiad; when the great genius of Phidias broke out at once in full lustre in the Jupiter at Olympia, and the Minerva at Athens. Pausanias has described the former of these with great accuracy; and Livy the historian, with a sublimity of expression almost equal to the ideas of the artist, points out, in a few words, its effect on the beholder. 'Paulus Æmilius, says that invaluable writer, traveling through Greece, entered the temple to survey the colossal statue; when, Jovem velut præsentem intuens, motus animo est[7].' It is generally known that this figure was composed of ivory, and ornamented with gold, a practice of great antiquity in the East; but few consider the difficulty of executing a grand idea with so minute materials[8]. If any other graces were still wanting in sculpture, the skill of Praxiteles and Lysippus gave those finishes which produced sublimity in small figures without diminishing their elegance. Such was sculpture in the days of Alexander. Some specimens of this æra are most probably even now to be seen at Rome and Florence, viz. the Medicean Venus, the Hercules Farnese, and the Belviderian Apollo. The great genius of Michael Angelo was unequal to the imitation of these figures; and, should we conceive them to be the production of a later age, as that of Augustus, or even later, as that of the Antonines, it will only raise our ideas of the age of Alexander, to find that the best artist of modern times was inferior to those sculptors who, by the general consent of antiquity, were themselves below the merits of a Phidias or Praxiteles."

This work is highly deserving the attention of all who are engaged in historical enquiries, or fond of biblical learning.

1799. *The*

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[1] Pausan. l. ii. p. 111. [2] Plin. l. xxxvi. c. 4, p. 724. [3] Pausan. l. ii. p. 125.
[4] Ibid. l. v. p. 319. [5] Plin. l. xxxvi. c. 5, p. 724. [6] Pausan. l. iii. p. 194.
[7] Liv. l. xlv. c. 28.

[8] The reader may receive a slight hint on this subject from Pausanias, in his description of a Jupiter at Megara. The head was of ivory and gold; the body of some kind of parget, πηλοῦ τὸ χυτόν. This deficiency was occasioned by the poverty of the Megarensians, having been greatly distressed by their wars at Athens; for the inhabitants, in order

199. *The Charge of* Samuel *Lord Bishop of* Rochester *to the Clergy of his Diocese: delivered at his primary Visitation, in the Year* 1796. *Published at the Request of the Clergy.*

WHEN the Church of England has so little to say of the exertions of her dignified clergy in defence of the common cause, "in times, which, more perhaps than any which the Christian Church hath seen since its first struggles with the powers of darkness in the three first centuries, require, in the Preachers of the Gospel, those two qualities in particular, which our Lord told the Twelve he required in them, when he first invested them with their high commission, the policy of the serpent united with the harmlessness of the dove" (p. 1); it is with peculiar pleasure we peruse a charge from one of her ablest prelates, alike energetic and informing. After briefly accounting for the cruel opposition to Christianity in its first propagation, his Lordship proceeds to state the nature of that policy so essential to the present teachers of Christianity, who, "having the treasures of philosophy very much in their own possession, and the weapons of learning in their own hands, may be said to have changed positions with the enemy; and it is a great matter of policy, first to form a true estimate of the vast importance of this advantage, and then to consider in what manner it may best be used."

"Learning is the only thing we have to set against the want of that pre-eminent advantage which the first preachers exclusively enjoyed, the præternatural illumination of their understandings by the immediate operation of the Holy Ghost. Learning is to us the best substitute; an imperfect substitute, but the best and the only one that it now to be had, and sufficient, no doubt, since Providence sees not fit to supply us with any other, for the exigences of our present situation; Learning, I say, is to us the best substitute for that præternatural illumination of the underderstanding which was the privilege of the first preachers. They were qualified, without any previous study, for the office to which they were called, because they had that other source of fuller and more certain information. But, if we enquire in what particular way the Holy Spirit, acting upon the understanding, gave these fishermen of Galilee the superiority, which they displayed, over the theology of the Sanhedrim, and metaphysics of the Porch and the Academy; we shall find, if we turn for satisfaction upon the question to their writings, we shall there find, what we should call, if the thing had been learned before, a ready and accurate recollection of the history of their own nation, and of what was closely connected with it, the universal antiquities of religion. Something always presented to their minds the particular events of antient story, which were most directly to the purpose of that particular argument in which they chanced, at any time, to be engaged. We find them happy in application of the prophecies; able expositors of those adumbrations of the scheme of redemption, which were contained in the mystic rites of the Mosaic law. We find them learned in the jurisprudence of their country. And, in their reasonings upon the most abstruse subjects, we find a self-evidence of the principles assumed, a coherence of the argument pursued, a solidity of the conclusion deduced, a justness of distinction, and a perspicuity of language, not surpassed by any thing of the

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order to prove their intention of making the whole figure of the same rich materials with the head, shewed Pausanias, in the apartment behind the temple, the half-worked timbers, ξύλα ἡμίεργα, which Theocosmus, a native, was to have covered with ivory and gold. Hence we may conclude the model was of wood, and the ivory little more than fineering. From the natural elasticity of ivory, these figures were affected by the variation of the weather; and some precautions were therefore always employed to preserve them. The Jupiter at Olympia was sprinkled with oil; the Minerva at Athens with water; and the Æsculapius at Epidaurus had a well under the throne, to keep up a proper degree of moisture. Pausan. l. v. p. 308.

The Pelleneans preserved a fine figure of Minerva, carved by Phidias, by a rill of water underneath, to give a constant supply of moist air; for, says our author, νότιον τῷ ἐλέφαντι ἐπιτήδειον. The difficulty of execution, with the attention necessary to the preservation of ivory figures, put a stop to the progress of this art. I shall only cite one farther instance of the Phidian skill, mentioned by Tzetzes in his Chiliads; but I wish I had an older authority. It is this. In a contest with Alcamenes, his pupil, to form an image of Minerva, which was to be placed far above the eye, he contrived, by the knowledge of optics, to make it appear beautiful when in its place, though extremely deformed when on the same level with the eye. This example, if true, shews Phidias to have been superior to his contemporaries, or any who followed him. Those who have not Tzetzes, may consult Junius de Pict. Vet. p. 147, 148.

same

same kind in the very best of the Greek writers. Whence the conclusion seems inevitable, that the knowledge, which the Holy Spirit conveyed into the minds of these chosen instruments of God, was the very same in kind, consisting of the same particulars, which, in the ordinary way, is attained, in a more imperfect degree, by study" (p. 5—7).

"A clergyman is by no means to be supposed to misemploy every moment of his time, which is not bestowed upon the study of divinity properly so called; but it certainly is his duty, and it will be the best policy of his conduct, under the absence of that miraculous infused learning, which was peculiar to the first ages, to devote his time to a variety of literary pursuits. He will pay due attention to his ordination-vow; he will give himself wholly to his office, as his principal business, and will draw all his cares and studies that way; and, under the influence and regulation of this principle, there is hardly any branch of learning or of science on which some portion of his time may not laudably, and profitably for himself and for the church of God, be bestowed" (p. 9, 10).

The Bishop next, with proper severity, censures that *study of men*, which so many of the younger clergy affect, to the dereliction of all literature, sacred and profane. He shews, with peculiar emphasis, how the knowledge of man, which "forms a science of the highest curiosity, and of the first importance," is to be obtained:

"When the Christian preacher of the present times has made a just estimate of the importance of human learning, to the accomplishment of his character, the next object of his policy is to consider the manner in which is to be used. This subject embraces so great a variety of matter, that I cannot, upon the present occasion, engage in the discussion of it in all its parts. I shall confine myself to a single point, which I conceive to be of great importance; and take the liberty to give you my opinion in what manner metaphysical learning, in particular, may be employed to serve the cause of religion. For I have been long convinced, that, by a misuse of it, it has actually done, upon the whole, more harm than good. Now the safest rule, by which a Christian divine may conduct himself in metaphysical researches, or in the use of metaphysical arguments (researches which I would by no means dissuade, arguments which I would not be thought to undervalue), the safest rule I take to be this: that he never allow himself to philosophize, or at least to draw conclusions in theology upon philosophical suppositions, without his Bible. He may investigate—he may divide, compound, and hypothetically draw conclusions; but then, for a certain test of the truth of the conclusions so drawn, "to the Word, and to the Testimony." If they are not confirmed by that, "there is no light in them." In every thing relating to God, to the origin of evil, to a future state, he must divest himself of all the pride of philosophy, and implicitly resign his understanding to the authority of the written word. He is not to suppose, that, in these subjects, he can discover certain first principles by the natural strength of his own mind, and that he is at liberty to adjust the sense of the scriptures to these principles of his own. It has been much the practice, with some of our metaphysical divines, to talk of Natural Religion and Revealed Religion as if they were distinct; and as if the former were the necessary foundation of the latter. As if men, by their natural talents, had made certain discoveries of religious truths, before revelation came; and that revelation had only made additional discoveries, in the same subject; and that, for the right apprehension of these additions, those antecedent discoveries of reason and nature must be well understood" (p. 14, 15).

"The first revelations, therefore, were antecedent to any possible date of these pretended discoveries of reason; and from these early revelations came whatever we find of what is called Natural Religion among the Heathen. Some of the first principles of these revelations laid strong hold on the minds of men, and were traditionally remembered, when not only all the rest, but even the manner by which the knowledge of what was remembered first came into the world, was gone into utter oblivion. These traditional fragments of the creed of the protoplast and the patriarchs, made what is called the Natural religion of the heathen of ancient times. And whatever notions of God and of a future state are to be found at this day among savages, are to be referred to the same source" (p. 17, 18).

"I am persuaded that, had it not been for the early communications of the Creator with mankind, man never would have raised the conceptions of his mind to the idea of a God; he never would have dreamed of the immaterial principle within himself; and he never would have formed any general notions of right and wrong in the abstract. He would have had no religion—perhaps no morality. Revealed religion, therefore, stands not upon the ground of any antecedent discoveries of natural reason; and it is highly impolitic to attempt to place it upon any such false foundation. By itself it must stand or fall. It is in itself the First and the Last; the Beginning and the End. The prudent

dispenser

diſpenſer of the word will reſort to Revelation for his firſt principles as well as for more myſterious truths. He will not truſt to philoſophy for any diſcoveries. He will ſuffer philoſophy to be nothing more than his aſſiſtant in the ſtudy of the inſpired word. She muſt herſelf be inſtructed by thoſe lively oracles, before ſhe can be qualified to take part in the inſtruction of men. To lay the foundation of revelation upon any previous diſcoveries of reaſon, is, in fact, to make reaſon the ſuperior teacher. It is not improbable that Idolatry itſelf had its firſt beginning in an early adoration of this phantom of natural religion, the idol, in later ages, of impoſitic metaphyſical divines" (p. 19, 20).

"A ſecond circumſtance, in which our ſituation may ſeem the very reverſe of that of the firſt preachers, is, that we are not perſecuted; we are protected, honoured, and careſſed, by the ſovereigns of the world. This indeed, at preſent, is our ſituation in the far greater part of Europe. Would God, this ſtate of things might be perpetual! But we ſhall do well to remember that it is otherwiſe ordained. The prophecies of the New Teſtament foretel, that, in the latter days, perilous times will come; times of grievous and general perſecution. The ſeaſon of ſuffering will bring indeed this conſolation with it, whenever it ſhall arrive, that it is to terminate in the final peace and triumph of the church. The ſigns of the times are ſuch as may create an apprehenſion, that the hour of trial is not far diſtant. Certainly, that, in leſs than ſeven years, a general perſecution of the Chriſtian name may be raging in every part of Europe, is far leſs improbable, in the preſent moment, than the tragical cataſtrophe of the church of France was a twelvemonth before it happened. It is our policy, therefore, in theſe times, not to be high-minded and ſecure, but to fear" (p. 20, 21).

"It is very true, that we have not to contend with any prejudice of mankind in general in favour of a religion different from our own. The ſingularity of the times is, that there are no prejudices in favour of any religion. But we have to encounter a malignant averſion of ſome part of the people to every thing that carries the name of religion; ariſing from that ferocious impatience of reſtraint, and thoſe mad notions of liberty, which the fiend of French Democracy, the moſt wicked hateful fiend which Providence hath ever made the inſtrument of his wrath upon guilty nations, hath, within the laſt ſix years, ſpredde throughout all Europe. The diſmal ſcenes which have taken place in France; the miſery in which that people was inſtantly plunged upon the overthrow of their auguſt monarchy, and their venerable church eſtabliſhment; the ſanguinary violence under which they have ever ſince groaned; have proved, I believe, a uſeful warning to this country. The example has damped the riſing ſpirit of Jacobiniſm among us; and, with the ſpirit of Jacobiniſm, it has damped the ſpirit of Irreligion; for theſe are twin furies, which cannot have a ſeparate exiſtence. They are damped in ſuch a degree, that I believe the enemies either of our conſtitutional monarchy, or of our church, are at preſent, in proportion to the general body of the people, very few. I fear, however, that we are not to conclude, that all who are not Jacobins are conſcientiouſly, or otherwiſe than politically, attached to the Eſtabliſhed church, or even to the general cauſe of Chriſtianity. I believe, the laity of this country may be divided, with reſpect to their religious ſentiments, into three claſſes. Thoſe of the firſt claſs, which I would hope, and do indeed believe, makes a very great majority of the whole people, are Chriſtians; not in name only and profeſſion, but in conſcience and in truth. Another very ſmall claſs is compoſed of the Democratiſts—void of all religion, and avowed enemies to its miniſters. Theſe are few, as I ſaid, in number; but they are loud in their invectives, and indefatigably buſy in their machinations, againſt all government, civil and eccleſiaſtical. Between theſe two there is a middle claſs, which may be called the claſs of the Moraliſts. Reſpectable ſerious men; but men who have never ſet themſelves to think ſeriouſly about the intrinſic importance of religion, or the evidences of the truth and reality of revelation; and, being of a turn of mind not to take things upon truſt, have rather perhaps a ſecret leaning to ſpeculative infidelity. They are friends, however, to religion, for its good ſervices in civil life; but, ſeeing nothing more in it, they would always take up with the religion which they find eſtabliſhed; and, upon that principle, they unite themſelves, in profeſſion, to the eſtabliſhed church. They have, perhaps, beſides, ſomething of a reſpect, in preference, for Chriſtianity, on account of the purity of its moral precepts, and the importance of the doctrine of retribution which it aſſerts. They have a reſpect, in preference, for the Reformed churches, as maintaining the pureſt form of Chriſtianity; and they have a reſpect, in preference, for the Church of England in particular, as the moſt conſiderable among the Reformed. Now, of the people of this middle claſs, we may ſay, that "ſo "long as we do well unto ourſelves, theſe "men will ſpeak good of us." At preſent they are our friends. They conſider us, however, as perſons ſet to act a part.

They

They are our friends, because they think the part we act essential to the good of the community. But, that being the ground of their friendship, they will be our friends no longer than while we act it well. They consider the emoluments and privileges of the order as a pay that we receive from the publick for the performance of the part assigned us. And if they discover in us (and none will be more sharp-sighted to discover) any negligence in the execution, distant as they are in principle from the Democratists, they will be very apt to concur with them, one time or another, in some goodly project for the confiscation of our property, and the abolition of our privileges" (p. 22—26).

The Bishop is insensibly led to the evil of non-residence, and its very general practice among the beneficed clergy; and to an explanation of the newly-enacted law in favour of curates, which he has illustrated very amply; and shews, that it is the duty of every incumbent to reside himself, or maintain a resident curate, to be licensed by the bishop, as the surest way to guard against the admission of improper persons, and because, in every particular, the person exercising the ministry, ought to be completely amenable to the ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The stat. 12 Anne impowered the Bishop to augment the curate's stipend from 20 to 50l. a year; the new act has extended it to 75l. "having regard to the greatness of the cure, and the value of the ecclesiastical benefice." Incumbents on poorer livings are not, however, to expect that the stipends of their curates will be less in the exact proportion of the less value of the benefice. The greater burthen falling on the smaller income, very properly magnifies to the beneficed clergy the inconveniences of non-residence on small livings. Nor is the increase of salary to be in proportion to the increase of the expence in life, but in proportion to the average improvement of the revenues of ecclesiastical benefices, which is most probably not more than in the proportion of 3 to 2, since Q. Anne's time.

"In addition to this 75l. per annum, at the utmost, granted in the shape of stipend, the Bishop or Ordinary, by this same clause, is invested with a discretionary power, of assigning to the curate, if the incumbent be not personally resident upon his living four months in the year at least, "the use of the rectory or vicarage "house, and the garden and stable thereunto belonging." The grant is to be by writing, under hand and seal of the Bishop or Ordinary, for twelve calendar months only, but with power in the Bishop or Ordinary to renew the grant from time to time. In case there should be no house upon the living, or the Bishop or Ordinary should not deem it convenient to allot and assign the same to the curate, he is authorized to assign to the curate, in lieu of such house, garden, and stable, a farther sum, not exceeding 15l. per annum, over and above the stipend of 75l. A proviso is added, that "the said house, garden, and "stable, shall be for the use of the said "curate and his family only, during his "actual residence in the said rectory or "vicarage house" (p. 37, 38).

Thus making the parsonage, what it really was meant to be, the comfortable and convenient residence of an officiating minister, who may be either the incumbent or his curate, without any disputes between them. "By the following clause, the Bishop is empowered to insert, in the grant of the house, garden, and stable, "such terms and "conditions, to be observed on the part "of the curate, as he shall think rea-"sonable;" to revoke the grant of the whole or any part of the premises, by writing under his hand and seal, at any time;" to secure the incumbent against the inconvenience of not getting possession of his house or furniture again: as it would be hard if the incumbent had not a more summary remedy against the obstinacy and caprice of a litigious curate, than the ordinary forms of law afford. By the act of queen Anne, the Bishop's power of appointing the curate's stipend was, in effect, confined to curates licensed by him upon the nomination of the incumbent. By the present act, it is made lawful for the Bishop or Ordinary to appoint, under his hand and seal, any stipend or allowance, for any curate heretofore nominated *or employed*, or hereafter to be nominated.

"And, by this form of the enacting words, the operation of the act is extended to all curates, or *quasi-curates*, if that expression may be allowed, to describe persons employed as curates, but not nominated. For, if a person be employed as a curate, upon any rectory, vicarage, or perpetual curacy, though he hath not been nominated, and is not licensed, the Bishop or Ordinary, as these clauses are expressed, hath full power to appoint him a stipend, and to compel payment of the stipend appointed in a summary way" (p. 46).

200. *An Epitome of History, &c. By* John Payne. *Volume the Second.*

IN our vol LXIV. pp. 459, 358, we gave that commendation to the first part of this ingenious and useful work which we thought it deserved, and supported our opinion by some ample extracts. At present therefore, it will be sufficient to say, that the second volume is equally entitled to our praise, and contains a faithful and pleasing epitome of the histories of Japan, China, the Moluccas, Thibet, Hindostan, Persia, the Asiatic Islands in the Mediterranean (Rhodes, Cyprus, and Scio), Egypt, Abyssinia, the States of Barbary, the discovery of the West Indies, the conquest of Mexico and Peru, and (what, at this period, is far more interesting) the history of the United States of America:

"The genuine spirit of the British Constitution has been much diffused through that of America. The code of laws, which this new state will adopt, is likely to partake no less of the principles of British jurisprudence; but is to be hoped it will be as much simplified, and divested of legal chicane and circuity, as is consistent with the judicial preservation of freedom. It is highly gratifying to an Englishman, when viewing these interesting events, to reflect that not only the constitution and laws of his country will be thus perpetuated over a continent which, in future ages, must be immensely populous, but that his language will be preserved so long as the world shall endure. In the late war, while the French officers served in America, many of them were solicitous to become acquainted with the language spoken in the country; and it was at that time no small mortification to the Americans to consider it as the language of their invaders, it became, therefore, common among them to call the English language "the American;" and to say to such foreigners as spoke it, "you speak American well." "the American is not difficult to learn." The marquis de Chastellux says, that they carried their aversion to the language so far as seriously to propose in reducing another language, which should be taught in schools, and made use of in all public acts; but these resentful feelings have happily subsided" (p. 532).

"The spirit of toleration, which prevails in America in the fullest manner possible, has caused a vast diversity of sects to be settled on that continent, and led it to be called "the land of sectaries." In most of the New-England provinces, the Presbyterians and Independents are numerous; but, in Connecticut, the form of worship and ecclesiastical government of the Church of England prevail. More to the Southward, the Quakers are extremely numerous; and the Moravians are increasing and flourishing greatly. Methodism, likewise spreads very wide. But it has been said, by an extensive observer of the present prevailing manners in these States, that "the prevalent religion of the principal inhabitants of America, and particularly to the Southward, is pure Deism, called by the name of Philosophy in Europe; a spirit which has contributed in no small degree to the revolution, and produced their unfettered constitutions of freedom and toleration." *

"When the independence of the United States was acknowledged by the British Government, it became necessary that the clergy who adhered to the discipline of the Church of England should obtain ordination, and that all ecclesiastical affairs should be transacted without crossing the Atlantic, and applying to an English bishop. At length an act of parliament was passed in England, authorising the metropolitan to consecrate American bishops; these now ordain priests and deacons for the service of the Church of England there, but have no revenues annexed to their sees, and are no otherwise distinguished from the body of the clergy than by pre-eminence of rank" (p. 534, 534).

201. *The Mansion-house, a Novel, in Two Volumes. Written by a young Gentleman.*

THIS author (who, we understand, is scarcely eighteen) has introduced his volumes with such evident diffidence, that severity would be unjust:

"So humble a work as a novel," he says, "is almost unworthy the notice of Criticism. Should it stoop to the perusal of his simple tale, he trembles for its fate" (p. v.).

The unfortunate heroine of this little tale (whose fate is not exactly what poetical justice should have bestowed) is the daughter of a Country 'Squire "unlearned in almost every science but those of shooting and hunting, in both of which he was a perfect adept." By a very amiable wife he had an only child, a daughter, whom our author thus describes:

"Poet nor painter ever imagined, drew, or described, a perfection of beauty she did not possess; and the kindliest materials of Heaven, as well as those of Nature, were in the composition. Her mind was truly portrayed by her eyes; in them shone beneficence, modesty, love, and sensibility; under the tender anxious care of her

* Chastellux' Travels, II. 197, Note.

her mother, she became mistress of every accomplishment; all the money which was not expended in the assistance of her indigent neighbours annually purchased from the metropolis the best productions of modern authors. Unhurt by bad example, her mind pure and innocent as that of an angel, she formed the only comfort, the only solace, of her fond mother, during the hours of dismal solitude, which would otherwise have been insupportably wretched" (p. 3, 4).

Not having room to pursue the history of this accomplished young woman or her charming lover; we dismiss the work by venturing to recommend it to notice, as at least the harmless production of an ingenuous mind.

1802. Arviragus, *a Tragedy (never performed), by the Rev.* W. Tasker. *Dedicated, by Permission, to the Prince of* Wales.

THIS is a short but bold attempt towards a national historical drama; and, as the author has chosen an obscure period in the fabulous history of Britain, there is the more room for fiction, with which it is copiously embellished. The piece is declared to have been written with a view to theatrical representation; and why it has not, or should not, be performed, we cannot conceive; since it does not appear to be any way defective in incident (or interest at this critical period); as the British king Arviragus, the principal character, is represented to be a gallant warrior and a patriot-king, reigning over a free and warlike people; and both are represented as uniting their utmost efforts to resist foreign invasion. This is, in fact, a military drama throughout; abounding more with male than female personages, as it is natural in a town besieged; in particular, Arthmail and Cathbert, two British warriors, and the heroine Gunandria, are drawn in strong and very bold colours. The composition, though consisting of five acts, is perhaps (a rare fault!) rather too short; and the dialogue, in some scenes, from its conciseness and some other circumstances, seems to be in imitation of Euripides, and some other Greek tragedians; but we are particularly pleased with the songs, or rather little odes, of the Bard; and the war song, which he recites to the military at large, when they are at the point of engaging with the Romans, is every way worthy of the author of the Ode to the Warlike Genius of Great Britain.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CONSTANT READER asks, whether the family of Sir ROBERT BRACKENBURY, who is said by Sandford to have been slain in the battle of Bosworth, is extinct; was it originally situated in Northamptonshire; and what were its armorial bearings? He also wishes to be informed, what arms were borne by Sir *Price ap Thomas*, whom Rapin styles "a man of great power in Wales."

AN OLD READER requests from some Eton correspondents the history, origin, and antiquity, of the triennial celebration of the *Montem*, which their Majesties, ever since their residence at Windsor, have regularly honoured with their presence and liberal donation to the salthearer's bag. Whence does the money collected receive the denomination of *salt*?

H. L. requests some particulars of the life of Mr. William Law, the mystic writer; as no remarks of him are in print, he believes, any where, but a few lines on his death in Gibbon's Memoirs of himself.

W. K. asks, does Dropsy ever occur without a previously-diseased liver? and what action takes place in that viscus to occasion so large an effusion of water into the abdomen in that species of dropsy termed Ascites?

X. X. returns Mr. Marsh thanks for his masterly letter to Archdeacon Travis; and will be much obliged, if Mr. M. will communicate, through the Gent. Mag. what is the reading of the Vatican MS. Acts xix. 28, as neither Wetstein nor Griesbach take notice of it, and it does not appear that the MS. is mutilated in that part.—The second part of Michaelis is almost impatiently expected.

P. 676. it is announced, that the portrait of the late Dr. Anthony Shepherd is put up in the University library at Cambridge. W & D. asks, what portraits intellectual and literary, which of the learned lectures of the Plumian Professor of Astronomy, and of his Calculations as a Commissioner of the Board of Longitude, are to be found in that apartment?

How many Peeresses were there, in their own right, in or about the year 1730?

The Hymn for Charity-children, and letter signed W. have been received; and proper attention has been paid to them.

Mr. PARKER'S NARRATIVE in our next. The Writer's other communications are always welcome; but we cannot undertake to particularize the many letters with which we are daily favoured: but the Post-office is so well managed, that letters *rarely* miscarry, though many that are anonymous affist the lighting of our Pipe.

DOUAY COLLEGE, HOKE ABBEY, and the LUCERNAL, are engraving.—NEWINGTON HOUSE, Oxfordshire (if possible), in our next.

ELEGIAC LINES

TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. CRUIKSHANK, OF STRACATHRO *.

By Dr. Tytler.

ONE mournful lay, Melpomene divine,
Devote with tears at fair Miranda's shrine!
Whom piety, nor worth, nor ev'ry grace
That e'er was granted to the female race,
Nor all a tender husband's care, could save
From ills unthought-of, and a timeless grave.
Late on the plains, beneath the wood-topp'd hill,
Where gentle Cruik rolls his silver rill,
The pride, the glory, of the place she shone,
With virtue, beauty, graces, all her own;
Boast of the poor, and honour to the great,
Nor less a pattern of the nuptial state.
A Daughter, solace of her parent's life,
A tender Mother, Sister, Friend, and Wife;
O bless'd Miranda! by high Heav'n's decree,
Thy Father's pious soul was all in thee;
And, though so sadly lost, thine infant race
Preserve the image of thy mind and face.
But Death, destroyer of all human bliss,
Deny'd thy fondest friend his paradise;
The doom denounc'd for the first woman's crime,
The fatal curse, that spares nor age nor clime,
Wreak'd on thine angel-form its fiercest pow'r,
And robb'd the world of an enchanting flow'r.
Behold a Sister mourning o'er thy bed,
A weeping Mother raise thy fainting head;
While, at thy side, unconscious of such ills,
A little infant sweetly sleeps, and smiles!
But, unrestisted was the stroke of Death;
The Pow'r who gave, recall'd thy fragrant breath.
As when no more the gentle Zephyr blows
On blooming lilies, or the blushing rose,
In summer, when the fierce meridian ray
Of Phœbus pours abroad the blaze of day,
They shrink, they wither, drop their heads, and die;
So was Miranda doom'd in dust to lie.
And such the fate of man; to-day, so blest,
He seems of all the world can give possess'd;
To-morrow comes a blast, that sweeps away
The joys, the pleasures, of the former day,
And sinks his soul in floods of sorrow deep;
Like them that o'er the fair Miranda weep.
Oh! from the church, where rest her lov'd remains,
Be far whate'er a sacred place distains;
There let no baleful yew, no cypress, rise,
No bird of night with screeching rend the skies;
No raven croak, no bat his pinions wave,
Nor feet unhallow'd e'er approach her grave.
But, rural maidens, and ye rural swains,
Cull choicest garlands from your flow'ry plains;
With myrrh, with myrtles, with fresh laurels, come,
And sigh and sorrow as ye deck her tomb,
Till mimic echoes in like notes deplore,
And hills resound, "Miranda is no more!"
Ye Muses! here from Pindus' shades resort,
And here, ye Fairies! hold your midnight court;
But slight your revels, ev'ry sportive rite,
And waste in tears the melancholy night;
While dews descend from the relenting sky,
And rising zephyrs breathe an answ'ring sigh.
Here let the thrush, the tuneful linnet, come,
The twitt'ring swallow build his little dome,
And mourn her fate; and still for this receive
The same protection she was wont to give;
While swans, to aid her dirge, from distance fly,
And in the streams of Cruik sing and die!
The sacred stream, by which, in early days,
The Muse so oft has sung her infant lays,
So oft the windings of the waters sought,
And careless stray'd, or pensive sat and thought;
Nor distant from whose banks she drops her tear,
Now consecrated to Miranda's bier.
But, to her tomb, see the sad Husband move,
And, thinking of past days and happy love,
Shed tears of anguish o'er the clay-cold breast,
That in his circling arms no more shall rest,
On which so oft he had repos'd his head,
But now with kindred dust untimely laid.
Then, close beside, see Hymen weeping stand,
And bring two infant beauties in each hand;
His torch extinguish'd, and his hair unbound,
His faded myrtles scatter'd on the ground;
A love-lorn turtle sighing o'er his head,
And mournful willows rising at his tread.
The Babes, though drest in sable, yet so young
To be unconscious still from whom they sprung,
Think but of mirth, look cheerful, smile and play,
As if no mother had been snatch'd away;
While, at the sight, their Father's griefs encrease,
He weeps, and folds them in a fond embrace.
But, 'mid this scene of woe, behold, on high,
A sudden radiance far illume the sky!
Full in the blaze Miranda's form appears,
And heav'nly music breaks upon their ears;
A Goddess now she seem'd, in light array'd,
And, in a voice more sweet than mortal, said:

* This excellent lady was the daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gerard, of Aberdeen; a clergyman, whose memory is held in no less veneration for those admirable sermons he left behind him, than his life was eminent for learning, piety, and the practice of every Christian virtue.

"Ye

"Ye smiling infants, late my darling care,
Theme of my heart and object of my pray'r,
Think not that I so far from you remove,
That you possess not still maternal love;
Such love as mortals from blest spirits gain
Is yours, and ever shall with you remain.
"Your Mother once, your Guardian Angel now, [low,
Will watch and tend you while you live be-
Direct your steps in Virtue's paths aright,
And lead you pure and late to realms of light,
Whence shall Miranda's loss be so supply'd,
That, you surviving, none will think she dy'd. [you still,
"Go, happy Infants! Heav'n protect
Your thoughts, your words, and ways, defend from ill;
Nor let a widow'd Husband vainly mourn
For one, who would not from the skies return;
Nor more lament before a mortal shrine,
For endless joys of heav'nly bliss are mine!"

ALONZO THE BRAVE AND FAIR IMOGINE.

A Romance.

A Warrior so bold and a Virgin so bright
Convers'd, as they sat on the green;
They gaz'd on each other with tender delight— [Knight,
Alonzo the Brave was the name of the
The Maid's was the Fair Imogine.

"And, oh!" said the Youth, "since to-morrow I go
To fight in a far distant land,
Your tears for my absence soon leaving to flow, [bestow
Some other will court you, and you will
On a wealthier suitor your hand!"

"Oh! hush these suspicions," fair Imogine said,
"Offensive to Love and to me;
For, if you be living, or if you be dead,
I swear by the Virgin that none, in your stead,
Shall husband of Imogine be.

If e'er I, by lust or by wealth led aside,
Forget my Alonzo the Brave,
God grant, that, to punish my falsehood and pride, [side,
Your ghost at the marriage may sit by my
May tax me with perjury, claim me as Bride,
And bear me away to the grave!"

To Palestine hasten'd the hero so bold;
His Love she lamented him sore:—
But, scarce had a twelvemonth elaps'd, when, behold,
A Baron, all cover'd with jewels and gold,
Arriv'd at fair Imogine's door.

His treasure, his presents, his spacious domain,
Soon made her untrue to her vows;
He dazzled her eyes, he bewilder'd her brain, [vain,
He caught her affections, so light and so
And carry'd her home as his Spouse!

And now had the marriage been bless'd by the priest;
The revelry now was begun;
The tables they groan'd with the weight of the feast; [ceas'd,
Nor yet had the laughter and merriment
When the bell at the castle toll'd—ONE!

Then first, with amazement, fair Imogine found
That a stranger was plac'd by her side:
His air was terrific; he utter'd no sound;
He spake not; he mov'd not; he look'd not around—
But earnestly gaz'd on the Bride!

His vizor was clos'd, and gigantic his height;
His armour was sable to view:—
All pleasure and laughter were hush'd at the sight; [affright;
The dogs, as they ey'd him, drew back in
The lights in the chamber burn'd blue!

His presence all bosoms appear'd to dismay;
The guests sat in silence and fear;
At length spoke the Bride, while she trembled, "I pray, [would lay,
Sir Knight, that your helmet aside you
And deign to partake of our cheer!"

The Lady is silent; the stranger complies;
His vizor he slowly unclos'd:—
O God! what a sight met Fair Imogine's eyes! [surprize,
What words can express her dismay and
When a Skeleton's head was expos'd!

All present then utter'd a terrify'd shout;
All turn'd with disgust from the scene;
The worms they crept in, and the worms they crept out,
And sported his eyes and his temples about,
While the Spectre address'd Imogine:

"Behold me, thou False One, behold me!" he cry'd,
"Remember Alonzo the Brave!
God grants that, to punish thy falsehood and pride, [side,
My ghost at thy marriage should sit by thy
Should tax thee with perjury, claim thee as Bride,
And bear thee away to the grave."

Thus saying, his arms round the Lady he wound,
While loudly she shriek'd in dismay;
Then sunk with his prey through the wide-yawning ground:
Nor ever again was fair Imogine found,
Or the Spectre who bore her away.

Not long liv'd the Baron; and none since that time
To inhabit the castle presume;
For, chronicles tell, that, by order sublime,
There

These Imogine suffers the pain of her crime,
And mourns her deplorable doom.

At midnight four times in each year does
her spright,
When mortals in slumber are bound,
Array'd in her bridal apparel of white,
Appear in the hall with the Skeleton-
knight,
And shriek as he whirls her around!

While they drink out of skulls newly torn
from the grave,
Dancing round them the spectres are seen;
Their liquor is blood; and this horrible stave
They howl, "To the health of Alonzo the
Brave,
And his consort, the False Imogine!"

TRANSLATION OF THE CANZONETTE OF THE ABBE PARRINI.

MY youthful days, so gay and bland,
On Time's swift wings have flown
away,
And wint'ry Age's wrinkled hand
My auburn locks entwines with grey.
Alas! the Fair, for ever prone
To myst'ry and deceit,
To me this grating truth alone,
Insultingly repeat.

Their scornful smiles when I appear,
Their inattention when I speak,
Tell me, "We do not wish you here,
It is not such as you we seek."
And off from me they lightly fly,
To join a youthful band;
And there loquacious is their eye,
Their sprightly foot, and hand.

But shall I, with unmanly tears,
My heart deprest, and cheek bedew?
Ah, no! a gleam of joy appears,
A brighter prospect is in view.
Long since I pluck'd the myrtle bough
On Guido's flow'ry strand;
There, peaceful'y, let others now
With Love be hand-in-hand.

Though me the fickle Fair disown,
With Youth and Liveliness to toy;
With them each comfort is not flown,
With them's not vanish'd ev'ry joy.
Henceforth devoted be my days
To Friendship and to Wine;
And, since my myrtle wreath decays,
I'll bind my brows with vine.

Why on the soft'ly breathing flute
Dost thou Love's dear delights design;
Such melting music does not suit
The sprightly joys of rosy wine?
Then let the mirthful song resound,
The sparkling glass fill high;
Here's to my num'rous friends around,
Unmix'd felicity!

The charms of Beauty, though so bright,
Soon as the vernal flow'r decays;
But thou, O Friendship! canst delight,
In cold December's gloomy days.

Love, fickle and capricious, flies
With youth's vivacious bloom;
But nought pure Friendship's sacred ties
Can sep'rate, but the tomb.

And those gay Nymphs, who now disdain
On us to fix their sparkling eyes,
When Time has cool'd their flatt'ring train,
Our company will patronise.
And we, my Friends, when we shall be
To our fair Guests presented,
We'll drink their healths with heart-felt
glee,
And then we'll die contented!

J. H.

THE SEASONS, A SONG.

Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
Dulce loquentem. HORACE.

WHEN Spring renews the spirits gay,
And wakes the Muse's song,
Sweet Stella lives in ev'ry lay;
For Love and Hope are young.
A semblance of the Fair is seen
In ev'ry blooming flow'r;
Her breast is as the heavens serene,
And as the dew-drop pure.

And when, beneath the Summer's blaze,
The thirsty valleys fire,
Still fiercer glow th' impassion'd lays,
Which Love and Hope inspire.
If then through shelt'ring woods I rove,
Or in the riv'let lave,
She seems a Dryad in the grove,
A Naiad in the wave.

When Autumn, rich in golden grain,
Demands the reaper's care,
I hail the fields with early strain,
For Love and Hope are there.
An emblem of my Stella's breast
The fruitful earth bestows,
Her cheek is in the peach confess'd,
Her breath is in the rose.

Let Winter spread his iron reign,
To check life's genial tide;
The bosom melts his pow'rless chain
Where Love and Hope reside.
The blazing hearth, the sparkling bowl
Restore the absent Fair;
While Fancy warms th' exulting soul,
And she is empress there.

Christ-coll. Camb. N. BULL.

SONNET

To Miss SEWARD, *on her exquisite Poem intituled "Llangollen Vale."*

O quoties, & quæ Galatea locuta est,
Partem aliquam venti Divum referatis ad aures.
VIRGIL.

WHAT sweet mellifluous sounds,
what floating song,
Drinks my fond ear entrapt'ur'd? From
the skies
Some shell angelic pours its melodies,
Llangollen's vale and Dova's streams along.

Why

Why ſtarts my hair, when, with the mental eye, [imbru'd
I view Death's pallid horſe, and ſteeds
In ſtreaming life? Why heaves my boſom high
For ill-ſtarr'd Hoel, by ſtern Fate purſu'd?
Why glows my breaſt the matchleſs pair to know [ward's ſkill,
That deck this ſeat of charms? Fair Se-
Whoſe burning thoughts the ſoul's receſſes thrill,
Gives my rapt mind, at will, to joy or woe.
Lo! Denham from his laurel'd mountain bends, [re-aſcends.
To her preſents his crown, and, ſmiling,

R. F. CHEETHAM,
Brazen-noſe College, Oxford.

SONNET,

Addreſſed to a Young Lady, during the hard Winter of 1794.

I LOVE to trace thy ſteps, O Charity!
And mark the joys thy heav'nly ſmile creates,
Cheering the woe-worn cheek of Penury,
Againſt whoſe wants th' unfeeling world its gates [edneſs.
Long time has clos'd, and ſcowl'd at wretch-
Nor leſs I love that glow of conſcious worth, [birth,
Which feeling of another's woe gives
And ne'er forgets the Children of Diſtreſs,
Caſt friendleſs by. So do I fondly gaze
Thy downcaſt eye, ſweet Maid, when thou haſt dry'd [try'd
An Orphan's tear, or, with a bluſh, haſt
A drooping Widow's heavy heart to raiſe.
Ah! may kind Heav'n its bounteous bleſſings ſend,
For what thy gen'rous hand in Pity's cauſe may lend! G.

LINES WRITTEN NEAR ROTTINGDEAN.

NEAR where yon craggy precipice impends
The reſtleſs boſom of the turbid deep,
Where beating waves, or the wild tempeſt, rends
The maſſy column from its parent-ſteep,
Muſing, I wander, at the ſolemn hour
Of midnight, liſt'ning to the chilling ſound [pow'r
Of laſhing winds, whoſe keen reſiſtleſs
Tumbles the cliff impetuous to the ground.
Oft o'er the heights at this lone hour advance, [ſcene,
To view the gloomy grandeur of the
Patches of moon-light o'er the dark expanſe [ſkreen.
Darting bright rays behind the cloudy
Mid theſe drear hills, my penſive ſoul delights
To wail unheard her melancholy pain,
Far from the haunts of men, on ſtormieſt nights, [plain.
Unſeen, unknown, unpity'd, to com-
'Twas o'er theſe cliffs, now wrapp'd in ſpectred gloom,
Some twelvemonth ſince, with blitheſt heart I ſtray'd,
Then gaily green, now dreary as the tomb,
Loſt, undiſtinguiſh'd, 'mid the world of ſhade.
Yet here, ev'n here, though tempeſts howl around, [breaſt,
It gives ſome comfort to my throbbing
To think Eliza trod this ſpot of ground,
To know her lovely feet theſe paths have preſs'd;
Still to reflect, that oft her mild blue eye
Has beam'd compaſſion as we rov'd along,
Whene'er ſhe heard the ſad, the ſorrowing ſigh, [ſtrong;
Or faſt'ring accents, mark my paſſion
Still to ſuſpect her pitying ſoul may feel
Some latent ſpark of love with friendſhip join;
Still too to hope that time may yet reveal
A kindred paſſion in her timid mind.

NINFIELD.

EPITAPH ON ROBERT BURNS.

WHILE, with unmelting boſom, Flatt'ry pays
At Grandeur's gilded urn a venal praiſe,
With warm Affection's feelings, Genius turns
To keep his vigils at the tomb of Burns.
Sweet Bard, farewel! whoſe Attic wit had pow'r
To raiſe to rapture's heights the ſocial hour;
When, on the breaſt of Friendſhip, ſweetly ſtole
The ſoftening magic of thy op'ning ſoul.
Sweet Bard, farewel! who, true to Nature, brought
Each rural grace to an immortal draught,
In which the hamlet's artleſs manners live
Amidſt the laurels which the Muſes give!

CRITO.

ON A DYING INFANT.

Written from the Impreſſion of the Moment.

GREAT Power of human Fate! while bending
O'er this faded form I ſtand,
And trembling point each pang convulſive,
I await thy dread command!
Now th' imploring eye is fixing;
Now the ſpotleſs ſoul is fled;
Ah! my precious lovely infant,
Thou art number'd with the dead!
Angels bear their ſweet aſſociate
Far above the azure ſky;
Heav'n receives the parting ſpirit
To the bliſsful ſcenes on high! W. B.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 14.

I HAVE now the pleasure of fulfilling my promise of sending you a copy of the following piece more exact, (for it is faithfully transcribed from the MS. of the Author, whose intimate friendship I was happy in for many years) than that which appeared in a periodical publication near forty years ago. J. W.

A Petition for the Use of the Quarter-gallery in the Ward-room, from a Sea-chaplain to the Lieutenants, who, from having had in the preceding Chaplain a very disagreeable Companion, had determined that his Successor, be he who he would, should not meet with them; but a Determination which was revoked with Acclamation upon receiving the following Lines.

YOU, who can grant, or can refuse, the pow'r
Low from the stern to drop the golden show'r
When Nature prompts, oh, patient deign to hear,
If not a Parson's, yet a Poet's pray'r!
Ere taught the deference to commissions due,
Presumptuous, I aspir'd to eat with you;
But now, the difference known 'twixt sea and shore,
That mighty happiness I ask no more:
An humbler boon, and of a different kind,
(Grant, Heav'n, it may a different answer find!)
Attends you now (excuse the rhime to write),
'Tis, though I eat not with you, let me sh—e!
When, in old Bards, Arion tunes his song,
The ravish'd dolphins round the vessel throng; [sea,
Verse sooth'd of old the monsters of the
Verse sav'd Arion, verse may plead for me!
And, if the Muse can aught of truth divine,
The boon the Muse petitions shall be mine;
For, sure, this answer would be wondrous odd, [God!
Sh—e with the common tars, thou Man of
Of those more vulgar tubes, which downward peep
Near where the lion awes the raging deep,
The waggish youth (I tell what I am told)
Oft smear the sides with excremental gold;
Say, then, when pease, within the belly pent,
Roar at the port, and struggle for a vent,
Say, shall I squat on dung remisly down,
And with unseemly ordure stain the gown?
Or shall I—terrible to think!—displode
Against th' unbutton'd plush the smokey load, [the jest,
The laugh of swabbers?—Heavens avert
And from th' impending scorn preserve your Priest!

But, grant that Cloacina, gracious Queen!
Preserves her od'rous shrine for ever clean,
Yet frequent must I feel th' offensive spray,
When the tos'd vessel ploughs the swelling sea;
Yet, as I sit, incessant must I hear
The language of the nauseous galley * near,
Where blockheads, by the list'ning Priest unaw'd, [God!
Though *excommunicate*, dare blaspheme their
Happy the man, admitted oft to ride
Within the ward-room, where his tools abide, [calls,
The Man of Leather! he, when Nature
Can, for the needful space, repose his awls;
And, while I squeeze o'er some ignobler seat,
There dissembogue his vile burgoo in state;
While peeping Nereids smoke the Christian jest,
The honour'd Cobler, and neglected Priest;
And swear by Styx, and all the Pow'rs below,
In good old heathen days 'twas never so!
Ah! what avails it, that, in days of yore,
Th' instructive lashes of the birch I bore;
For four long years with logic stuff'd my head, [bed;
And, feeding thought, went supperless to
That, last, enroll'd in Alma's graduate band,
I felt the hallowing load of Hoadly's hand;
Since you, with whom my lot afloat is thrown,
(O sense! O elegance! to land unknown!)
Superior rev'rence to the man refuse
Who mends your morals, than who mends your shoes!
But Crispin saves your purse, you answer. True; [sue;
Nor does your Priest without his off'ring
Whene'er, compell'd, I seek the needful hole,
In some by-nook I'll leave some moral scroll;
The moral scroll who next succeeds may reach,
And to his brains apply it, or his br—.
Thus shall old journals plead a just excuse;
And one Sea-chaplain boast his works of use.
And as yourselves from time to time repair
To drop the reliques of digestion there,
Still may your pork an easy exit gain,
Nor cause to form one ugly face in vain;
Still may your slip, refin'd to amber, flow
In streams salubrious to the brine below,
Nor ever in too hot a current hiss;
But may all holes prove innocent as this!
Thus grant my suit, as grant unhurt you may,
Your Chaplain, and without your groats, shall pray! J. T.

* The cook-room.

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

Vice-Admiral Kingſmill to Mr. Nepean. L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, June 29, 1796.

Sir, I have the ſatisfaction of acquainting you, for the information of my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the ſquadron, which had ſailed from Breſt under the orders of Commodore Moulſton, is in our poſſeſſion, La Legere, a fine coppered ſhip corvette, of 22 guns, being now brought in here by his Majeſty's ſhips Apollo and Doris; farther particulars of which are contained in the accompanying letter to me from Capt. Manley. Separated as thoſe French ſhips were, the capturing of them all is a rare inſtance of ſucceſs, and a proof of the activity of his Majeſty's cruiſers on this ſtation. R. KINGSMILL.

Capt. Manley, of the Apollo, to Vice-Admiral Kingſmill, Cork Harbour, June 29.

Sir, Agreeably to your order of the 21ſt ult. I cruiſed in his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, accompanied by his Majeſty's ſhip Doris, until the 22d inſt. and at nine o'clock in the morning of that day, in latitude 48 deg. 30 min. Weſt, diſcovered the French National corvette, La Legere, very cloſe to us to windward. We immediately gave chace, with the wind at W. N. W. blowing a double-reefed topſail gale; but, from her being a very faſt ſailer, did not arrive within gun-ſhot until 7 in the evening, at which time the two ſhips were a like diſtance from her; and, after exchanging a few ſhot, we had the ſatisfaction to ſee her ſtrike her colours. She is copper-faſtened and copper-bottomed, and a remarkably fine ſhip, poſſeſſing every good quality for a man of war. She is commanded by Monſ. Carpentier, has 168 men on-board, and is pierced for 22 guns, nine-pounders. She ſailed from Breſt on the 14th inſt. in company with three frigates, and has taken ſix prizes. I am very much pleaſed to find that the whole diviſion are taken by the ſquadron under your command.

J. MANLEY.

Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. to Mr. Nepean, June 8.

Sir, I herewith incloſe a letter I received laſt evening from Com. Nelſon, in the Gulf of Genoa, with an account of the important articles taken from the enemy in the expedition under the Commodore's immediate direction, the 31ſt. ult. Their Lordſhips are ſo thoroughly acquainted with the vigilance and enterprize of Com. Nelſon, that I forbear to repeat his merits on this occaſion. J. JERVIS.

Agamemnon, off Oneglia, June 1.

Sir, At 2 P. M. yeſterday, ſeeing ſix ſail running along ſhore, which I believed to be French, and knowing the great conſequence of intercepting the cannon and ordnance ſtores, which I had information were expected from Toulon, to be landed at St. Pierre d'Acena, for the ſiege of Mantua, I made the ſignal for a general chace; when the veſſels, which now hoiſted French colours, anchored cloſe under a battery. I directed Capt Cockburn, of the Meleager, to lead me in, which he did in a moſt officer like manner; and at three o'clock the Meleager and Agamemnon anchored in leſs than four fathoms water, as ſoon afterwards did the Peterell and Speedy. After a ſhort reſiſtance from the battery and veſſels, we took poſſeſſion of them. It is impoſſible I can do juſtice to the alacrity and gallantry, ever conſpicuous in my little ſquadron. Our boats boarded the National ketch (the Commodore of the convoy) in the fire of three 18-pounders, and one 18-pounder in a gun-boat. The Blanche and Diadem being to leeward, the former could not anchor till the veſſel had ſtruck; but the boats of all the ſhips were active in getting them off the ſhore, the enemy having cut their cables when they ſurrendered. A ſmart firing of muſquetry was kept up from the ſhore during the whole of this ſervice. The Agamemnon's maſts, ſails, and rigging, are a little cut, but of no material conſequence. Much as I feel indebted to every officer in the ſquadron, yet I cannot omit to mention the great ſupport and aſſiſtance I have ever received from Capt. Cockburn; he has been under my command near a year on this ſtation; and I ſhall feel myſelf guilty of a neglect of duty, was I not to repreſent his zeal, ability, and courage, which is conſpicuous on every occaſion which offers.

Veſſels of war and tranſports taken by the ſquadron under the command of Commodore Horatio Nelſon, May 31.

Veſſels of war: La Genie, (ketch), 18-pounders, 4 ſwivels, and 60 men; La Numero Douzel, (gun-boat), 1 18-pounder, 4 ſwivels, and 30 men. Tranſports: La Bonne Mere, 250 tons, brig-rigged, laden with brais 24 pounders, 13-inch mortars, and gun-carriages; La Vierge de Conſolation, 120 tons, ketch-rigged, laden with braſs guns, mortars, ſhells, and gun-carriages; La Jeune Republique, 100 tons, ketch-rigged, laden with brandy, and a ſmall quantity of bread; name unknown, 100 tons, ketch-rigged, laden with Auſtrian priſoners; St. Anne de Paix, 70 tons, ketch-rigged, laden with wheelbarrows and intrenching-tools, deſtroyed.

HORATIO NELSON.

Sir H. C. Chriſtian to Evan Nepean, Eſq. Thunderer, Choc Bay, St. Lucia, May 15.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Ad-

Admiralty, of the safe arrival of his Majesty's sloop Albacore at Barbados, with her prize L'Athénienne, French national corvette, of 14 guns: for a more particular account of Capt. Winthrop's proceedings, I transmit a copy of his letter to me.

Albacore, Carlisle-Bay, Barbados, May 9.

Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, that, in the lat. 14 deg. 43. min. long. 47 deg. 39 min. I fell-in with and captured L'Athénienne brig, French national corvette, mounting 14 4-pounders, and 83 men, commanded by Monsr. Gervais, Lieut. de Vaisseaux. During our chace, which continued for six hours, she threw overboard 10 of her guns. I beg leave to observe, she is a new vessel, well found, and every thing new on-board her, and sails remarkably well. ROB. WINTHROP.

Capt. Hamilton, of his Majesty's Ship Melpomene, to Evan Nepean, Esq.

Melpomene, Peymouth-Sound, July 14.

Sir, You will be pleased to acquaint their Lordships, his Majesty's ship Melpomene, on the 11th inst. at three P. M. Ushant bearing N. N E. six leagues, discovered an enemy's ship in the N. E. quarter. After a chace of five hours, and her making every effort to escape, she struck her colours, and proved to be La Revanche, of 18 guns and 167 men; she had left Brest only a few hours, with a view of intercepting the Brazil convoy. I have the satisfaction to add, that, though several guns were exchanged, no lives were lost, and that the officers and men I have the honour to command behaved with the greatest zeal and propriety. I judged it advisable to return to the first port, on account of the number of prisoners; and shall sail again immediately, to fulfil their Lordship's orders.

CHARLES HAMILTON.

July 16. Extract of a letter from Col. Graham to Lord Grenville.

Cagliano, June 21.

"Early in the morning of the 17th inst. the enemy attacked the most advanced posts on Monte Baldo, towards Ferrara, and obliged the volunteers (the best marksmen of the different regiments, formed into companies of chasseurs) to retire; but these uniting, and being supported by two companies of Croats from Artiglion, quickly drove back the enemy, with some loss, and re-occupied their posts. The Austrians had one man killed, and about 30 wounded."

Sir John Jervis, K. B. to Mr. Nepean.

Victory, off Toulon, June 10, 1796.

Last evening, having observed a French cruiser working up to Hieres Bay, within the islands, I called Capt. Macnamara, of his Majesty's ship Southampton, on-board the Victory, pointed the ship out, and directed him to make a dash at her, through the Grand Pass, which he performed with admirable spirit and alacrity. I beg leave to refer their Lordships to his statement inclosed, for the detail of his gallant action.

Southampton, off Toulon, June 10.

Sir, In obedience to the orders I received from you on the Victory's quarter-deck last evening, I pushed through the Grand Pass, hauled up under the batteries on the North-East end of Porquerolle with an easy sail, in hopes I should be taken for a French or Neutral frigate, which I have great reason to believe succeeded; for I got within pistol-shot of the enemy's ship before I was discovered, and cautioned the captain, through a trumpet, not to make a fruitless resistance; when he immediately snapped his pistol at me, and fired his broadside. At this period, being very near the heavy battery of Fort Breganson, I laid him instantly on-board, and Lieut. Lydiard, at the head of the boarders, with an intrepidity no words can describe, entered and carried her in about ten minutes, although he met with a spirited resistance from the captain (who fell) and 100 men under arms to receive him. In this short conflict, the behaviour of all the officers and ship's company of the Southampton had my full approbation; and I do not mean to take from their merit by stating to you that the conduct of Lieut. Lydiard was above all praise. After lashing the two ships together, I found some difficulty in getting from under the battery, which kept up a very heavy fire, and was not able to return through the Grand Pass before half past one o'clock this morning, with the L'Utilité corvette, of 34 guns, French 6-pounders, commanded by citizen François Veza, and 136 men, several of whom escaped on shore in the launch. I am happy to inform you that I only lost one man, William Oirton, marine, who was killed by a pistol-shot near me on the quarter-deck. From the best information I can obtain, the enemy had killed and wounded 25. J. MACNAMARA.

Parliament-street, June 19. Letters received at the office of the Right Hon. Hen. Dundas, from Capt. Drummond, of the 19th reg. of light dragoons, and Lieut. Davies, of his Majesty's ship Heroine.

Lazaretto at Boccbe de Caterro, in Dalmatia, June 12.

Sir, I have the honour to transmit a copy of the terms of capitulation on which Colombo and its dependences surrendered to his Majesty's and the Honourable East India Company's sea and land forces, under the command of Capt. Alan Hyde Gardner, and Col. James Stuart. My orders were, to proceed to England, by the route of Suez and Alexandria, with Col. Stuart's dispatches; and, if detained to perform a quarantine, I was directed

to

to forward the above-mentioned copy of the terms of capitulation to you.

R. DRUMMOND.

Captain 19th (Light) Dragoons, and Aide de Camp to Col. Stewart.

Lazaretto at Bocche de Caterro, June 12.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you of my arrival here, with dispatches over land from Capt. Alan Hyde Gardner, commanding his Majesty's ship Heroine in the East Indies, which, but for the many impediments I have met with, should have been near the delivery of at this time. I, however, hope to prove, that on my part every exertion has been used to get on, as advised by his Majesty's consul. Finding it impossible to avoid a quarantine of 40 days at this place, I have, according to my orders, transmitted to our consul at Trieste the copy of Capt. Gardner's public letter, also of the terms of capitulation therein mentioned; and I shall use every means to expedite my delivery of the original dispatch. JOHN DAVIES,

First Lieut. of his Majesty's ship Heroine.

Heroine, Colombo Road, Feb. 16.

Sir, Having received directions from Sir George Keith Elphinstone, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in these seas, to take under my orders the ships of his Majesty and those of the Hon. United East India Company, named in the margin*, and to co-operate with Col. Stuart, commander of the land forces in the reduction of Colombo; it is with peculiar satisfaction I announce to you the surrender of that fortress, with the remaining possessions under the Dutch authority on the island of Ceylon, on the 15th inst. I have the honour to transmit herewith the terms on which these places have become part of his Majesty's dominions. The transports having been collected off Negombo, an anchorage 18 miles to the northward of this place, on the 5th inst. that fort, having been evacuated by the enemy, was taken possession of by Maj. Barbert on the same day, and the whole of the army landed by the evening of the 6th inst. The inland navigation from Negombo to Colombo not being found adequate to the purpose of carrying the stores, provisions, &c. to the ground necessary for the army to occupy previous to opening our batteries, Col. Stuart marched with a strong part of his force to possess himself of a strong post, which the enemy opposed to him on the South bank of the Matual river; which, from his judicious and able conduct, was happily carried on the morning of the 12th, with little loss on our side, and considerable to the enemy, who fled for protection under the walls of the fort, and enabled the colonel to take up his final position before Colombo on the evening of the same day. I also anchored, on the morning of the 12th, with the ships of war and transports, about two miles from the fortress, in a very favourable situation for landing the guns, &c. of which there being a sufficient number put on shore, on the 14th Col Stuart and myself summoned the fort to surrender; and its success will be fully explained by the articles of capitulation, which I have before alluded to, and which I humbly hope will meet his Majesty's approbation. It becomes me, and is a very pleasing part of my duty, to make known to you, for his Majesty's information, the zeal and activity which have actuated every description of officers and men employed under my orders; and I am happy to inform you, that three seamen of the Swift, wounded, are the only casulties of the siege. First-Lieut. Davies, of the Heroine, an officer of great merit, who has given me every assistance on this service which his relative situation enabled him to do, will have the honour of delivering to you this dispatch; and I beg leave to recommend him to your favourable notice and protection. A. H. GARDNER.

Articles of Capitulation.

The fort, with all its dependences, artillery, ammunition, stores, provisions, and all other effects belonging to the company, to be delivered up, without concealing any thing. The returns and merchandize of the Company, which are partly laden on board two ships now lying in the road, and partly stored in private houses, to be also faithfully delivered to the commissaries.—All public property, of every description, whether on-board ships in the river, or distributed in the houses of individuals, to be delivered up.—The garrison to march out with the honours of war; those who are willing to enter into the British service will be received, but no one compelled thereto against his consent.

July 25. The following dispatches were this day received by the Right Hon. Henry Dundas, from Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B.

Sir, *St. Vincent's, June 21.*

The last letter which I had the honour to write to you, May 31, was from St. Lucia, wherein I acquainted you with the reduction of that island. Brig. Gen. Moore informs me, in a letter of the 12th of June, that every thing remained quiet; and I have every reason to hope the measures he has adopted will tend to insure tranquillity, as far as it depends upon him. The embarkation of the artillery and troops, destined to act in St. Vincent and Grenada, necessarily employed some days; and at that moment the weather particularly unfavourable. The whole, however, was embarked,

* Rattlesnake, Echo, Prince of Wales, Bombay Castle, Bombay frigate, Drake Brig, Queen ketch, Swift.

embarked, and ready to sail on the 3d of June. The St. Vincent division was ordered to rendezvous at Kingston's Bay, and that for Grenada at Cariacou, one of the Grenadines. While the troops were assembling at the rendezvous, Maj. Gen. Nicholls met me at Cariacou, where the operations for Grenada were settled. On the 7th inst. I returned to St. Vincent's, and on the 8th in the evening the troops disembarked. The following day they marched in one column by the right, as far as Strubbs, about eight miles from Kingston; each division halted that evening opposite to their places of attack: the 10th in the morning the enemy's flank was turned. Two 12-pounders, two 6-pounders, and two howitzers, were advanced, with considerable difficulty, within 600 yards of the enemy's works; but, notwithstanding our efforts to drive the enemy from their post on the Old Vigie, by means of a well served artillery, they maintained themselves from seven in the morning until two in the afternoon. Major Gen. Morshead had very handsomely, early in the day, offered to carry the redoubt by assault; but, being willing to spare the lives of the troops, and observing that the part of the line which he commanded laboured under disadvantages, the assault was deferred until the decline of the day rendered it absolutely necessary. From Maj. Gen. Hunter's division on the right, a part of Lewenstein's corps, and two companies of the 42d regiment, with some island rangers, availed themselves of the profile of the hill, and lodged themselves within a very short distance of the fort. At two o'clock the two remaining companies of the 42d regiment, from Maj. Gen. Hunter's column and the Buffs, supported by the York Rangers from Maj. Gen. Morshead's, were ordered to advance to the attack. The enemy, unable to withstand their ardour, retired from their 1st, 2d, and 3d redoubts, but rallied round the New Vigie, their principal post. They were now fully in our power, as Brig. Gen. Knox had cut off their communication with the Charib country; and Lieut. Col. Dickens, of the 34th regiment, who had been previously ordered to make a diversion with the remains of his own, and the second West India regiments, upon their right, where the Charibs were posted, had succeeded beyond expectation, having forced the Charibs to retire, and then taken their post. The enemy, therefore, in the New Vigie, desired to capitulate, which was granted upon the conditions herewith enclosed. The number of prisoners is about 700. At the first of the attack, the Charibs, and at the close of it, near 200 of the insurgents of the island, made their escape into the wood. Lieut. Col. Spencer, with 600 men, was immediately dispatched to Mount Young; and Lieut. Col. Gower, with 300 men, embarked to go by sea to Owia; but, being unable to land, on account of the surf, he has returned: the troops have been disembarked, and he has marched through the Charib country. I feel myself under great obligations to Maj. Gen. Hunter, and to the gentlemen of the island, for the local information which they gave me: and for the zeal and intelligence which they shewed in conducting the columns. I have to thank Maj. Gen. Morshead for his exertions; and I am highly satisfied with the spirited behaviour of the officers and soldiers. The corps of Island Rangers, commanded by Lieut. Col. Haffey and Maj. Jackson, rendered essential service. Capt. Douglas, of the royal engineers, was among the wounded, and is since dead. He is a real loss to the service in this country, as he was indefatigable in the discharge of his duty, and had acquired a minute knowledge of this island. Capt. Wolley, of his Majesty's ship the Arethusa, was intrusted by Rear Admiral Sir Hugh Christian with the command of the navy acting with us in the expeditions against St. Vincent and Grenada; in which I can say, with the greatest truth, he has conducted himself with very great judgement and good-will.

RA. ABERCROMBY.

[Then follows the return of ordnance, ammunition, and stores, taken at the New Vigie and Mounts Young and William, St. Vincent's, June 19, 1796; which consists of, brass ordnance, on travelling carriages, in general unserviceable; and stores of no importance, if we except 4000 musket-balls]

Officers killed and wounded: Capt. Douglas, of the Royal Engineers, wounded; Capt. Johnson and Ensign Honston, of the 3d or Buffs, killed; Lieut. O'Donoughue and Gerrges, of the 34th, wounded; Volunteer Gordon, of the 34th, wounded, since dead; Lieut. Simon Frazer, jun. of the 42d, wounded; Capt. Wharton, of the 50th, wounded; Capt. M'Lean, of the 2d West India regiment, killed; and Capt. Elthington, wounded; Lieut. Thirion, and ensign Du Bec, of Loewenstein's Yagers, wounded; Maj. de Lerval, of the York Rangers, wounded; Capt. Ross and Volunteer Clayton, of Haffey's Rangers, wounded; Maj. Cosby, and Volunteer Love, of the 63d, wounded.

Sir, *St. Vincent's, June 22.*

I had the honour to inform you, that, in concert with Maj. Gen. Nicholls at Carriacou, the arrangement for the attack of Grenada was settled. The troops were in consequence disembarked at Palmiste, near Goyave, where the enemy had their principal posts; while Brig. Gen. Cuyler advanced from the windward side of the island to attack the enemy's rear. Maj. Gen.

Gen. Gen. Nicholls, in his letter of the 11th of June, reports to me that the commandant of the French troops at Goyave had surrendered himself, with part of the force under his command; and that the remainder, under Fedon, had retired to their strong hold in the high mountains above Goyave. He likewise informs me that several of the most guilty of the old French inhabitants had surrendered themselves. In this part of our operations we have to regret the loss of Maj. De Ruvynes, of the royal artillery, who was killed immediately after the disembarkation of the troops at Goyave. The fortunate issue of the business at St. Vincent's permitted me to visit Grenada, where I found Fedon invested; his force is supposed not to exceed 300 men, without any regular supply of provisions, but in a situation very difficult of access. Maj. Gen. Nicholls was directed to straiten him as much as possible, and not to grant him any terms short of unconditional submission. The atrocity of his character, and the crimes of which he has been guilty, render it impossible to treat with him upon any other terms. Before I left Grenada, there appeared a general disposition in the revolted to submit, and to throw themselves upon the mercy of the British Government. I cannot forbear mentioning, that Brig. Gen. Hope, with his usual zeal, offered his services in the operations at Grenada, and very much contributed to the success which followed. I have hitherto received no return of the killed and wounded; but am happy to say that the number is inconsiderable. Capt. Scott, of his Majesty's ship Hebe, conducted the disembarkation, and gave general satisfaction. This letter will be delivered to you by Capt. Hay, of the royal engineers, who came out with the expedition as a volunteer; he has acted as my aid-de-camp, and as chief engineer at the attack of St. Lucia. RA. ABERCROMBY.

Sir, *St. Vincent's, June 23.*

Since I had the honour to write to you yesterday, I have received the following inclosures from Maj. Gen. Nicholls at Grenada; which contain an additional proof of the good conduct and spirit of the officers and men of his Majesty's troops employed on this service. We may now flatter ourselves that the insurrection in the island of Grenada is nearly, if not altogether quelled. RA. ABERCROMBY.

Maj. Gen. Nicholls to Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Abercromby, Gouyave, June 21.

Your Excellency knew, that the weather being favourable the morning of the 18th, Brig. Gen. Campbell's brigade, and the brigade commanded by Col. Count D'Heillimer, had marched from their positions on Mount St. John and Chadeaux: the former to force a post the enemy had established at Michells, and afterwards to proceed against their camp at Aches; while the Count's brigade were to try to get above the enemy, and at the back of their redoubts on Morne Quaquo. Lieut. Col. Gledstanes, who was posted with the 7th regiment at the head of Grand Roy Valley (which is on the opposite side of Morne Quaquo to that on which Count D'Heillimer was to attack), was desired to send a strong detachment on the back of the mountain, and, if he found the enemy's redoubts attainable, instantly to attack them; but, if too strong to be entered without farther preparation, to take post as near them as possible, and then wait farther instructions. Such was the general disposition made for the attack of their two strong positions on Morne Quaquo and Fort Noir (commonly called Aches Camp); while a small detachment of three companies of the colonial black corps, and the grenadiers of the 38th regiment, went against a post the enemy had at the head of Beau-Sejour valley. The troops were successful every where; and, nearly at the same hour on the morning of the 19th, we were in full possession of every established post we heard the enemy had in this island. We were divided in search of the *Monsters* in every direction; I can call them by no other name, as, when they saw our men on the point of forcing what they thought their impregnable posts on Morne Quaquo, they led out a number of white people they had prisoners, stripped them, tied their hands behind their backs, and then murdered them. Above twenty were put to death in this barbarous manner. The conduct of Brig. Gen. Campbell and Count D'Heillimer has been officer-like and meritorious, and, as such, I take the liberty of mentioning them to your Excellency: indeed Count D'Heillimer's disposition for the attack was so judiciously made, and so well executed by Lewenstein's Yaugers in particular, and the Royal Etrangers, who got up to the top of the mountain in the night, that when the enemy saw them, soon after day-light, in possession of their upper small post at the Vigie, their resistance was afterwards feeble; and as our troops advanced they abandoned their works, and fled into the woods, where the Yagers soon followed them. I cannot speak with any certainty of the enemy's loss on the 19th; but yesterday Count D'Heillimer informed me his different parties in the woods killed 100 brigands. I send a list of the killed and wounded of our troops since they landed the 9th inst. The French inhabitants, who, through fear, or compulsion, as some of them say, or through inclination, as is generally believed here, had joined the insurgents, have come in, and given themselves up to me. I have sent them all to the Lieut. Governor's, to be tried by the civil power. If we have

a few days of dry weather, we hope to clear the country ſo far as to enable me to put the troops in comfortable quarters, agreeable to your Excellency's orders. We have taken, in their different poſts, ſince the 9th inſtant, above twenty pieces of cannon, many of them ſo bad, though they uſed them, our artillery-men would not think it ſafe to do ſo. The ammunition we found in their batteries was chiefly calculated for cloſe attack, being grape and canniſter, many pieces of cut iron; they had but few round ſhot. I ſend incloſed a copy of the terms of capitulation made with Capt. Commandant Joſſey, under which near 180 have ſurrendered, and are now on-board a tranſport in this bay, waiting your further directions. Capt. Rutherford, of the engineers, wiſhes to go to St. Vincent, and returns by the veſſel that carries this. And I ſend my Maj of Brigade, Capt. Drew, who is an intelligent officer, and is perfectly acquainted with every thing that has been done here, and able to anſwer any queſtions your Excellency may wiſh to aſk, where I have not been particular or explicit enough.

OL. NICHOLLS, Maj. Gen.

Total return of His Majeſty's colonial troops killed and wounded in the iſland of Grenada, from June 9 to June 19.

Nine rank and file killed; 1 major, 1 captain, 3 ſubalterns, 55 rank and file, wounded.

Maj. De Ruvynes wounded, ſince dead.

Here follows a letter from Capt. Wolley of the Arethuſa, detailing his co-operation with the land forces in the reduction of the iſlands.

July 20. Extracts from diſpatches this day received by the Right Hon. Hen. Dundas, from Maj. Gen. Gordon Forbes, Mole St. Nicholas, June 20, 1796.

"I mentioned ſome time ſince my intention of taking poſſeſſion of the pariſh of Bombarde; accordingly I marched thence on the 8th inſtant, with a conſiderable body of troops, againſt the fort, a diſtance of 15 miles. The only road by which cannon could be tranſported was filled with abbatis, the road broken up, a ſtone-wall built acroſs, and every poſſible impediment made uſe of to prevent our approach, added to which, there was not a drop of water to be procured. From all theſe circumſtances, and the exceſſive heat of the weather, our troops ſuffered conſiderably; but, by the great exertions of both officers and men, all difficulties were removed; and, after we had ſurrounded the fort, the garriſon, conſiſting of about three hundred whites, ſurrendered on condition of laying down their arms, and retiring to the next republican territory. I have left a ſufficient garriſon to protect the place, and have no doubt but pariſh will be productive of great benefit to the garriſon of the Mole, the air being remarkably wholeſome, and it affords a great quantity of vegetables and freſh proviſions. I incloſe a return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing.

Total—2 officers, 1 ſerjeant, 5 rank and file, killed; 2 officers, 16 rank and file, wounded; 4 rank and file miſſing; and 5 horſes killed.

Officers killed—Lieut. Neſbit and Adj. Roſs, of the 32d. Officers wounded—Major Thompſon, of the royal artillery, Lieut. Crawley, 32d foot.

July 26. Extract from a diſpatch received from Col. Graham by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters, Roveredo, June 30.

"In the morning of the 26th inſt. the enemy made ſeveral attacks on the line of poſts acroſs Monte Baldo, all the way from the Adige to the Lago di Gerda. They forced one point near the centre, where the reſiſtance was feeble, but, being repulſed every where elſe, were ſoon obliged to abandon it. The enemy have detached a number of men into the Milanois; and Gen. Kellerman is preparing to beſiege the citadel. They have likewiſe detached a body (it is ſaid) of 8 or 10,000 men, to Ferrara and Bologna. Their force, therefore, at preſent near Mantua, is much reduced; and ſince the laſt ſortie, in which their loſs was very conſiderable, they have kept at a greater diſtance."

July 26. The following diſpatch has been received from Lieut Col. Cranford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated Head quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Rieberg, near Ettlingen, July 6.

"My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that his Royal Highneſs the Archduke aſſembled near Graben on the 3d inſt. the troops with which he was marching againſt Gen. Moreau. On the 4th he moved to Mulberg, near Carliſruhe; and on the 5th to the Murg, a river that riſes in the Black Foreſt, and falls into the Rhine about a league from Raſtadt. On the 4th Geſi. de la Tour's advanced poſts, which had till then occupied Bühl and Stolhoffen, were obliged to fall back towards the Murg; and on the 5th they recroſſed that river, after having reſiſted, for many hours, an attack that the enemy made upon them, with a very ſuperior force, from Odenau, in the Murg valley, quite to the Rhine. The ſame evening intelligence was received, that the Wirtemberg troops, and part of the contingent of the Circle of Suabia, had abandoned the paſs of Friedenſtadt, in the mountain of the Black Foreſt, the poſſeſſion of which enables the enemy to operate againſt the Archduke's left, and to cut off his Royal Highneſſes communication with the Prince of Conde's army, and the corps of Auſtrians

trians that were stationed in the Brisgaw, under the command of Gen. Frolich, at the same time that it lays open to them the Duchy of Wirtemberg and the routes leading to the Austrian magazines at Vilhngen and Rothwell. This circumstance, so important in its possible consequences, and so unexpected, from the position which covers the pass of Friedenstadt, being considered, as in reality it is, almost inattackable, obliged his Royal Highness to retire towards Ettlingen on the 6th, and to detach a strong corps into the mountains on his left to secure that flank, and to endeavour to re-establish a communication with the Prince of Condé and Gen. Frolich, who probably have been obliged to fall back towards Willingen, as their right, and even their rear, must be endangered, if they remained in the Brugaw after the Suabian troops had retreated. The enemy's progress on the Lower Rhine has also been considerable. According to the last reports, Gen. Jourdan was marching to the Lahn, with that part of his army which had crossed the Rhine at Neuwied; with the remainder he was manœuvering against the Austrian corps that was stationed at Neukirchen, about four leagues from Dillinbourg; and it is by no means impossible that he may soon advance to the Mayn, as the Austrian army of the Rhine has been too much weakened by the very large detachments which it was obliged to send to Italy in the beginning of June, the more effectually to oppose the enemy's progress on all sides at the same time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Nantz, Aug. 27. A fire took place in our superb theatre during the third act of Zemire et Azor; which caught the transparency in the apartments of Zemire, at the moment when the mechanist and his assistants were busy repairing the bust of Azor, which had met with an accident in coming up a trap not sufficiently open. The flames spread with such astonishing rapidity, that in five minutes the whole theatre was in flames, and this superb monument of the decorative talents of Cruci, the town-architect, was soon a heap of deplorable ruins. The walls alone remain. The wardrobe and other decorations were totally consumed, and some persons lost their lives. Among the audience, however, a few bruises, inevitable from the confusion, were all the damage, except a pregnant woman, who is stated to have been borne down by the crowd, and shockingly trampled upon. Those behind the scenes were in a dreadful condition. Three persons, much burnt, have been drawn out from the flames. The tocsin was sounding at the moment of the account departing, the interior part still burning, and the sight of new victims was perpetually feared.

Sept. 24. A large box, containing a quantity of rope, of the thickness of two inches, spun by the convicts, has been brought to the Secretary of State's Office from *Botany Bay*, being the first proof of their manufacture and production; it is as white as flax, and its fineness cannot be excelled by the spinners in this country.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Dartford, August 11. The works of what are called *Dartford* powder-mills are extended into the adjoining parishes of *Sutton at Hone*, *Wilmington*, and *Darenth*; and some of the buildings are of a very late construction. *Crayford*, from its distance of two miles from the works, could not have suffered any damage from the explosion noticed in p. 695; nor, as it is believed, was a pane of glass cracked in Dartford, the wind not setting in a direction towards that town. But some houses at *Hayley*, a hamlet in Sutton, and on the turnpike-road from Dartford to Sevenoaks, were damaged. Not only the glass of the windows were smashed, but the frames were rent, and in two of the houses doors were forced open. This cannot be matter of surprize, because the building in which the accident happened is less than a quarter of a mile from this hamlet. The first blow was in a glazing-mill, and thence was communicated to a corning-mill, that was under the same roof; and the resistance, and of course the concussion, were increased, from the press in the corning-mill being screwed down. The building blown up stood within 100 yards of Darenth-lane, a road not a little frequented, there being two callico-printing grounds in that parish. Lighted brands were cast into Black Dale farm-yard; in Darenth and a field of barley belonging to another farm in that parish was scorched. Happily, not any travellers were passing along the road at the time of the explosion; for, if there had been any, they must have run the greatest risque of loss of life, or limbs, the road being covered with large pieces of timber, with brass, and other fragments of the building destroyed.

Within six years there have been three explosions, by which 22 persons have been killed, and, literally speaking, torn limb from limb; *viz.* 1790, Oct. 12, six, (vol. LX. p. 948); 1794, Dec. 31, eleven, (vol. XIV. p. 1203); and 1795, Aug. 11, *five*, not *nine*, as we copied it from a newspaper. These accidents may have proceeded, or from a want of judgement in a plan of the buildings, and in arranging the different branches of the work carried on in

in them, or from carelessness extreme in the poor labourers, or from there being too large a quantity of powder collected in an insecure place. The quantity within the building, at the time of the last blow, was not less than would have filled 20 barrels of 100 weight each, and some of it was stowed in barrels. By the statute of 11 Geo. III. cap. III. not even a dealer in gunpowder shall keep at any one time more than 200lb. of gunpowder, except by licence from justices in session under the circumstances and rules specified. It were to be wished that the proprietors of all powder-mills would strictly and conscientiously adhere to the spirit as well as the letter of this statute; as, by a deviation from it, they endanger the properties and persons of their neighbours, and that from an occupation which in this war-prevailing age must be to themselves very lucrative. And perhaps the great demand for this combustible mixture may have occasioned a heedlessness and hurry in what is termed *driving-on* the business, and have thus increased the hazard to which this terrific manufacture is always liable.

Margate, Aug. 29. As Mr. Charles Hundley, a gentleman from London, was last night stepping from a boy, the board on which he stood gave way, and he fell between two vessels, which, from the violence of the surge, were driven together; by which he was crushed in a dreadful manner. On the first examination two of his ribs were discovered to be broken, and many other parts of his body, from the violent pressure, very much injured.

Scarborough, Sept. 1. On Sunday last, three gentlemen from Horsforth, in the West Riding, went on the water with a pleasure-boat, rowed by a man named Laycock; and, in returning, the strength of the wind, and violence of the waves, driving them amongst the breakers, threw them near 10 yards from the vessel; and, unable to regain either the boat or shore, they all perished in sight of a great multitude of spectators, who exerted themselves in vain for their relief. The bodies of the three former have been found; the latter has left a wife and child.

Sept. 2. At *Cheveely*, near *Newmarket*, one of the Duke of Rutland's seats, a boy, named *Tweed*, employed in keeping birds off a field of corn, placed his gun against a post with the muzzle upwards, which unhappily went off, and, lodging its contents in the boy's throat, instantly killed him.

Liverpool, Sept. 17. This morning, a little before one o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in a large warehouse, belonging to Mr. Hervey, in Cheapside; which, notwithstanding every possible exertion, could not be got under till the whole warehouse, with all its valuable contents, were consumed. The top part was occupied by Middleton, as a cotton manufactory, when the fire broke out occasioned, as is supposed, by the friction of one of the wheels employed in the works. In the lower part were eleven thousand measures of wheat, belonging to Messrs. Corrie, Gladstone, and co. which, with a large quantity of hides, rum, brandy, and other spirits, were entirely destroyed. About three o'clock, the front part of the warehouse fell into the street, directly upon one of the fire-engines that was then working, which occasioned a scene of horror impossible to be described: three men were crushed to pieces on the spot; ten more were carried to the infirmary in a dreadful situation, two of whom died immediately; and it is thought that many more will be found among the ruins: two of the deceased were soldiers belonging to the Tay fencibles; the others are a butcher, and two of the people belonging to the engine. The fire is not yet extinguished; but it is so far subdued, that there is not much danger of the flames extending in the neighbouring buildings.

William Beckford, Esq. of *Fonthill*, is collecting the materials for a building of wonderful grandeur and utility. It is to consist of a tower, to be erected on Stops' Beacon, near Fonthill, the loftiest scite in that neighbourhood; it is to have a square of 80 feet clear, within the walls, at the base, and to be 280 feet high, with a lantern at the top, so that it will command a view of near 80 miles every way, and the lantern to be seen by night at a greater distance. It is to be furnished as an observatory, and, notwithstanding its immense height, is to be so constructed as that a coach and six may be driven with ease and safety from the base to the top, and down again. This stupendous work will probably employ hundreds of the neighbouring poor for near ten years.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Thursday, September 1.

We are sorry to hear of no less than three suicides within four days, and all the parties in the most respectable situations.

Monday, Sept. 5.

A large altar-piece has just been placed in the church of St. John's, Southwark, representing the patron saint of the church, under the influence of divine inspiration, composing his revelations. The figure of St. John is very finely conceived, and admirably expresses the holy enthusiasm suited to the occasion. The attendant figures are striking and appropriate. The colouring is chaste, beautiful, and harmonious. This picture is the work of Mr. Peters, and is in the highest degree creditable to his truly masterly pencil.

Friday, September 16

This day John Sellers, William Footner, and Elizabeth Jones, were put to the

bar at the Old Bailey; the former upon the charge of having wilfully and maliciously wounded Mr. Thomas Yates, with a piſtol-ball, of which wound he died; and the two latter for aiding and abetting in the ſaid murder. The evidence adduced on the trial was nearly the ſame as took place before the magiſtrates and the coroner's jury (ſee p. 710). That which was new on the trial was a variation in the evidence of the ſervant, Mary Thompſon; who ſwore before the magiſtrates, that Mr. Yates puſhed away the piſtol with his hand when preſented by Sellers; but contradicted herſelf in this particular on the trial, that Mr. Yates did not touch the piſtol, nor was it poſſible for him to reach it, though on her firſt examination ſhe had ſworn that Mr. Yates had hold of it, and was ſtruggling with it at the moment it went off. It came out in evidence that Mr. Yates had behaved in a vindictive quarrelſome manner in the houſe, having threatened Miſs Jones with perſonal violence. Sellers, in his defence, denied all intention of killing Mr. Yates, but that the piſtol went off, owing to Yates taking hold of it; and that he had deſired to be furniſhed with the piſtols for his perſonal defence, as Mr. Yates had repeatedly threatened to bring in ſeveral perſons to turn them out by force. He had only been ſhut out for the purpoſe of keeping him out till the attorney, who had been ſent for, ſhould arrive. That his taking the piſtol was the impulſe of the moment, and was only intended to have intimidated him; and that Mr. Yates himſelf ſeized hold of the piſtol, to wreſt it from him. Miſs Jones, in her defence, went into the particulars of her firſt engagement with the late Mr. Richard Yates, and of her performing at the Birmingham theatre, of the will in her favour, and of the turbulent behaviour of the deceaſed; diſclaiming all idea of his murder, and that ſhe would have willingly reſigned every ſhilling of the property to have ſaved Mr. Yates's life. Footner ſaid little more than accounting for his being in the houſe in the way Sellers had previouſly related, merely calling as an acquaintance of Sellers. Evidence to character was only called in favour of Sellers; ſeveral perſons proved him a quiet, humane, inoffenſive man. The learned judge, Rooke, then proceeded to ſum up the evidence, and to point out the moſt ſtriking parts to the jury. He thought Miſs Jones and Mr. Footner ought clearly to be acquitted of wilful murder, as they did not know that Sellers had the piſtol, and it was not intended to keep Mr. Yates out by violence. With regard to Sellers, the jury ſhould conſider whether he fired the piſtol wilfully; if he did, he was guilty of murder; if the piſtol went off by accident, it was only manſlaughter; ſhort of that it could not be. The jury retired for a few minutes; and brought in their verdict, John Sellers, not guilty of the murder, but guilty of manſlaughter; Elizabeth Jones and Richard Footner, not guilty. There are five wills, or teſtamentary papers, each of which are uniformly in favour of Miſs Jones, one ſaid to be a regular-drawn will in 1739.

Saturday, September 17.

William Clark, the driver of the Newmarket mail, was inflicted for wilful murder. It appeared that the priſoner was driving the mail coach at a very furious rate along Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, where he ran over a boy and killed him on the ſpot. The priſoner drove on without knowing of the accident, but was ſoon afterwards ſtopped. He alleged in his defence, that his employers were under contract to perform the journey within a certain period, and therefore he thought it his duty to drive ſo faſt. The judge, in ſumming up the evidence, obſerved, "no contract could juſtify a man for driving in ſuch a manner as to endanger the lives of others." The jury retired, and were abſent two hours; when they returned, and found the priſoner not guilty.

Friday, September 23.

This afternoon the coroner's jury ſat on the body of a lady in the neighbourhood of Holborn, who died in conſequence of a wound from her daughter, the preceding day. While the family were preparing for dinner, the young lady, in a fit of inſanity, ſeized a caſe knife lying on the table, and in a menacing manner purſued a little girl, her apprentice, round the room. On the eager calls of her helpleſs infirm mother, to forbear, ſhe renounced her firſt object, and, with loud ſhrieks, approached her parent. The child, by her cries, quickly brought up the landlord of the houſe, but too late: the dreadful ſcene preſented to him the mother lifeleſs on a chair, pierced to the heart; her daughter yet wildly ſtanding over her with the fatal knife; and the venerable old man, her father, weeping by her ſide, him elf bleeding at the forehead, from the effects of a blow he received from one of the forks ſhe had been madly hurling about the room. For a few days prior to this, the family had diſcovered ſome ſymptoms of lunacy in her, which had ſo much increaſed on the Wedneſday evening, that her brother, early the next morning, went in queſt of Dr. Pitcairn: had that gentleman been providentially met with, the fatal cataſtrophe had, probably, been prevented. She had once before, in the earlier part of her life, been deranged, from the haraſſing fatigues of too much buſineſs. As her carriage towards her mother had been ever af-

fectionate in the extreme, it is believed, that to her increased attentiveness to her, as her infirmities called for it, is to be ascribed the loss of her reason at this time. The jury, without hesitation, brought in their verdict,—Lunacy.

Tuesday, September 27.

This day, at two o'clock, the Lords Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to open the Parliament (the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Earl of Chatham,) came down to the House of Peers; and, being seated on the woolsack, His Majesty's Commission, authorizing them to open the Parliament, was communicated to the House.

Sir Francis Molyneux having been dispatched to order the attendance of the Commons; and a considerable number of members appearing below the bar; the Lord Chancellor stated, that his Majesty, for especial reasons, was pleased not to come down in person that day, but had thought proper to open his Parliament by Commission; that it was His Majesty's royal pleasure the Commons should forthwith repair to the place where they usually sat, and choose a Speaker, with whom they should attend in that House on the following day, for the purpose of presenting him for his Majesty's Royal Approbation. The Commons retired; and the proper officers proceeded to administer the usual oaths to such of the Lords as were present.

In the House of Commons, about 100 members having been sworn in before the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, they proceeded to the bar of the House of Peers; and, on their return, Lord *Fred. Campbell*, addressing Mr. Hatsell, called upon the House to exercise their privilege of electing a Speaker, a privilege at all times necessary for the protection of good order, but particularly material when the well-being of this country, and the quiet of all Europe, depended on the proceedings of the British House of Commons. There were, he observed, many gentlemen in the House of unquestionable ability, who were fitted for the office; but, in the present instance, it was not necessary, with the advantage of experience, to have recourse to their talents. Fortunately both for the country and its representatives, a gentleman had been returned to the present Parliament, who was as able to instruct the wise, as he was willing to assist the weak; who during several years had watched over the privileges of the Commons of England; and who had proved his attachment to this free constitution, where men might be the friends of Freedom, and at the same time the friends of Monarchy. He concluded with moving, that Henry Addington, Esq. be elected Speaker.—Mr. *Powys*, with much energy, seconded the motion.—Gen. *Tarleton* believed that the House could not find a more proper person for a Speaker than the right hon gentleman who had been proposed, nor one more gifted by nature and by education.

Mr. *Addington* said, it would be particularly gratifying to him, if, consistently with the respect due to the House, and to the office of Speaker, he could suffer this motion to receive the approbation of the members without some observation. He should be unwilling to be suspected of a want of gratitude towards the gentlemen who had given this public testimony of their affection, but should be still more unwilling to appear to want respect to this most important office. But what office could be more honourable, than that which the people conferred, and which, if properly executed, was peculiarly their own? To perform the duties of it, a combination of talents was necessary, which it was seldom the fortune of any one person to possess, and which he could hardly detail. When he considered the disproportion of his own talents to those which are required, he was filled with anxiety. The noble lord and hon. gentleman had adverted to what he had done at former periods—he was penetrated with gratitude, when he recollected the indulgence he had then received, and how much he stood in need of that indulgence. He could only say, that he had brought with him into office the highest veneration for the constitution, and the greatest independence. Of the good order which had prevailed during the last Parliament, the House itself had merited the praise, by its due observance of rules; and he was proud to say, that the support which he had received had not been merely given to his official station, but also to his person. He hoped they would maturely consider the motion; and added, that he should respectfully acquiesce in whatever they determined. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. *Addington* returned his thanks to the House for the honour conferred on him, which was greatly enhanced by the manner in which it had been conferred.

Mr. *Dundas* congratulated the hon. gentlemon on his being chosen to this important station, and the House at large on the happiness of their choice.

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The Speaker, attended by such members as had been sworn in, went to the House of Peers; received from the Lord Chancellor the royal approbation; and claimed the usual privileges for the Commons; which were consequently granted.

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This day Brook Watson, Esq. and Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. were returned by the Livery of London to the Court of Aldermen; as fit and proper persons to serve the office of Lord Mayor; and the Aldermen, on due scrutiny, fixed on Mr. Watson.

P. 85. It is mentioned that the late Dr. Allen, of Dulwich, was ſuppoſed to have been the laſt ſurvivor of thoſe who went round the world with Lord Anſon. The death of Mr. T. Chapman, another of theſe circumnavigators, is noticed in the Obituary for Auguſt, p. 706.

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P. 706. Benjamin Mee, eſq. was a merchant of Fenchurch-ſtreet, and one of the Bank directors. He was brother to Lady Palmerſton.

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Ib. Mr Nicholſon's portrait was painted by Reneagle.

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Births.

Aug. 9. AT Hanover, the wife of Edward Grainger, eſq. a daughter.

16. At Athlone, Ireland, the wife of Lieut. A. Lawſon, of the 22d light dragoons, a ſon.

25. At Starborough caſtle, the Lady of Sir Thomas Turton, bart. a daughter.

26. At his houſe, Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, the wife of Francis Henderſon, eſq. a ſon.

31. At Richmond, Lady Cunynghame, a daughter.

At her houſe at Horſeheath, Cambridgeſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Temple, a ſon.

Lately. At Northerly, Staffordſhire, the wife of Capt. Breynton, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. Enoch Tuels, of Middletown, in America, of a fourth pair of twins in ſucceſſion. She is 39 years of age, has been married 11 years, and has had 15 children. Mr. T. is only 36, and a healthy active man.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Boſwood, of Tooley-ſtreet, a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Cheam, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Powell, eſq. of Nanteos, Cardiganſhire, a daughter.

5. At his houſe, Cames-hall, Hants, the wife of John Delme, eſq. a daughter.

7. At Carlton Curlieu, co. Leic. the wife of Thomas Palmer, eſq. a ſon.

Mrs. Gordon, of Chiſlehurſt, a ſon.

8. The wife of Mr. Bernard Hennington, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-ſtreet, a da.

10. The wife of Charles Chicheſter, eſq. of Templeton, co. Devon, a ſon.

12. At Lymington, the wife of Thomas Lewin, eſq. a daughter.

15. At the Duke of Argyll's apartments in Holyrood-houſe, Lady Auguſta Clavering, a ſon.

17. Mrs. Atcheſon, of Ely-place, a ſon.

20. At the Marquis of Townſend's in Norfolk, Lady Elizabeth Leſtus, a ſon.

22. The wife of Benjamin Burton, eſq. of Carlby, near Stamford, a ſon and heir.

25. The wife of Lewis Lloyd, eſq. banker, in the city, a ſon.

27. At his houſe in Lower Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of John Rodes, eſq. twin daughters.

Marriages.

June SIR Edward Head, bart. to Miſs ... Weſtern, ſiſter of W. W. eſq. of Coketherpe, co. Oxford.

Aug. ... At Edinburgh, the Hon. Major George Carnage, to Miſs Elizabeth Swinton, daughter of John S. eſq. one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice

At South Searle, co. Nottingham, Mr. H. Cox, hoſier, of Nottingham, to Miſs Ward, ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. W.

Mr. Piddock, attorney, of Athby-de-la-Zouch, to Miſs Babington, of that place.

At Barkby, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Steel, to Miſs Caunt

6. By ſpecial licence, at the ſeat of Lord Petre, in Eſſex, Denzel Onſlow, eſq. lieut.-col. in his Majeſty's ſervice, to the Hon. Miſs Petre, his lordſhip's daughter.

7. Mr. John Graham, of St. Paul's-church-yard, to Miſs Swan, of Egham.

Mr. G. Manning, bookſeller, to Mrs. Thorn, widow of Mr. Rich. T. of Exeter.

Mr. Atkins, of the Bath theatre, to Miſs Warrell, a favourite young actreſs.

William Stabler, eſq. of Heinſworth, co. York, to Miſs Ward, of Etwall, near Derby.

8. At Shipſton-upon-Stower, Mr. T. Morris, ſurgeon, of Witney, co. Oxford, to Miſs Ann Aſſiby, da. of the late Mr. Joſeph A. of Lower Seaſoncott, co. Glouc.

At the ſame place, Mr. James Arnold, cyder-merchant, of Wallingford, Berks, to Miſs Ann Parry, 2d da. of Mr. Richard P. of Shipſton-upon-Stower.

9. At Torkſey, Mr. John Bowmor, brother to Tho. B. eſq. of Moor-gate-houſe, Eaſt Retford, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Eliz. Ellis, da. of James E. eſq. of Brampton.

Mr. J. Burton, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miſs M. Bonniford, of Wirkſworth, co Derby.

10. At Bath, Nicholas-Cæſar Corſellis, eſq. of Colcheſter, to Miſs Mary Bond, daughter of the late John B. eſq. of Grange, co. Dorſet.

11. At St George's, Hanover-ſq. John Enſor, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Mapes, eldeſt daughter of Edmund M. eſq. of Rollesby, major of the Eaſt Norfolk militia.

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The wife of Mr. Enoch Tuels, of Middletown, in America, of a fourth pair of twins in succession. She is 39 years of age, has been married 11 years, and has had 15 children. Mr. T. is only 36, and a healthy active man.

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12. At Lymington, the wife of Thomas Lewin, esq. a daughter.

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Sir Francis Molyneux having been dispatched to order the attendance of the Commons; and a considerable number of members appearing below the bar; the Lord Chancellor stated, that his Majesty, for especial reasons, was pleased not to come down in person that day, but had thought proper to open his Parliament by Commission; that it was His Majesty's royal pleasure the Commons should forthwith repair to the place where they usually sat, and choose a Speaker, with whom they should attend in that House on the following day, for the purpose of presenting him for his Majesty's Royal Approbation. The Commons retired; and the proper officers proceeded to administer the usual oaths to such of the Lords as were present.

In the House of Commons, about 100 members having been sworn in before the Lord Steward of His Majesty's Household, they proceeded to the bar of the House of Peers; and, on their return, Lord *Fred. Campbell*, addressing Mr. Hatsell, called upon the House to exercise their privilege of electing a Speaker, a privilege at all times necessary for the protection of good order, but particularly material when the well-being of this country, and the quiet of all Europe, depended on the proceedings of the British House of Commons. There were, he observed, many gentlemen in the House of unquestionable ability, who were fitted for the office; but, in the present instance, it was not necessary, with the advantage of experience, to have recourse to their talents. Fortunately both for the country and its representatives, a gentleman had been returned to the present Parliament, who was as able to instruct the wise, as he was willing to assist the weak; who during several years had watched over the privileges of the Commons of England; and who had proved his attachment to this free constitution, where men might be the friends of Freedom, and at the same time the friends of Monarchy. He concluded with moving, that Henry Addington, Esq. be elected Speaker.—Mr. *Powys*, with much energy, seconded the motion.—Gen. *Tarleton* believed that the House could not find a more proper person for a Speaker than the right hon gentleman who had been proposed, nor one more gifted by nature and by education.

Mr. *Addington* said, it would be particularly gratifying to him, if, consistently with the respect due to the House, and to the office of Speaker, he could suffer this motion to receive the approbation of the members without some observation. He should be unwilling to be suspected of a want of gratitude towards the gentlemen who had given this public testimony of their affection, but should be still more unwilling to appear to want respect to this most important office. But what office could be more honourable, than that which the people conferred, and which, if properly executed, was peculiarly their own? To perform the duties of it, a combination of talents was necessary, which it was seldom the fortune of any one person to possess, and which he could hardly detail. When he considered the disproportion of his own talents to those which are required, he was filled with anxiety. The noble lord and hon. gentleman had adverted to what he had done at former periods—he was penetrated with gratitude, when he recollected the indulgence he had then received, and how much he stood in need of that indulgence. He could only say, that he had brought with him into office the highest veneration for the constitution, and the greatest independence. Of the good order which had prevailed during the last Parliament, the House itself had merited the praise, by its due observance of rules; and he was proud to say, that the support which he had received had not been merely given to his official station, but also to his person. He hoped they would maturely consider the motion; and added, that he should respectfully acquiesce in whatever they determined. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. *Addington* returned his thanks to the House for the honour conferred on him, which was greatly enhanced by the manner in which it had been conferred.

Mr. *Dundas* congratulated the hon. gentlemen on his being chosen to this important station, and the House at large on the happiness of their choice.

Wednesday, September 28.

The Speaker, attended by such members as had been sworn in, went to the House of Peers; received from the Lord Chancellor the royal approbation; and claimed the usual privileges for the Commons; which were consequently granted.

Thursday, September 29.

This day Brook Watson, Esq. and Harvey Christian Combe, Esq. were returned by the Livery of London to the Court of Aldermen, as fit and proper persons to serve the office of Lord Mayor; and the Aldermen, on due scrutiny, fixed on Mr. Watson.

P. 85. It is mentioned that the late Dr. Allen, of Dulwich, was ſuppoſed to have been the laſt ſurvivor of thoſe who went round the world with Lord Anſon. The death of Mr. T. Chapman, another of theſe circumnavigators, is noticed in the Obituary for Auguſt, p. 706.

P. 169. The remains of the late Lord Hervey were landed at Woolwich, Sept. 19, from his Majeſty's ſhip, Chicheſter, and immediately conveyed to Ickworth park, Suffolk, to be interred in the family-vault.

P. 706. Benjamin Mee, eſq. was a merchant of Fenchurch-ſtreet, and one of the Bank directors. He was brother to Lady Palmerſton.

P. 708. Mr. Feilde is ſaid to have been the author of "Vertumnus and Pomona," a paſtoral, acted one night at Covent-garden theatre in 1782. He was appointed prebendary of Gretton, in the church of Lincoln, 1794; and of Eald ſtreet, in St. Paul's, May 1795; and has left a widow and ſeven children.

Ib. Mr. Nicholſon's portrait was painted by Reneagle.

Ib. a, l. 30, for Cambridge r Canterbury.

Births.

Aug. 9. AT Hanover, the wife of Edward Grainger, eſq. a daughter.

16. At Athlone, Ireland, the wife of Lieut. A. Lawſon, of the 22d light dragoons, a ſon.

25. At Starborough caſtle, the Lady of Sir Thomas Turton, bart. a daughter.

26. At his houſe, Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare, the wife of Francis Henderſon, eſq. a ſon.

31. At Richmond, Lady Cunynghame, a daughter.

At her houſe at Horſeheath, Cambridgeſhire, the Hon. Mrs. Temple, a ſon.

Lately. At Northerly, Staffordſhire, the wife of Capt. Breynton, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. Enoch Tuels, of Middletown, in America, of a fourth pair of twins in ſucceſſion. She is 39 years of age, has been married 11 years, and has had 15 children. Mr. T. is only 36, and a healthy active man.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Boſwood, of Tooley-ſtreet, a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Cheam, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Powell, eſq. of Nantgos, Cardiganſhire, a daughter.

5. At his houſe, Cames-hall, Hants, the wife of John Delme, eſq. a daughter.

7. At Carlton Curlieu, co. Leic. the wife of Thomas Palmer, eſq. a ſon.

Mrs. Gordon, of Chiſlehurſt, a ſon.

8. The wife of Mr. Bernard Hennington, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-ſtreet, a da.

10. The wife of Charles Chicheſter, eſq. of Tamplotou, co. Devon, a ſon.

12. At Lymington, the wife of Thomas Lewin, eſq. a daughter.

15. At the Duke of Argyll's apartments in Holyrood-houſe, Lady Auguſta Clavering, a ſon.

17. Mrs. Atcheſon, of Ely-place, a ſon.

20. At the Marquis of Townſend's, in Norfolk, Lady Elizabeth Loftus, a ſon.

22. The wife of Benjamin Burton, eſq. of Carlby, near Stamford, a ſon and heir.

25. The wife of Lewis Lloyd, eſq. banker, in the city, a ſon.

27. At his houſe in Lower Brook-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, the wife of John Rodes, eſq. twin daughters.

Marriages.

June ... SIR Edward Head, bart. to Miſs Weſtern, ſiſter of W. W. eſq. of Cokethorpe, co. Oxford.

Aug. ... At Edinburgh, the Hon. Major George Carnage, to Miſs Elizabeth Swinton, daughter of John S. eſq. one of the ſenators of the college of juſtice

At South Searle, co. Nottingham, Mr. H. Cox, hoſier, of Nottingham, to Miſs Ward, ſiſter to the Rev. Mr. W.

Mr. Piddock, attorney, of Athby-de-la-Zouch, to Miſs Babington, of that place.

At Barkby, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Thomas Steel, to Miſs Caunt

6. By ſpecial licence, at the ſeat of Lord Petre, in Eſſex, Denzel Onſlow, eſq. lieut.-col. in his Majeſty's ſervice, to the Hon. Miſs Petre, his lordſhip's daughter.

7. Mr. John Graham, of St. Paul's-church-yard, to Miſs Swan, of Egham.

Mr. G. Manning, bookſeller, to Mrs. Thorn, widow of Mr. Rich. T. of Exeter.

Mr. Atkins, of the Bath theatre, to Miſs Warrell, a favourite young actreſs.

William Stables, eſq. of Heinſworth, co. York, to Miſs Ward, of Etwall, near Derby.

8. At Shipſton-upon-Stower, Mr. T. Morris, ſurgeon, of Witney, co. Oxford, to Miſs Ann Aſhby, da. of the late Mr. Joſeph A. of Lower Seaſoncott, co. Glouc.

At the ſame place, Mr. James Arnold, cyder-merchant, of Wallingford, Berks, to Miſs Ann Parry, 2d da. of Mr. Richard P. of Shipſton-upon-Stower.

9. At Torkſey, Mr. John Bowmor, brother to Tho. B. eſq. of Moor-gate-houſe, Eaſt Retford, co. Nottingham, to Miſs Eliz. Ellis, da. of James E. eſq. of Brampton.

Mr. J. Burton, of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miſs M. Bomford, of Wirkſworth, co Derby.

10. At Bath, Nicholas-Cæſar Corſellis, eſq. of Colcheſter, to Miſs Mary Bond, daughter of the late John B. eſq. of Grange, co. Dorſet.

11. At St George's, Hanover-ſq. John Enſor, eſq. of Dublin, to Miſs Mapes, eldeſt daughter of Edmund M. eſq. of Rollesby, major of the Eaſt Norfolk militia.

Robert Battiſcombe, eſq. of Windſor, to Miſs Griffinhoofe, of Eton.

At Cheddon, Mr. Robert Pile, aged 71, to Mrs. Mary Shaddock, of Corſe, aged 72. At the ſame time he ſtood godfather to his daughter's

daughter's child, and officiated as clerk at his own wedding, chriſtening of the child, and churching his daughter.

By ſpecial licence, Francis-John Brown, eſq. M. P. for co. Dorſet, to Miſs Frances Richards, 2d daughter of the Rev. John R. of Longbridge, Dorſet.

At Stibbington, Huntingdonſh. the Rev. Abraham Henworth, late of Corpus Chriſti college, Camb. to Miſs Chriſtian, only da. of Mrs. C. of the above place.

12. At Leith, Mr. Daniel M'Queen, joint-collector of the land-tax for Edinburgh, to Miſs Janet Jamieſon, youngeſt da. of Mr. John J. merchant in Leith.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-ſq. Mr. Foſter of the Strand, to Miſs Hayworth.

The Hon. Joſiah Tattnall, of the Bahamas, to Miſs Cooper, daugh. of the Rev. Robert C. of Guilford-ſtreet.

14. Mr. Auſtin, of Kentiſh-town, to Mrs. Fremont, of Fleet-ſtreet.

15. Mr. Daniel Guillemard, to Miſs Hebert, both of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet.

At Woolwich, Robert Parſons, eſq. to Miſs Charlotte Mann, 2d da. of Lieut.-col. M. of the royal engineers.

John Hopkins, gent. of Bath, to Mrs. Catharine Williams, of Briſtol.

16. —— Codrington, eſq. to the Hon. Miſs Foley, niece to Lord Clanbraſſil.

Col. Stephen Poyntz, of the 1ſt regiment of life-guards, to Mrs. Whitfield, widow of John W. eſq. of Watford, Herts.

At Stamford, Mr. Upton, ſurgeon, of Cheapſide, to Miſs S. Judd, of Stamford.

17. Charles Dupuis, eſq. of Park-lane, Groſvenor-ſq. to Miſs Wentworth, of Oxf.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, T. N. Parker, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs Browne, of Sweeney, co. Salop.

At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. Sparrow, of Saffron Walden, Eſſex, to Mrs. Pennington, of St. George's.

At Great Wigſton, co. Leic. Mr. Ebenezer Goodrich, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Lucy Davenport, of Great Wigſton.

At the ſame place, Mr. Simeon Iliff, of Counteſthorpe, to Miſs Eliz. Goodrich, of Great Wigſton.

18. Mr. Albin, printer, of Spalding, to Miſs Steward, of Polebrook, co. North.

20. At St. Pancras church, the Rev. Wm. Helps, of Wadham college, Oxford, to Miſs Eliza Rennie, daugh. of the Rev. Mr. R. of Conway-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare.

20. At Aberdeen, Mr. John Morriſon, writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Jane Farquhar, da. of the late Rob. F. eſq. of Newhall.

At Letterkenny, in Ireland, Mr Samuel Span, merchant, of Briſtol, to Miſs Harriet M'Cauſland, youngeſt da. of Oliver M'C. eſq. of that place.

22. In the domeſtic chapel at Knowſley, by the Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, Edmund Hornby, eſq. to Lady Charlotte Stanley, daughter of the Earl of Derby.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Ridge, bookſeller and upholſterer, of Newark, to Miſs A. Crafts, of Nottingham.

At Ardſheal, Duncan Stewart, eſq. of Woodſide, to Miſs Margaret Stewart, 2d da. of the late Duncan S. eſq. of Ardſheal.

At Poſſil, in Scotland, the Rev. William Reid, miniſter of New Cumnock, to Miſs Mary Allan, da. of Mr. Richard A.

At Glaſgow, Mr. Thomas Ogilvie, merchant, to Miſs Iſabella Buchanan, da. of the late Mr. Alexander B. one of the magiſtrates of that city.

Mr. John Black, merchant in Glaſgow, to Miſs Margaret M'Nair, eldeſt daughter of James M'N. eſq. of Greenfield.

23. At Stoke Newington, Mr. William Ware, of Hoxton, co. Middleſex, to Miſs Anne Barham, daughter of the late Mr. William B. of Doctors Commons.

The Rev. Hen. Clarke, of Peterborough, to Miſs Serocold, daughter of Thomas S. eſq. of the ſame place.

The Rev. E. Wilſon, to Mrs. Paley, both of Leeds.

The Rev. Robert Jenkinſon, of Rotherham, to Miſs Mary Jackſon, of Leeds.

At Montroſe, Samuel Guiſe, eſq. late head-ſurgeon to the general hoſpital at Surat, to Miſs Margaret Addiſon, dau. and only child of John A. eſq. of Montroſe.

25. Mr. George-Fred. Hake, of Harborough, merchant, to Miſs Fairman, of Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

At Hampſtead, Mr. Joſeph Carter, attorney at law, Deptford, to Miſs M. H. F. Venables.

26. At Dawliſh, co. Somerſet, M. le Compte de Paſſet, an Emigrant nobleman, to Mrs. Foulkes, widow of the late Capt. F. and da. of G. G. Ducarel, eſq. of Exm.

27. At St. James's church, Mr. William Clark, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs Juliana Slater, daughter of Matthew S. eſq.

At St. James's church, Bath, Sir Tho. Hyde Page, of Mitford, to Miſs Everitt.

29. Robert Dundas, eſq. ſon of the ſecretary of ſtate, to Miſs Saunders, a lady of 100,000l. fortune.

John Heyliger Burt, eſq. of Cotton, Staffordſhire, to Mrs. O'Keover, of Sheepy Magna, co. Leic. widow of the late Rowland F. O'K. eſq. of Oldbury, co. Warw.

Lately. At Gilmorton, co. Leic. Mr. Burdett, chief conſtable, to Miſs Bloxam.

At Kenſington, the Rev. Mr. Barnard, to Miſs Townſend, of Knightſbridge.

At Glouceſter, Mr. Smith, of Paradiſe-place, to Miſs Pitt, da. of William P. eſq. attorney at law in that city.

Mr. Thomas Browning, jun. of Weſton Colville, to Miſs Clark, only dau. of Mr. John C. of Dullingham, co. Cambridge.

At David Milligan's eſq. of Dalcairth, near Dumfries, George Roſs, eſq. of the Adelphi, to Miſs Clark, youngeſt da. of the late James C. eſq. of Kirkcudbright.

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The Rev. T. Brooksby, of Mickfield, to Miss Rout, of Stowmarket.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Douglas, of Drumbuie, Galloway, to Miss Helen Wilson, dau. of the late Mr. Patrick W. town-clerk of St. Andrew's, Fifeshire.

At Walcot church, Bath, Edmund Bullock, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Dorothy Harrison, dau. of the late Thomas H. esq. many years attorney-general of that island.

Sept. 1. At Broughton, Thomas Swan, esq. to Miss Goodwin.

Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. of Bunney, to Miss Boultbee, of Leicester.

At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Wm. Long, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Miss Dawson, of Bedford-square, one of the daughters of the late Edmund D. esq.

At St. Martin's church, John Guy, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Winslow, da. of Thomas W. esq. of Twickenham.

Mr. James Tyson, of Tooley-str. to Miss Peatt, of Wellfield lodge, near Kingston.

Mr. Wilson, of Houghton, co. Leicester, to Miss Jane Thompson.

John Heyliger Burt, esq. of Cotton, Staffordshire, to Mrs. O'Keefe, of Sheepy Magna, co. Leicester, widow of the late Rowland F. O'K. esq. of Oldbury.

2. By special licence, at York, Sir Cha. Turner, of Kirkleatham, bart. M. P. for Hull, to Miss Newcomen, da. of Sir Wm. Gleadowe N. bart. of the kingdom of Irel.

By special licence, at Rochester, by the Rev. Dr. Key, John Wells, esq. of Bromley, to Miss Esther Puget, of Wickham.

At Walthamstow, Essex. H. Burmester, esq. of Great St. Helen's, to Miss Tothill, only da. of Wm. T. esq. of the royal navy.

At Cowes, George Sheldon, esq. to Miss Goodrich, daughter of William G. esq. of Spring-hill, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Burn, of Mare-street, Hackney, to Miss Butler, of Oxford-court, Cannon-str.

At West Leake, co. Nottingham, Mr. W. Towle, mercer, of Nottingham, to Miss Woodroffe

At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Mr. Geo. Applegarth, to Mrs. Plunkett, of Brydges-street, Covent-garden.

At Yarmouth, Robert Plumptree, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mr. Chambers, of St. Catharine's, in Norwich.

At Balhary, in Scotland, Geo. Kinloch, esq. of Kinloch, to Miss Helen Smith, da. of John S. esq. of Balhary.

6. Sir John Davie, bart. of Crudy, co. Devon, to Miss Lemon, eldest da. of Sir William L. bart. M. P. for Cornwall.

At Windsor, the Rev. J. Lowthian, M.A. to Mrs. Towry, both of that place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Jefferies, esq. of Staunton Dew, Somersetshire, to Miss Garth, only da. of Arthur G. esq. of the island of Jamaica.

At Leicester, the Rev. Joseph Staines Bookes, of Hemingford Grey, co. Huntingdon, to Miss Pigott, eldest daughter of the Rev. James P. of Leicester.

At West Ilsley, Berks, Mr. Spenlove, of Abingdon, to Miss Morland, of that place.

At Speen church, Mr. George White, of Speenhamland, to Miss Charlotte Arrowsmith, of Newbury.

8. Mr. Rich. Finney, jun. of Derby, to Miss Williams, of Alvaston, co. Derby.

At St. Botolph, Aldgate, Mr. Samuel Waddington, of the Minories, to Miss Dinsdale, of Benhall, in Suffolk.

Mr. William Palmer, of Manor-place, Walworth, to Miss Paine, sole daugh. and heiress to the late Samuel P. esq. of Canterbury-row, Newington-butts.

9. Mr. Thompson, naval commandant at Leith, to Miss Fyers, daugh. of the late John F. esq.

10. James Adams, esq. M. P. to Miss Hammond, sister-in-law to the Right Hon. Henry Addington, Speaker of H. C.

At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Alexander Murray, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Mrs. Newcome, of Plaistowe, Essex.

At Tunbridge Wells, Dr. Relph to Mrs. Freeman, both of Mark-lane.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Chatham, to Miss Henslev, of Bread-street, Cheapside.

Owen Wynne, esq. of Overten, in Flintshire, to Miss Seale, eldest daughter of Thomas S. esq. of Liverpool.

12. John Druce, esq. of the Navy-office, to Miss Dickinson, of Poppleton, near York.

13. At St. Aldate's church, Oxford, Mr. William Cross, to Miss Alethea Shepherd.

At Alvington, co. Glouc. Mr. W. Bally, of Bath, to Miss Anna Baylis, daughter of the late Rev. W. B. vicar of Weston Beggard, co Hereford.

At Dauphingston, Mr. Thomas Stewart, merchant in Leith, to Miss Ann Liston, da. of Mr. Edward L. of Dauphingston.

15. By special licence, at Lambeth palace, by his Grace the Abp. of Canterbury, the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, prebendary of St. Patrick's, Dublin, to Miss Dering, eldest daughter of Sir Edward D. bart. of Surrenden-Dering, Kent.

19. At Hurst green, Thomas Borradaile, esq. of Basinghall-street, to Miss Buss, of Rose-hill, Sussex; a lady, possessed of every accomplishment.

21. At St. Martin's in the Fields, Wm. Howe, esq. of Somerton, co. Somerset, to Matilda Woodville, of Northumberland-st.

Mr. Scott, of Parliament-street, one of his Majesty's messengers, to Miss Thompson, of Westminster.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17. IN Berkeley county, Virginia, Mr. Charles Roberts, at the uncommon age of 116. He was a native of Oxfordshire in England, but had resided in America nearly 80 years. He seemed to retain all his faculties in perfect exercise to

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the end of his exiſtence, and two years before his death rode to church alone. During his long life he knew not ſickneſs, and his death was not preceded by indiſpoſition; it was ſudden, as he was eating his ſupper.

March 28. At Kingſton, Jamaica, in his 28th year, the Rev. Rich Munn, D. D. miſſionary from the honourable Society for the converſion, religious inſtruction, and education, of the Negroe-ſlaves in the Weſt-Indies. He was born in the county of Hereford; and, at an early age, diſplayed a ſtrong attachment to the ſtudy of letters, accompanied by a deſire to enter into holy orders. Parental indiſcretion having deprived him of the means of paſſing through that expenſive mode of education which is required of all candidates for admiſſion into the Eſtabliſhed Church, he examined other ſects; and, finding the tenets of that patronized by the late Counteſs of Huntingdon moſt agreeable to his views of Revelation, he entered on the miniſtry under her auſpices, and was appointed preacher at her chapel at Handſworth, near Birmingham, in 1788, about which time he married the eldeſt daughter of Dr. Beardmore, of that place. Of this lady he was deprived by death about four years after; at which time he removed to her ladyſhip's chapel at the Mulberry gardens, near Ratcliffe, London. He about the ſame time applied to Dr. Watſon, the preſent biſhop of Landaff, for epiſcopal ordination. After two or three interviews, that worthy prelate informed him that, if he paſſed through a regular courſe of education at either univerſity, he would not only ordain him, but alſo provide him with ſome comfortable benefice in his dioceſe. This generous offer he was obliged to decline, being left with two ſmall children; which latter circumſtance alſo diſpoſed him to marry a ſecond time, that he might alleviate in ſome degree that burden which infants muſt prove to a ſingle man bereft of thoſe near relations whoſe kind offices might in ſome meaſure ſupply the attention of a mother. He accordingly that ſame year married Miſs Partridge, of Ratcliffe, who, having borne him two children, now ſurvives to bewail the loſs of a moſt indulgent huſband. About the ſpring of the laſt year, he applied to the Biſhop of London for the appointment of miſſionary to the Slaves on our plantations in the Weſt-Indies: there were then two vacancies, one at Barbados, and another, which he preferred, at Jamaica. After examination, the Biſhop was ſo convinced of his being a proper perſon for that ſituation, that he immediately recommended him to the Society as, apparently, the moſt eligible candidate that then offered. He was approved by them, received his appointment and letters of orders from the Biſhop in September; ſoon after which he ſet ſail for the Weſt-Indies, but was driven back, and narrowly eſcaped ſhipwreck, in that ſtorm which proved ſo injurious to our ſhipping on the 2d of November laſt. He again ſailed with Admiral Chriſtian; and the ſhip in which he was a paſſenger (the Duckingfield), being one of thoſe who parted from the convoy, arrived at Kingſton on February 9. He had juſt entered on his miſſion, which promiſed to be very ſucceſsful, the Negroes diſcovering a great deſire to receive his inſtructions, when he was ſeized with the yellow fever, which on the third day terminated his earthly career. In his laſt moments he expreſſed the moſt perfect reſignation to the will of Heaven, with pleaſure ariſing from the reflection that circumſtances had ariſen to prevent his wife going with him, who would have thus been left a ſtranger in a ſtrange land. After giving directions to write to her and the Biſhop of London, he expreſſed a firm belief in his reſurrection to a ſtate of glorious felicity; and, *cloſing his own eyes*, ſlept the ſleep of death. In his perſon he was tall (near ſix feet two inches), and proportionably ſtout, well made, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable activity; his countenance very manly and expreſſive; his voice ſtrong, yet uncommonly ſweet and melodious; his manners faſcinating to that degree, that ſcarce any one ever converſed with him without feeling a ſtrong prepoſſeſſion in his favour. In the pulpit he was ingenious, ſolid, and inſtructive, commanding the attention, and informing the judgement; in ſocial intercourſe, affectionate and ſincere; his whole deportment was that of a Chriſtian, who knew the truth of thoſe doctrines he taught, and ſtrove to inculcate them by his example. He publiſhed a ſermon, in the ſpring of 1793, on 1 Samuel x. 24, latter clauſe; which, unlike moſt ſingle ſermons, paſſed through two editions. His degree was conferred by the Univerſity of Edinburgh at the inſtance of the Earl of Leven.

May... At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, Lieut. John Fennell, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ceres, ſecond ſon of John F. eſq. of the navy poſt-office.

June... At Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo, only 20 years of age, Lieut. William Woodd, of the 69th regiment of foot.

July... Of the yellow fever, Captain Lewis, of the Hannibal man of war.

Sir Richard Symonds, of the Meend, Hereford, bart. ſo created May 3, 1774.

John Taſker, eſq. of Mauks, in Horton Kirby, near Dartford. He was married, 1ſt. to Suſan, dau. of Joſeph Fletcher, eſq. of London, by whom he had this eſtate; 2dly, to Anne, eldeſt da. of Thomas Parmer, eſq. of Sutton, at Hone; by neither of whom he had any children.

At Wonham, Surrey, in his 15th year, of

of a deep decline, the eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Stables.

5. At Port-au-Prince, of the yellow fever, Daniel Clarke Dornford, eſq. 4th ſon of Joſiah D. eſq. of Deptford-road, and aſſiſtant commiſſary of accounts to the expedition to St. Domingo.

10. In his 64th year, David Rittenhouſe, the American philoſopher. He was a native of Pennſylvania; and, in the early part of his life, mingled the purſuits of ſcience with the active employments of a farmer and a watch-maker. In 1769, he was invited by the American Philoſophical Society to join a number of gentlemen who were then occupied in making ſome aſtronomical obſervations; when he particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf by the accuracy of his calculations, and the comprehenſion of his mind. He afterwards conſtructed an obſervatory, which he ſuperintended in perſon, and which was the ſource of many important diſcoveries, as well as greatly tending to the general diffuſion of ſcience in the Weſtern world. During the American war he was an active aſſerter of the cauſe of independence. Since the concluſion of the peace, he ſucceſſively filled the offices of treaſurer of the ſtate of Pennſylvania, and director of the national mint. He ſucceeded the illuſtrious Franklin in the office of preſident of the Philoſophical Society; a ſituation which the bent of his mind, and the courſe of his ſtudies, had rendered him eminently calculated to fill. Towards the cloſe of his days he had retired from public life. He was the author of ſeveral excellent papers, chiefly on aſtronomical ſubjects, inſerted in the Tranſactions of the American Philoſophical Society.

Aug... William Johnſon Temple, LL.B. of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, 1766, formerly rector of Mamhead, co. Devon, to which he was preſented by the earl of Liſburne, and exchanged it for St. Gluvias. He publiſhed "An Eſſay on the Clergy, their Studies, Recreations, Doctrines, Influence, &c. 1774," 8vo; and wrote the character of Gray, which has had the honour to be adopted both by Mr. Maſon and Dr. Johnſon in their accounts of that poet.

Mr. Bridge, an eminent attorney at Great Dunmow, Eſſex, worth 15,000l. which he diſpoſed of in legacies to 150 relations.

1. At ſea, on-board his Majeſty's ſhip La Juſte, of a violent inflammation in his leg, the Rev. William Holcombe, M.A. canon of St. David's, a prebend in the collegiate church in Brecon, rector of Manerdivy and Matry, and vicar of Pennoryn.

3. At Harbledown, near Canterbury, aged 83, Mr. William Culver.

6. At Rockfield, in Ireland, Miſs Mariamne Bellamy, ſecond daughter of Richard B. eſq. almoner of St. Paul's.

8 At Caermarthen, aged 77, the Rev. Peter Williams, editor of three editions of the Welſh family Bible, with notes; a Welſh pocket Bible, with notes and marginal references; a Welſh Concordance to the Bible; and author of ſeveral religious tracts.

11. At Gibraltar, Delves Broughton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Sir Thomas B. bart. of Doddington-hall, Cheſhire.

16. At Beer Farm, near Dover, Mr. James Elwin.

20. At his houſe in New Norfolk-ſtreet, William Stafford. eſq.

21. At a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr. Seacombe, rector of Carnmely, and vicar of Brimpton, co. Somerſet.

22. At Ham court, the Rev. Geo. Martin, rector of Overbury and Cowley.

At Englefield-houſe, Berks, of the gout in his ſtomach, in his 51ſt year, Richard Benyon, eſq. of that place, and of Giddy-hall, Eſſex, M. P. for Peterborough, ſon of the late Governor B. He married a daughter of Sir Edward Hulſe, by whom he has left 9 children, and eſtates in Eſſex and Berks, amounting to 8000l. a year.

At St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, William Abbot, eſq. proctor in Doctors Commons, deputy-regiſtrar of the dioceſe and archdeaconry of Canterbury, and one of the principal clerks in the Prerogative-office.

Mr. Barrow, proctor of Doctors Commons. He ſtabbed himſelf with a carving-knife in a fit of inſanity, having attempted to do ſo once before.

24. At Beckenham, Kent, Mrs. Jane Bradford, widow.

At his houſe at Barnes, Surrey, aged 67, rear-admiral John Stanton.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Johanna Moodie, wife of the Rev. Mr. Moodie, of St. Andrew's church.

26. At Iſlington, aged 73, Mr. John Holmes, of Northampton-ſtr. Clerkenwell.

At Lawling-hall, Eſſex, Edmund Hammond, eſq. an eminent farmer and grazier of that county.

At Norwich, of a contagious fever, Maſter William Patteſon, aged 12 years; on Saturday, Maſter Henry Patteſon, aged 10 years; and on Monday, Maſter Edward Patteſon, aged 6 years; all ſons of John Patteſon, eſq. merchant, of that city.

26. Shot himſelf, Michael Pope, merchant, in Finſbury ſquare. He was ſon of the late Mr. P. miniſter of the Diſſenting congregation at Hatton-wall, who d. 1788. He married the daughter of the late —— Porter, eſq. with whom he had 10,000l.; but various ſpeculations, from which his father-in-law in vain, by the ſtrongeſt adjurations, eſſayed to reſcue him, fatally prevailed over him. He has left a widow and eight children.

Suddenly, Jeremiah Royds, eſq. of Bucklerſbury. He came to town with his lady from his country-houſe at Hornſey that morning, and in 10 minutes after his arri-

val,

val, died inſtantly. From his father, Mr. R. had inherited a large capital, and a conſiderable buſineſs in the line of Eaſt-India ſhipping. Neither his fortune nor his buſineſs were known to have been in the ſmalleſt degree diminiſhed, and his credit was equal to that of any man in the city. A few years ſince, when the houſe of Burton and Forbes ſtopped, his property, or his command of money, was ſuch, that he was one of four who offered a loan of 50,000l. each to ſave them.

At Stoke Newington, in his 78th year, Mr. John Field, many years an eminent apothecary in Newgate-ſtreet. Of a man ſo greatly eſteemed by an extenſive circle of relations and friends, we preſume a ſhort biographical ſketch will not be unacceptable. He was deſcended from an antient family of that name, who had been long ſettled in the North-weſt parts of Hertfordſhire. His grandfather (the common anceſtor of a numerous family, now reſiding chiefly in London) was Thomas Field, of Cockernhoe, a gentleman farmer, who lived upon, and farmed, his own lands. His father was John Field, an apothecary in Newgate-ſtreet, who died about the year 1740. His mother was Elizabeth Waters, the daughter of a reſpectable tradeſman in that neighbourhood. He was born Dec. 1718, in the pariſh of Chriſt-church, London; and, being the eldeſt ſon, was educated in his father's profeſſion, but, he dying when he was judged too young to carry on the buſineſs alone, he entered into partnerſhip with Mr. Samuel Latham, apothecary, in the ſame ſtreet, who had ſerved an apprenticeſhip with his deceaſed father. They continued together until the year 1754; when Mr. Latham, having been long in an ill ſtate of health, and having acquired an eaſy competence, retired. Mr. F. continued from that time to follow his profeſſional duties with diligence and approbation until the year 1786, when he relinquiſhed the fatigues of a laborious and anxious profeſſion. The evening of his life was paſſed at Stoke Newington, where he had occaſionally reſided ſome years before, and in which place he died full of years, leaving to an afflicted widow and children an example of ſincere religion without enthuſiaſm, œconomy and frugality devoid of meanneſs and parſimony, diligence and ſucceſs in the affairs of life untainted with avarice, and every where accompanied with the ſtricteſt integrity and uprightneſs. His religious profeſſion was that of the Proteſtant Diſſenters; but his conduct in life would have done honour to any church. Notwithſtanding his medical engagements, he found leizure to attend to ſeveral public concerns. The Society of Apothecaries of London, of which he had long been a member, found him ſingularly active and uſeful in the conduct of their extenſive pharmaceutical undertakings, and particularly in that department whoſe chief deſign is the providing medicines for the royal navy. He was alſo a very active and diligent member of the Committee at St. Luke's hoſpital. But the inſtitution which lay neareſt to his heart, and to which he had, from the firſt formation of it, devoted a conſiderable portion of his time, was the London Annuity Society for the benefit of Widows, of which he was the firſt member, and indeed the principal founder. This Society was eſtabliſhed in the year 1765, and he had the happineſs of living to ſee it flouriſh in a degree exceeding his moſt ſanguine expectations. Their capital, as appears from the laſt annual report, amounts to 89,000l. 3 *per cent.* Government Annuity (beſides their houſe and offices in Old Fiſh-ſtreet), and the number of widows 118, receiving annually 1,878l. He had collected a great many curious papers from different quarters upon the probability of life in order to enable him to form the rules for his ſociety. Oct. 15, 1753, he married, at Edmonton, Anne, daughter of Thomas Cromwell, grocer, on Snow-hill, and great grand daughter of Henry Cromwell, ſome time lord deputy of Ireland, ſecond ſon of the protector Oliver*, by whom he had 7 ſons and 5 daughters: Henry, born Sept. 29, 1755, an apothecary in London, ſucceſſor to his father, married, 1784, Eſther Baron; John, born 1760, died 1762; Oliver, born 1761, linen draper at Worceſter; John, born 1764, a mathematical inſtrument-maker, now cornſactor at Hammerſmith; William, born 1768, educated firſt at the old independent Calviniſtic academy at Homerton, tranſlated to Hackney, ordained by Dr. Prieſtley and Mr. Belſham a Diſſenting miniſter at Warwick. (See his Letters to the Inhabitants of Warwick, and Remarks on, LXI. 1220); Thomas, born 1770, died 1771; —— born and died 1773; Anne, married May 24, 1787, —— Gwinnel, of Worceſter, cork-cutter, and had two children who died infants, and are buried in a vault made for the family in Cheſhunt church-yard, and two living; Elizabeth, born 1758, died 1786; Sophia, Mary, Letitia, all unmarried. Mr. F. was buried, Sept. 6, in the vault with his ſecond daughter, in Cheſhunt church-yard.

In his 75th year, Mr. Richard Wace, upwards of 50 years an eminent perukemaker at Oxford, but who had retired from buſineſs ſome time.

After a lingering illneſs, in his 69th year, Mr. Bateman, ſen. bookſeller, in Devonſhire ſtreet, Queen-ſquare.

At Gorhambury, co. Hertford, in his 79th year, John Aſkell Bucknall, eſq. of

* See Noble's Memoirs of Cromwell, II. 230, 2d ed.

Oxney, in the same county, uncle to the present Viscount Gage, whose father, James, 2d viscount, married Mary, da. of J. R. B. esq. and has by her James Bullman Grimston, 3d and present viscount, to whom Mr. G. has left his fortune, amounting to 150,000l. James B. esq. M. P. for St. Albans, is a distant relation.

Aged 64, the Rev Nich. Bacon, M. A. rector of Barham, and vicar of Coddenham with Crowfield, in Suffolk. He was a lineal descendant from the lord keeper Bacon.

In his 70th year, Mr. John Marquisson, of New-gate-street, the oldest inhabitant of the parish of Christ-church.

The Rev. William Peter, rector of Hemingbrough, in the East Riding of York.

After a long and lingering illness, Mrs. Worthington, wife of Mr. John W. of Altrincham, co. Chester.

At her house, in Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Hannah Bull, widow of the Hon. William B. late lieutenant-governor of South Carolina.

27. Drowned himself, Mr. Parsons, late master of the Bull inn, Edmonton, and of the Woolpack at Southgate.

At Thame, in his 20th year, Mr. Rich. Smith, 2d son of Richard S. esq. a young man much respected for sober and steady conduct.

At Edward Wells's, esq Hill-street, Berkeley-square, of a lingering disorder, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation, the Rev. P. George Snow, of Clapham, Rutland.

At Lawton-hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Crewe, widow of the Rev. Charles C. late rector of Barthelemy and Warrington, Lancashire.

28. At his house at Richmond, in Surrey, aged 76, Henry Doughty, esq.

At Bath, Lady Sylvester, widow and relict of the late Sir John S. and mother of Mr. Common Serjeant of London.

At Deal, Miss Oakley, second daughter of Thomas O. esq. banker.

29. At his aunt's, in Weymouth-street, Portland-place, Master Richard Cholmley, youngest son of Montague C. esq. of Easton, Lincolnshire.

At Margate, after a painful illness of 16 months, occasioned by an emetic, Master Anthony Harrison.

At his house at Peckham, John Baker, esq.

At Spondon, co. Derby, aged 51, Isaac Osborne, esq. of Lawrence-Pountney-hill, merchant, and one of the directors of the Bank of England.

30. After a short illness, in his 81st year, the Rev. T. Fothergill, D. D. provost of Queen's college, Oxford, and prebendary of Durham. To the Society over which he presided 29 years, he exhibited a distinguished example of every useful virtue, and his memory will be there long cherished with peculiar respect. His piety was manly and fervent; his learning extensive and profound. He was a constant benefactor to the poor, the patron and the promoter of every design that conduced to the general good of mankind. In him the University has lost a distinguished ornament, Christianity an able advocate, and Society a valuable member. He took the degree of M. A. in 1742; that of B. D. 1755; and D. D. in 1762; and served the office of vice-chancellor in 1772 and the 3 succeeding years. He is succeeded in his prebendary of Durham by the Rev. Mr. Proffer, of Balliol coll.

Aged 80, at Stoke Newington, where he had lived ever since 1748, possessed of an ample fortune, Mr. Samuel Hoare, one of the most respectable inhabitants of that parish, always uniform and consistent in his conduct; strict and steady, but neither bigoted nor troublesome, with his strict adherence to the principles of his sect; of the most irreproachable integrity; always ready to assist and serve the poor, without regarding their religious sentiments; plain, unassuming, and unostentatious, always more inclined to withdraw from, than to push himself into, public notice. A man whom nobody had any thing to say against. His family originated from Cork, and he carried on a large trade with Ireland. He married, May 1744, one of the daughters of Mr. Jonathan Gurnell *, an eminent, well-known, and respectable, merchant, with whom he was partner, and whom he succeeded. By her he had three sons: Samuel, a partner in the banking-house of Barnet, Hill, and Barnet, Lombard-street, twice married, and father of several children by his first wife; Jonathan, partner with Mr. John Harman, grandson of Mr. Gurnell by another daughter, successor to his father's business; Joseph died young; a daughter married Mr. Joseph Woods, woollen-draper, in White-hart-court, Gracechurch-street; another, married to Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, linen-manufacturer in the North of Ireland; and two other daughters unmarried; Mr. H. was buried in the Quakers burying-ground at Winchmore-hill, Sept. 6.

At her house in St. Sidwell's, Mrs. Vidal, relict of the late Robert Studley V. esq. of Exeter.

At Thorverton, co. Devon, after a severe illness, aged 74, Mr. William Pullen. The general regret for the loss of this truly deserving man, so universally lamented by all with whom he had connexions, is a sufficient proof of the amiableness of his character. The law of God was ever the rule

* Mr. G's only son, Thomas, who died possessed of Pitt's-hanger, in Ealing (Lysons, II. 227), leaving a son, Jonathan, who is also dead, and a daughter, wife of Mr. Davies, architect.

of his life; his greateſt care was to avoid offence, and his greateſt happineſs to do good.

31. Aged 22, Mrs. Drewry, wife of Mr. Joſhua D. printer, Stafford.

In Portman place, Mr. Edward Holmes, many years an eminent paper-maker at Two Waters, Hemel-Hempſtead, Herts.

After a long illneſs, at the Bell inn, Northfield, being then on his way to Abergavenny, in Wales, Sir Joſeph Brooke, bart. of Seaton, in Yorkſhire. His brother, Samuel Brooke, eſq. of the city of Dublin, ſucceeds to the title and eſtate. Sir Richard, the late baronet, died in his 38th year at Norton priory, in Cheſhire, March 11, 1795. See vol. LXV. p. 262.

Lately. The Rev. Robert Bunce, curate of Hambleden, near Henly-upon-Thames.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Joſeph Moodie, of the royal navy, a native of the iſle of Orkney.

At Cork, of an apoplexy, James Fitzgerald, eſq. barriſter at law. Though very young, he was generally ſuppoſed to be the fatteſt man in the kingdom. His waiſtcoat has been frequently buttoned round three men together of ordinary bulk.

At St. Domingo, Lieut.-col. Dundas, ſon of the Right Hon. Lord D.

At Calcutta, Laurence Dalrymple, eſq. commander of the Company's ſhip Swallow, and eldeſt ſon of William D. eſq. merchant, in Edinburgh.

Suddenly, Thomas Tweady, eſq. one of the aldermen of the city of Dublin, and diviſional magiſtrate for the North diviſion. He had been doing duty at his office in the morning, and was returning to his houſe in Crow-ſtreet, when he was ſtruck with an apoplectic fit, and fell down lifeleſs in Cecilia-ſtreet.

Mr. Wright, farmer, of Caiſtor, co. Northampton.

Mrs. Hume, of High-ſtreet, Marybone.

In the Weſt-Indies, the Hon. Capt. Fitzroy, fourth ſon of Lord Southampton.

At the iſland of St. Domingo, Mr. Henry Luſcombe, third ſon of Dr. Sim. L. of Exeter. He was a young man who united the moſt amiable and engaging manners to an ardent and ſteady application to the duties of his profeſſion, in which he bade fair to have become an ornament. His conduct and diſpoſition gained him the friendſhip and eſteem of all who knew him; and his loſs is ſincerely felt by his afflicted parents and family as well as by a numerous acquaintance.

In child-bed, aged 17, the wife of Mr. Williams, of Wandſworth.

At Fladbury, in Worceſterſhire, aged 88, Mrs. Smith, wife of the Rev. Martin Stafford S. of Prior park, widow of Dr. Warburton, late lord biſhop of Glouceſter, and niece of the late Ralph Allen, eſq. of Prior park.

At Thame, Mrs. Diana Aſhhurſt, ſiſter of Sir William A. of Waterſtock, co. Oxf.

At his brother's houſe, in Leiceſter, Mr. Charles Taylor, maſter of the Anchor and Hope inn, in Smithfield.

In the Weſt-Indies, Lieut.-col. Maſon, of the 32d regiment.

At Fort Auguſtus, Jamaica, Capt. Redmond and Lieut. Malone, of Col. Dillon's firſt brigade.

At Port-au-Prince, in the iſland of St. Domingo, Lieut. Thomas Morgan, of the firſt battalion of brigades, who was cut off in the ſhort ſpace of three hours by the yellow fever.

In his 110th year, Mr. William Wire dreſs, of Garſtang, in Lancaſhire.

On-board his Majeſty's ſhip the Leviathan, at St. Domingo, Lieut. Brown, of the royal navy, ſon to Mr. Brown, ſurgeon, at York.

Miſs Selina Medhurſt, da. of G. W. M. eſq. of Kippax-hall, near Leeds.

On his paſſage to Bombay, Lieut. Geo. Forbes, of the Madras cavalry, 2d ſon of the late Charles F. eſq. of Arcbenach.

At St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Brigadier-general Perryn, of the 1ſt regiment of foot-guards, ſon of Mr. Baron P. a brave and valuable officer, loved and regretted by all who knew him. General P. was one of the three gentlemen who were nearly executed, during the American war, on the charge of being ſpies. The lot afterwards fell on Capt. Aſgill, who, by intereſt at the Court of France, alſo ſaved his life.

Mrs. Freeman, wife of Mr. Joſeph F. ſurveyor, of Trumpington-ſtr. Cambridge.

Mr. D. Harley, attorney, Clifford's-inn.

Mr. Hextall, coal-merchant, of Leiceſter.

At Iſlington, of a putrid fever, in his 19th year, Mr. Edward Harding, eldeſt ſon of Mr. Sylveſter Harding, an eminent portrait painter and engraver. So much ingenuity of mind and ſuavity of manners combined in this young man, that, by his death, his diſconſolate parents may truly be ſaid to have loſt in him a whole ſyſtem of hopes and expectations.

At Teignmouth, the Rev. Will. Short, rector of Beer Ferrers, vicar of Thorverton, both co. Devon, and prebendary of Exeter; preferments to which, if unblemiſhed morals and adequate abilities were a previous recommendation, and a faithful diſcharge of the duty belonging to them a proof of after-merit, nothing more need be added to his public character. His private one is not leſs entitled to general eſtimation; nor will the remembrance of him ſoon be effaced from the hearts, not only of all thoſe who had the happineſs of being connected with him by the ties of conſanguinity or affinity, but of all who had the honour and pleaſure of his acquaintance.

At Cape Nichola Mole, in the Weſt-Indies, Mr. Joſhua Groſard, an officer in the navy, youngeſt ſon of Mr. D. G. of Gluſſmore, near Whittleſea.

At Grantham, Mr. W. Daby, brother to Dr. D. of Stamford, ex. Lincoln.

The Rev. John Goode, vicar of Higham, in Kent, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, B. A. 1765, M. A. 1768. The vicarage, worth 200*l.* a year, is in the gift of the master and fellows of St. John's coll.

At Loughborough, Mr. Robert Worth.

In the West-Indies, Lieut. Henry Day, of the Old Buffs, son of Benjamin Day, esq. one of the aldermen of Norwich.

At Pinang, in the East-Indies, Thomas Pigott, esq. son of the late Capt. Peter P.

Mr. Frisby, grocer, of Leicester.

Aged 70, Capt. William Watson, who signalized himself in the American war for undaunted courage, and took from the enemy no less than 127 prizes.

At Colchester, Mrs. Powell, matron of Chelsea hospital, and sister to the Rev. Dr. P. formerly master of St John's coll. Camb.

At Bristol Hot Wells, where he had been for the recovery of his health, John Foster, esq. of Brick-court, in the Temple, eldest son of John F. esq. of Leicester Grange, co. Warwick. The immediate cause of his death was the bursting of a blood-vessel.

Sept. ... At Wyke, between Bath and Bristol, in his 70th year, David Saunders, of West Lavington, Wilts; whose distinguished piety and moral excellence furnished Miss H. Moore with materials for her well-known story, "The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain." The dimness of his sight had obliged him to give up his occupation, which he had followed for more than half a century on the same farm, about six months back: since which time, several respectable farmers, who well knew his worth, entertained him, by rotation, at their houses; and, as a mark of their unfeigned respect for his memory, they had his remains conveyed from the place of his decease to his own parish, and buried with more than common solemnity.

Sept. 1. At Brightheimstone, in the 68th year of his age, the Right Hon. David Murray, earl of Mansfield, president of the council, justice-general of Scotland, keeper of Scone, chancellor of Marefchal-college, Aberdeen, joint clerk of the court of King's Bench, LL. D. and K. T. and formerly a member of the university of Oxford. His lordship was the only son of Lord Viscount Stormont (elder brother to that distinguished character the first earl of Mansfield), and bore that title till his late uncle's death, when he succeeded to his fortune and the earldom. He had resigned the office of lord justice general of Scotland on being appointed lord president of the council. His estates in Scotland do not exceed 6000*l.* a year: but the property he inherited from the great earl, and the accumulations arising from rigid oeconomy in his own expences, are immense. A green riband becomes vacant by his death; who was, except the Duke of Queensberry, the oldest Knight of the most antient order of the Thistle. He was educated at Westminster School, and from the College there was elected, in 1744, student of Christ Church, Oxford. His proficiency in classical knowledge at both those seminaries of learning, and his distinguished reputation as a scholar, are well known to his contemporaries. Many of his Latin compositions still remain, and prove his taste and mastery in that language. He continued through life, notwithstanding his constant employment in business, to cultivate at his leisure-hours the learned languages, and with such diligence, that it is thought he has left few better, or more critical, Greek scholars behind him. Upon the death of his father in 1748, which happened not very long after he had finished his studies at Oxford, he travelled abroad for several years; and, soon after his return, was elected one of the Sixteen Peers for Scotland. In 1756, he was appointed envoy to the court of Dresden, and remained at that court during its residence at Warsaw, and till he was named one of the three ambassadors for the intended congress of Augsbourg. He returned to England in 1762, and the next year was appointed ambassador to the Court of Vienna, where he continued till 1772. How much he was beloved, honoured, and confidered, during his long residence at that court, by the two sovereigns, the Empress Maria Theresa, and the Emperor Joseph, as well as by their minister, Prince Kaunitz, is well known. In 1772, he was appointed ambassador to the Court of France, where he continued till the War. In 1779, his Majesty was graciously pleased to name him secretary of State for the Northern department. He held the seals till the change of Administration in 1782; and in 1783 returned into office, with a part of the administration he had acted with before, as president of the council. He quitted, with his friends, at the end of the same year, and again returned with them into power in 1794, in his former situation of president of the council. With what assiduity and superior knowledge of the business his lordship executed ever since the duties of that important station, the great number of prize-causes tried, and the wisdom and justice of the decisions of that Board, sufficiently prove. His conduct, as a Minister in foreign courts, has been every where admitted to have been so invariably governed by the purest and most rigid principles of truth, honour, and good faith; and the whole tenor of his public life at home, whether in his ministerial or parliamentary capacity, has been so uniformly influenced by the most zealous and devoted attachment to the welfare of his country, and the preservation of its constitution;

then

that the very few instances, in which he may have been supposed to have differed from his colleagues in office, have only served to place the manly virtues, which distinguish his public character, in a point of view, which should render him as much the object of imitation to those who are candidates for public esteem, as he is the subject of admiration and regret of those, whose ministerial situations gave them the means of best knowing and valuing him. His private virtues are more generally obvious, and can admit of no misconstruction. No man ever fulfilled all the relative duties of social life with more scrupulous exactness, either as a father, a husband, a brother, or a friend. His liberality was unbounded, not ostentatious indeed, but secret in the manner, and princely in the measure, as the writer of this, who knew him long and well, can vouch; not only as having been, on a very important occasion of his life, the object of it, but also as one of the channels through which it flowed, to the amount of many thousand pounds. And he is well informed, besides, of many equally generous reliefs distributed through others, at different times, and in different countries, to friends in both the higher and inferior ranks of life, whose distresses were, in some sort, doubly clothed by the concealment. These acts of uncommon beneficence took place, as well before as after his lordship's great accession of fortune. The rectitude, integrity, and candour, of his political conduct, his talents, his natural and acquired abilities, are subjects far beyond the reach of the writer's powers to do justice to: these he leaves to time, and to some abler hand, to shew in their full and fair light. His loss as a minister, particularly in the present momentous state of public affairs, is much to be deplored.—For his speeches, see volume XLIX. p. 625, in defence of the conduct of the lords of the admiralty respecting Admiral Keppel; L. 149, on a motion respecting the removal of two noble lords from their respective offices; L. 193, on the declaration relative to the Dutch; LI. 608, on the conclusion of the American war; LII. 165, on the resignation of Lord North; LIII. 595, on the American peace; LIV. 208, on the debate on Lord Effingham's motions respecting the power of the Crown to nominate its ministers; LIX. 45, 48, 329, on the regency-bill. He had been one of the representatives of the Scots Peers in the higher House of Parliament ever since 1754, and was the only one alive of the 16 who were then elected, except Lord Findlater; and what is singular, in the last parliament he sat in a double capacity, and was entitled to two votes, as Viscount Stormont, representing the Scots Peers, and as a British earl by the title of E. of Mansfield; and every time the roll was called must have been named by both titles. His remains were brought in funeral state, and, on the 9th, according to his own express desire, privately interred in the same vault with his uncle and aunt, the late earl and countess of Mansfield, in the North aisle of Westminster-abbey. His heart is carried to Kumlington, the family seat of his lordship, in the county of Dumfries.—On the arrival of the cavalcade at the church, two of the bearers having got the coffin on their shoulders, the horses of the hearse took fright by the pressure of the multitude; by which means, the other men not being prepared, the weight became too preponderant for those in front, and the coffin fell with great violence on the ground; the foot part of which bilged, part fell off with a number of the nails and embellishments, and the concussion was so great that the leaded receptacle was much shattered, and a quantity of water issued from it.—His lordship was twice married; first to a Saxon lady, Henrietta, countess of Bonan, at Warsaw, in 1759, by whom there is now no issue living but lady Elizabeth, married to George Finch Hatton, esq. in 1785; secondly, to Louisa, third daughter to the late Lord Cathcart, in 1776, by whom he has left four sons and a daughter. He is succeeded in his honours and estates by his eldest son, David-William, born March, 7. 1777, the present earl, who but lately set out on his travels, and is now at the university of Leipsic.

In Norton-street, Mrs. Elizabeth Yates, relict of the late Wm Yates, esq. of Edmonton.

At Golder's-hill farm, Hendon, Mrs. Coore, wife of John C. esq.

At Oxford, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, wife of the late Mr. John R. an eminent butcher of Uxbridge.

Thomas Lane, esq. of Hampton-court.

After a painful illness, aged 23, Miss Mary Marshall, wife of Mr. Thomas M. of Keisby, co. Lincoln.

In Fludyer-street, Will. Carroll, esq.

2. At his lodgings in Pentonville, in his 30th year, the Rev. James Benamor.

At Edinburgh, Lieut. Fogo, of the royal regiment of artillery.

Dropped down in his shop in a fit of apoplexy, and instantly expired, Mr. Tho. Richardson, a reputable brazier of York.

3. At Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, Mrs. Malcolm, wife of Lieut.-col. Alexander M.

In Boys or Jesus's hospital, at Canterbury, aged 89, Mr. John Lemon, 49 years warden of that foundation.

5. At Dreghorn, in Scotland, Mrs. Trotter, relict of Archibald T. esq. of Bush.

At Southwingfield, co. Derby, of a dropsy, aged 66, Mr. Bestall, many years an eminent cock-feeder.

After a severe illness, Mr. Rob. Grimstone, of Layerstone, Essex.

At Lympsfield, Robert Knipe, esq.

Mr. John Foulds, jun. of London-bridge water works.

Of an apoplexy, in his 70th year, Mr. William Gray, one of the clerks of the Receivers office in London, and son of the late Mr. Alderman G. of Canterbury.

6. Mr. Geo. Welstead, of the Custom-h.

At Southwell, co. Nottingh. Mrs. Clay, wife of the late John C. of Mansfield, esq.

At Milton, in Wiltshire, in his 31st year, the Rev. William Benwell, whose excellences of heart and mind were well known to an extensive circle. A destructive fever raging in the village in which he resided, he flew to the relief of the suffering poor, and caught the infection.

At Exton, Rutland, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Kirk.

Suddenly, much lamented by his family and friends, Mr. Thomas Brown, an eminent wharfinger at Newark.

At his house at Milford, Hants, Thomas Wall Jennins, esq.

At his seat, Didlington, co. Norfolk, Henry William Wilson, esq.

7 The Rev. Thomas Fleshe, vicar of Blakesley, co Northampton.

Suddenly, Mrs. Portington, relict of Mr. P. formerly an eminent tanner in North'ton.

At Clapham, John Mosman, esq.

At the house of Thomas Burton Shaw, esq. at Willoughby, near Ancaster, Mrs. Somerscales, widow, late of Lincoln, and formerly of Ravendale, near Castor.

In his 76th year, after a lingering illness, supported throughout with the utmost patience and resignation, John Baker, esq. of Wolverhampton, esq. By his death society has lost a valuable member. Deriving from Nature strong abilities, and possessing a resolution not to be daunted by opposition, nor awed by the frowns of power. In every general meeting and public discussion of business his sentiments were always received with attention and respect. Of that species of knowledge, essentially useful in the daily concerns of common life, a greater share has fallen to the lot of few individuals; and, from a source so vast and capacious, copious streams of it were cheerfully and liberally dispensed to his fellow-citizens. In the opinion of most people, his manners would have been more attractive, and his character more perfect, could he have suppressed on many occasions the dictates of his heart, and adopted language less correspondent to his feelings. This detracted somewhat, perhaps, from the general utility of his character. But, with a heart naturally warm, and a strong detestation of oppression and injustice, he felt a degradation in a compromise with their votaries. Public delinquency and private meanness shrunk from the apprehension of his displeasure. His death at the present crisis may be considered as a public loss, when, in every parish, and almost in every circle, characters of vigour and energy are wanting, to awe the petulant and seditious, and check the blind efforts of intemperate zeal and democratic innovation, whose impotent grasp at the phantom, political perfection, can only endanger the possession of real blessings, resulting from a form of government the most perfect the world ever saw; and whose value we can only estimate by contemplating the sufferings of our neighbours, and reflecting upon the miseries of mankind, as existing in the histories of its respective nations.

8 In Great Suffolk-street, aged 76, Col. Archibald Campbell, late of the 2d battalion of the royals.

At Bury, aged 76, Mr. Rich. Brewster, a respectable member of the society called Quakers.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Pick, midwife, of Wrissendine, in Rutland.

At Linster, in Kent, aged 80, Mr. Christopher Anders. He died in the same house in which he was born; and had been often heard to say, that he never slept one night out of it.

9. At Newbridge, co. Oxford, greatly regretted by a numerous circle of friends and acquaintance, Mrs. Mary Bidcock; a truly pious and charitable woman, universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of knowing her. She has left a large family to lament the irreparable loss of a tender and affectionate mother.

Aged 64, Mr. Lewin, of Syston, co. Leicester, surveyor of windows.

At Hammersmith, Miss Joyce Bonham, eldest daughter of Francis Warren B. esq.

11. At her house at Westhall-hill, near Burford, Oxfordshire, Mrs. Mawbey, relict of John M. esq. brother of Sir Joseph M. bart.

At High Wycombe, in the 50th year of his age, Samuel Rotton, esq. mayor of that borough: an honest, generous, public-spirited man; and, without the ostentatious profession of charity, his heart and hand were always open to the relief of the poor, and the distresses of his fellow-creatures.

At Greenhill, Alex. Wright, youngest son of Thomas W. esq of Greenhill.

At Maidstone, Mr. Hen. Hodgins, scene painter to the theatre-royal, Covent-garden.

12. At Stamford, co. Lincoln, aged 78, Mrs. Mouldsworth.

Mr. Watson, of Folkingham, co. Linc.

Mr. Clark, master of the Granby-head inn, in the market-place, Grantham.

At Herdmanston, Miss Eleanora St. Clair, only daughter of the late Andrew St. C. of Herdmanston.

At Bath, Benjamin Roebuck, esq.

13. At Stamford, co. Linc. in her 63d year, Mrs. Renouard, wife of Peter R. esq. She was married 45 years, and was never known

known to be out of temper during that time; an excellent wife, a good mother, a ſincere friend, and devout Chriſtian.

Mrs. Draper, of Rippingale, co. Linc.

After many years painful illneſs, Mrs. Jaques, wife of Richard J. eſq. of Hatton-garden.

Mr. John Lancaſter, of Warwick-court, Holbourn, many years one of the commiſſioners of bankrupts.

14. At his houſe at Chelſea, aged 77, John Malpas, eſq. formerly of Wood-ſtr. Cheapſide.

At Kenſington, after a long and painful illneſs, John Ford, eſq. vice-adm. of the Blue.

At Cowl, in the county of Roſs, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, major-general in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt-India Company.

15. At Bath, of a decline, after a very lingering illneſs, in her 16th year, Miſs Grace Maria Robins, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Henry R. auctioneer.

16. At Kenſington, Mr. Peter Chauvet, of Geneva, ſchoolmaſter.

After a long and ſevere illneſs, Mr. John Meyer, attorney at law, of Wiſbech.

Mrs. Crane, wife of Mr. C. of Stamford, and mother of Dr. C. of Boſton.

At Weymouth, Mr. Edward Cox, of Bow-lane, Cheapſide.

17. In Southampton-row, Bloomſbury, Mr. James Dodd, of Drury-lane theatre, and father of the Rev. James D. one of the ushers of Weſtminſter ſchool.

At Padſtow, Mrs. Allen, wife of —— A. eſq.

18. At Homerton, Tho. Ludlam, eſq.

At Maxey, aged 25, Mr. Vincent Wing, farmer, and one of the honourable corps of Northamptonſhire yeomanry.

19. At Peckham, co. Surrey, aged 88, Rich. Jackſon, rector of Donhead St. Mary, co. Wilts, for more than half a century, and formerly of Magdalen college, Oxford.

Mr. Bryant, trunk-maker, corner of St. Paul's church-yard.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Claydon, wife of Mr. C. butler of Trinity college, Camb.

20. At his houſe, at Eaſt Chalderton, Hants, Charles Gregorie, eſq.

At Bincheſter, aged 55, the Hon. Tho. Lyon, of Hetton-houſe, in the county of Durham, brother to the late, and uncle to the preſent, earl of Strathmore.

22. At Fareham, the Right Hon. James Lord Cranſtoun. His Lordſhip was lately appointed governor of Grenada, and was preparing to take his departure for his government. His profeſſional character as a naval officer was moſt honourable; his character as a man moſt admirable.

At the parſonage-houſe, belonging to a congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, in Banbury, aged 79, the Rev. Geo. Hampton, M. A. paſtor of that church upwards of 50 years; a man of great benevolence, full of ſolid learning, univerſal charity and candour in his religious ſentiments, and highly eſteemed by Chriſtians of every denomination.

23. At Bromley, in Kent, Mrs. Hawkeſworth, relict of the late celebrated Dr. H.

Suddenly, at his lodgings in Abchurch-lane, Mr. George Lancaſter.

25. In his 82d year, Mr. Steph. Fletcher, formerly a bookſeller in Oxford.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Sept. NEW DRURY-LANE.

20. The Prize—The Child of Nature—High Life below Stairs.
22. Jane Shore—The Deſerter.
24. Iſabella—The Liar.
27. School for Scandal—No Song no Supper.
29. The Wheel of Fortune—The Priſoner.

Sept. COVENT-GARDEN.

12. Hamlet—The Doldrum.
14. The Duenna—The Midnight Hour.
16. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
17. Love in a Village—Priſoner at large.
19. Romeo and Juliet—Highland Reel.
21. The Jew—The Farmer.
23. Annette and Lubin—The Dramatiſt—Hartford Bridge.
26. Macbeth—Barataria.
28. The Jew—Modern Antiques.
30. Merchant of Venice—Poor Soldier.

Sept. HAY-MARKET.

1. Zorinſki—The Married Unmarried—The Prize.
2. The Iron Cheſt—Sylveſter Daggerwood.
3. Ditto—The Virgin Unmaſk'd.
5. A Peep behind the Curtain—The Iron Cheſt—Sylveſter Daggerwood.
6. Iron Cheſt—A Peep behind the Curtain.
7. Romeo & Juliet—Children in the Wood.
8. The Iron Cheſt—A Mogul Tale.
9. Ditto—The Village Lawyer—Sylveſter
10. Ditto—The Prize. —[Daggerwood.
12. Ditto—The Son-In-Law.
13. Ditto—Peeping Tom.
14. Ditto—A Mogul Tale.
15. Ditto—The Village Lawyer.
16. The Mountaineers—Sylveſter Daggerwood—The Mock Doctor.
17. The Manager in Diſtreſs—The Jew—The Follies of a Day.

BILL of MORTALITY, from Auguſt 30, to September 20, 1796.

Chriſtened.		Buried.			Between				
Males 694	1342	Males 741	1504		2 and 5	250	50 and 60	88
Females 648		Females 763			5 and 10	69	60 and 70	66
					10 and 20	56	70 and 80	56
					20 and 30	81	80 and 90	18
Whereof have died under two years old 600					30 and 40	102	90 and 100	3
					40 and 50	115		

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Sept. 17, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	56	5	35	5	30	5	19	6	29	8
Surrey	65	4	34	0	28	9	18	0	33	6
Hertford	57	6	00	0	30	0	20	0	28	4
Bedford	60	3	37	6	00	0	18	5	28	9
Hunting.	59	8	30	0	00	0	16	2	28	5
Northam.	62	0	37	0	31	3	16	0	33	6
Rutland	65	0	00	0	36	0	18	6	37	0
Leiceſter	63	4	00	0	35	2	19	2	39	8
Nottinq.	74	6	50	2	34	0	22	6	40	0
Derby	74	9	00	0	00	0	24	0	46	8
Stafford	71	6	00	0	00	0	22	7	43	10
Salop	68	0	48	6	39	5	22	3	00	0
Hereford	59	8	44	10	36	0	23	7	33	7
Worceſt.	67	7	40	0	36	8	25	3	35	8
Warwick	65	6	00	0	32	4	20	10	41	11
Wilts	66	4	40	6	33	2	22	0	39	8
Berks	61	2	48	0	31	6	22	2	34	3
Oxford	68	10	00	0	31	0	20	4	33	5
Bucks	62	0	00	0	30	9	19	9	34	0
Montgom.	68	10	00	0	00	0	22	0	00	0
Brecon	68	10	54	4	39	2	20	10	00	0
Radnor	78	3	00	0	38	8	23	8	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

64	7	39	6	33	2	20	4	34 11

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

58	1	33	8	28	0	21	6	38 10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	65	4	32	6	28	0	19	2	28	4
Kent	56	4	00	0	26	0	19	0	26	3
Suſſex	59	5	00	0	27	0	22	0	00	0
Suffolk	60	4	00	0	29	6	00	0	26	2
Cambrid.	58	8	30	0	00	0	12	6	00	0
Norfolk	57	10	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Lincoln	61	9	34	0	32	6	15	1	31	0
York	64	11	40	8	28	4	17	0	35	4
Durham	66	2	29	8	33	2	21	10	00	0
Northum.	51	8	28	4	28	4	19	10	00	0
Cumberl.	65	8	39	0	33	10	24	10	00	0
Weſtm.	78	1	42	8	34	10	23	5	00	0
Lancaſt.	59	1	00	0	38	8	28	7	00	0
Cheſter	46	0	00	0	00	0	20	9	00	0
Flint	64	0	00	0	41	7	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	63	3	00	0	38	4	20	3	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	32	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	66	8	41	0	30	4	16	8	00	0
Merioneth	72	3	41	10	38	2	18	2	45	10
Cardigan	64	5	40	0	28	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	59	9	00	0	37	4	00	0	00	0
Carmarth.	70	8	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Glamorg.	67	8	00	0	37	7	24	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	72	5	00	0	32	11	21	0	13	10
Somerſet	64	6	00	0	36	4	00	0	00	0
Monm.	73	11	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Devon	60	6	00	0	30	8	18	10	00	0
Cornwall	68	1	00	0	35	5	19	9	00	0
Dorſet	60	6	00	0	22	0	00	0	00	0
Hants	59	4	00	0	28	4	22	0	30	0

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	65	10	39	6	29	4	16	9	26	8
2	59	9	30	0	29	6	12	6	26	2
3	57	10	39	6	33	2	20	4	34	11
4	62	11	34	0	29	9	16	0	31	6
5	58	3	29	1	30	11	20	6	34	11
6	70	7	40	2	34	1	24	3	34	11
7	58	1	39	6	38	8	22	0	34	11
8	66	8	41	5	35	3	18	4	44	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	66	4	40	0	39	0	24	0	34	11
10	69	4	39	6	34	7	21	0	33	10
11	64	4	39	6	33	8	19	6	34	11
12	58	8	39	6	26	9	22	0	30	0
13	56	10	33	8	28	0	21	6	37	9
14	67	2	33	8	30	8	19	11	42	0
15	58	4	33	8	27	5	24	7	41	2
16	58	1	33	8	28	0	21	6	38	10

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	45s. to 48s.	Middling	36s. to 42s.
Seconds	40s. to 41s.	Fine Pollard	18s. to 20s.
Thirds	28s. to 34s.	Common ditto	9s od to 0s od
Horſe Pollard	7s 6d to 0s od
Bran	7s. od. to 9s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 42s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	3l. 6s. to 4l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 12s.
Eſſex Pockets	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham Bags	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. to 6l. 6s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 3s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 2s. 0d. to 2l. 11s. 0d. Aver. 2l. 6s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Sept. 21, 1796, is 64s. 8¼d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 9d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 33s. 6d. to 38s. 0d. Sunderland, 32s. 6d. to 33s. 6d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1796.

	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq. Bills.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Comm. Ex. Bill	5perCt. ditto.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
1		58½	57¾ a 58¾	77⅞	87⅞	16⅞	7¼	180					10½ dif.		55¼	21⅛	4 dif.	5⅛ dif.	11 19 6	5 19 0
2																		5⅛		
3	Sunday																			
4		58	56¾ a 57⅜	76¾	87⅞	16½	7⅜						11½		54⅜	11	4			
5	144	56½	56⅛ a 56⅜	76	86	16½	7⅜	176					11⅜		53⅝	10⅞	4	8		
6	142½	56¼	56⅛ a 55⅜	74	8⅝	16¼	7⅜	175½					11⅜	3 dif.	52⅜	10⅞		10		
7	143½	56¼	55⅛ a 56	74⅜	84⅛	16¼	⅞	175½	8 d.f.		55⅞		11⅜	5	53¼	10⅞	6	8⅛	11 13 0	5 15 0
8																				
9	139½		54⅞ a 55½	73¼	83¼	16⅛	7⅛	173					11⅜	4	51⅜	10½	6		11 12 0	5 16 0
10	Sunday																			
11	137		54 a ¾	73⅜	83⅜		7		7				11⅜		51⅛	10⅜	5	9⅛		5 15 0
12	135		53⅛ a 55⅜	73¼	82		7		7				11⅜	4	51¼	10⅛	⅞	9⅛	11 10 6	5 15 0
13	140½		5 a 57¼	75	84½			179					11⅜		54	19½	6	9⅛	11 13 0	5 17 0
14	140		56¼ a 57¼	74¾	84			179					11⅜	5	53¼	10⅜		9		
15	138½		56¼ a 57		84⅛			179					11⅜	5	53¼	18⅜	5	7⅛	11 12 6	5 19 0
16	144½		56⅛ a ¼		84								11⅜		53¼	10½	6	5⅛		
17	Sunday																			
18			56 a ⅛		84⅛								11⅜		53	18⅛	6	7⅛	11 11 0	5 17 6
19	146		56⅞ a ⅜		84⅝							56	11⅜		53	10⅛	7	6⅛		
20	145½		56 a ⅛		84⅛			178					11⅜		53⅛	10⅛	7	9	11 7 0	5 17 0
21	146		55⅛ a 56⅜		84⅛			177					11⅜		52⅝	10⅛		8⅞	11 7 6	
22			56¼ a ⅜		84⅛			177	9				11⅜	3	52⅝	10⅛		8⅞	11 7 6	5 14 6
23			56⅛ a 57		84⅛								11⅜		53⅛	10⅛	7	8⅛	11 7 6	
24	Sunday																			
25			56⅛ a 57⅛		84⅛								11⅜		53⅛	10⅛	7	9	11 7 6	5 17 0
26	147½		56¼ a 57⅛		84⅛							57	11⅜		55	10⅛	7	9		
27																				
28			57⅛ a 58⅛					180½	9				11⅜	4	54⅛	10½		9		
29	149½		57⅛ a 58⅛		84⅝	16⅞		179					11⅜		54⅛	10½		8⅝	11 7 0	5 17 0
30	148⅝		57⅛ a 58		84⅛	16⅞							11⅜			10⅜		8⅝	11 8 0	5 18 0
31	Sunday																			
32			57⅛ a ⅛		83⅜								11⅜		54⅛			8		

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The Gentleman's Magazine;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post—Telegr.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Briſtol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Cheſter, Coventry

Cumberland
Doncaſter 2
Derby, Exeter
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Lewes Leeds
Liverpool 3
Maidſtone
Manchester 2
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 2
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewſbury 2
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OCTOBER, 1796.

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Embelliſhed with a Perſpective View of NEWINGTON HOUSE, in OXFORDSHIRE, the Seat of GEORGE WHITE, Eſquire; the ſuppoſed TOMB of OVID; a WESTMORELAND CART; and various other CURIOSITIES.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1796.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Hygrom. feet in.	State of Weather in October, 1796.
1	NW	29,94	62	55	55	64	64	14 2.4	rain
2	SE	94	60	54	54	66	54	.2	black clouds
3	SW	30, 0	61	54	54	68	59	.2	rain P. M.
4	NW	29,82	62	58	58	59	59	1.5	little rain, heavy clouds
5	W	90	61	56	56			.7	overcaſt
6	SW	80	61	58	59	64	60	.8	rain
7	W	65	61	55	55	63	55	.2	white clouds
8									
9	SE	94	64	59	59	65	61	.6	clear and pleaſant
10	SE	90	65	58	58	80	72	.7	black clouds, rain at night.
11	SW	94	68	61	61	65	62	.6	white clouds
12	NW	30, 4	67	60	60	64	62	.9	ſhowers
13	S	29,97	65	59	59	64	60	.8	black clouds, ſlight ſhowers
14	SW	90	66	61	61	65	61	2.1	black clouds, drizzly ſhowers
15	SW	74	68	63	63	73	62	1.9	ſlight ſhowers
16	SW	84	68	62	62	69	65	.7	black clouds, clears up
17	E calm	84	66	60	60	63	61	2.1	white clouds
18	SW calm	78	68	60	60	60	60	1.9	drizzly rain A. M. clears up P. M.
19	SE calm	74	63	55	56	72	62	2.1	white clouds
20	E gentle	43	64	59	59	63	62	1.9	black clouds
21	S calm	38	66	58	59	58	58	2.1	continued rain till five P. M.
22	SE calm	65	60	50	52	70	57	.1	rain P. M.
23	N calm	80	58	50	52	52	49	.2	black clouds
24	E calm	86	58	51	53	57	55	1.9	black clouds
25	E moderate	90	60	54	55	62	60	2.1	black clouds
26	NE gentle	88	59	53	54	56	54	.1	rain P. M.
27	NE moderate	30, 2	58	50	51	73	61	.2	black clouds
28	NE calm	10	56	46	49	50	48	.1	delightful day
29	SW calm	13	56	48	51	52	51	.2	ſerene and mild
30	SE calm	23	55	45	47	73	49	.2	clear ſky A. M. little clouded P. M.

2. The robin ſings all the day with but very little intervals.—4. The leaves of the Jachamacha, Sycamore, and Plantana, change colour, and begin to drop.—11. Gorſe flowers a ſecond time. Muſhrooms gathered.—12. Remarkably ſultry in the evening of this day; at 10 o'clock the thermometer as high as 68°. Flies numerous and troubleſome; waſps more abundant than laſt year, but not ſo much as in the year 1794.—14. Bean harveſt begins; moſt of the other grains already cut, and a deal well got in. The wild honey-ſuckle flowers again.—19. Graſs has grown conſiderably the laſt ten days, and more ſo than in the ſpace of ſeveral weeks paſt.—20. Autumnal dandelion flowers. Swallows congregate.—21. Fall of rain this day one inch.—22. The hedges covered with cobwebs. A miſt upon the low-lands; exceſſively cold; the air changed about 12 o'clock from ſultry to quite the contrary.—25. Lauruſtinus flowers.—28. Roſe of Sharon flowers. Sowing wheat.—— Fall of rain this month, 2 inches .030. Evaporation, 2 inches 8–10ths.

Meteorological Table for October, 1796.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1796.	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1796.
Sept.	o	o	o			*Oct.*	o	o	o		
27	50	56	49	30,04	cloudy	12	44	54	44	29,65	fair
28	51	57	48	,13	cloudy	13	46	48	46	,72	rain
29	47	57	46	,30	fair	14	46	56	45	,80	fair
30	45	57	40	,39	fair	15	46	49	43	,81	cloudy
*O.*1	44	57	50	,34	fair	16	42	49	41	30,13	fair
2	54	52	49	,30	fair	17	40	48	47	29,81	cloudy
3	53	59	54	,43	cloudy	18	46	50	41	,82	ſhowery
4	55	59	55	,36	cloudy	19	44	47	46	30,28	fair
5	57	58	51	29,85	cloudy	20	47	57	48	,43	cloudy
6	50	58	46	,56	fair	21	50	57	50	,43	cloudy
7	47	56	44	,51	ſhowery	22	49	58	50	,30	fair
8	45	55	50	,65	fair	23	54	57	40	,10	ſhowery
9	53	55	46	,50	rain	24	36	45	34	,36	fair
10	46	55	44	,81	fair	25	31	43	38	,65	fair

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For OCTOBER, 1796.

BEING THE FOURTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART II.

MEMOIRS OF THE REV. DR. PEGGE. *(Concluded from p. 630.)*

AS to Mr. Pegge's other preferments, they ſhall only be briefly mentioned in chronological order; but with due regard to his obligations. In the year 1765 he was preſented to the perpetual curacy of *Wingerworth*, about ſix miles from Whittington, by the Honourable and Rev. James *Yorke*, then *Dean* of *Lincoln*, and now *Biſhop* of *Ely*, to whom he was but little known but by name and character. This appendage was rendered the more acceptable to Mr. Pegge, becauſe the ſeat of his very reſpectable friend Sir Henry Hunloke, bart. is in the pariſh, from whom, and all the family, Mr. Pegge ever received great civilities. We have already obſerved, that Mr. Pegge became known, inſenſibly as it were, to the Hon. and Right Rev. Frederick *(Cornwallis)* Biſhop of Lichfield, during the conteſt reſpecting the living of *Brampton*; from whom he afterwards received more than one favour, and by whom another greater inſtance of regard was intended, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Mr. Pegge was firſt collated by his lordſhip to the prebend of *Bobenhull* in the church of *Lichfield*, 1757; and was afterwards voluntarily advanced by him to that of *Whittington*, 1763, which he poſſeſſed at his death *.

In addition to the ſtall at Lichfield, Mr. Pegge enjoyed the prebend of *Louth* in the cathedral of *Lincoln*, to which he had been collated (1772) by his old acquaintance, and fellow-collegian, the late Right Rev. John *Green*, Biſhop of that ſee †.

This ſeems to be the proper place to ſubjoin that, towards the cloſe of his life, Mr. Pegge declined a ſituation for which, in more early days, he had the greateſt predilection, and had taken every active and modeſt meaſure to obtain, viz. a *reſidentiaryſhip* in the church of *Lichfield*.

Mr. Pegge's wiſhes tended to this point on laudable, and almoſt natural, motives, as ſoon as his intereſt with the Biſhop began to gain ſtrength; for, it would have been a very pleaſant interchange, at that period of life, to have paſſed a portion of the year at *Lichfield*. This expectation, however, could not be brought forward till he was too far advanced in age to endure with tolerable convenience a removal from time to time; and therefore, when the offer was realized, he declined the acceptance.

The caſe was literally this. While Mr. Pegge's elevation in the church of *Lichfield* reſted ſolely upon Biſhop *(Frederick)* Cornwallis, it was ſecure, had a vacancy happened: but his patron was tranſlated to *Canterbury* 1768, and Mr. Pegge had henceforward little more than perſonal knowledge of any of his Grace's ſucceſſors at *Lichfield*, till the Hon. and Right Rev. *James* Cornwallis (the Archbiſhop's nephew) was conſecrated biſhop of that ſee 1781.

On this occaſion, to reſtore the balance in favour of Mr. Pegge, the Archbiſhop had the kindneſs to make an *option* of the *reſidentiaryſhip* at *Lichfield*, then poſſeſſed by the Rev. Thomas *Seward*. It was, nevertheleſs, ſeveral years before even the tender of this preferment

* It is rather a ſingular coincidence, that Mr. Pegge ſhould have been at the ſame time *rector* of *Whittington* in *Derbyſhire*, and *prebendary* of *Whittington* in *Staffordſhire*, both in one dioceſe, under different patronages, and totally independent of each other. Theſe two *Whittingtons* are likewiſe nearly equi-diſtant from places of the name of *Chefterfield*.

† The prebend of *Louth* carries with it the *patronage* of the vicarage of the *pariſh* of *Louth*, to which Mr. Pegge preſented more than once. On the firſt vacancy, having no clerk of his own, he offered the nomination to his benefactor Biſhop *Green*; on the laſt, he gave the living, uninfluenced, to the preſent incumbent, the Rev. *Wolley Jolland*.

could

could take place; as his *Grace* of *Canterbury* died 1783, while Mr. *Seward* was living.

Options being personal property, Mr. Pegge's interest, on the demise of the *Archbishop*, fell into the hands of the Hon. Mrs. *Cornwallis*, his relict and executrix, who fulfilled his *Grace's* original intention in the most friendly manner on the decease of Mr. *Seward* 1790*.

The little occasional transactions which primarily brought Mr. Pegge within the notice of Bishop *(Frederick)* Cornwallis at Ecclesfhall-castle led his Lordship to indulge him with a greater share of personal esteem than has often fallen to the lot of a private clergyman so remotely placed from his diocesan. Mr. Pegge had attended his Lordship two or three times on affairs of business, as one of the parochial clergy, after which the bishop did him the honour to invite him to make an annual visit at Ecclesfhall-castle as an *acquaintance*. The compliance with this overture was not only very flattering, but highly gratifying, to Mr. Pegge, who consequently waited upon his Lordship for a fortnight in the autumn, during several years, till the Bishop was translated to the metropolitical see of *Canterbury*, 1768. After this, however, his Grace did not forget his humble friend, the *rector of Whittington*, as will be seen, and sometimes corresponded with him on indifferent matters.

About the same time that Mr. Pegge paid these visits at Ecclesfhall castle, he adopted an expedient to change the scene, likewise, by a journey to London (between Easter and Whitsuntide); where, for a few years, he was entertained by his old friend and fellow-collegian the Rev. Dr. *John Taylor*, F.S.A. Chancellor of Lincoln, &c. (the learned editor of Demosthenes and Lysias), then one of the Residentiaries of St. Paul's.

After Dr. Taylor's death (1766), the Bishop of Lincoln, Dr. *John Green*, another old college-acquaintance, became Mr. Pegge's London-host for a few years, till *Archbishop Cornwallis* began to reside at Lambeth. This event superseded the visits to Bishop *Green*, as Mr. Pegge soon afterwards received a very friendly invitation from his *Grace*; to whom, from that time, he annually paid his respects at *Lambeth-palace*, for a month in the spring, till the *Archbishop's* decease, which took place about Easter, 1783.

All these were desirable visits to a man of Mr. Pegge's turn of mind, whose conversation was adapted to every company, and who enjoyed *the world* with greater relish from not living in it every day. The society with which he intermixed, in such excursions, changed his ideas, and relieved him from the *tædium* of a life of much reading and retirement; as in the course of these journeys he often had opportunities of meeting old *Friends*, and of making new *literary acquaintance*.

On some of these occasions he passed for a week into *Kent*, among such of his old associates as were then living, till the death of his much-honoured friend, and former parishioner, the elder *Thomas Knight*, esq. of Godmersham, 1781†. We ought on no account to omit the mention of some *extra-visits* which Mr. Pegge occasionally made to Bishop *Green*, at *Buckden*, to which we are are indebted for the life of that excellent prelate *Robert Grosseteste*, Bishop of *Lincoln*;—a work upon which we shall only observe here, that it is Dr. Pegge's *chef d'œuvre*, and merits from the world much obligation. To these interviews with Bp. *Green*, we may also attribute those ample collections, which Dr. Pegge has left among his MSS. towards a history of the *Bishops* of *Lincoln*, and of that *cathedral* in general, &c. &c.

With the decease of Archbishop Cornwallis (1783) Mr. Pegge's excursions to London terminated. His old familiar

* It was said at the time, as we recollect, that this piece of preferment was so peculiar in its tenure as not to be strictly *optionable*; for, had the *see* of *Lichfield* been possessed by a Bishop inimical to the Archbishop or to Mr. Pegge, at the time of the vacancy of the stall, such Bishop might have defeated his *Grace's* intentions. The qualifications of the residentiaries in this cathedral we understand to be singular, dependent on the possession of certain *prebendal houses*, which are in the absolute disposal of the Bishop, as a *sine quâ non*, to constitute the eligibility which is vested in the *Dean* and *Chapter*. As matters stood, in this case, at the death of Mr. *Seward*, the present Bishop of Lichfield (*Dr. James Cornwallis*), Mr. Pegge's warm friend, co-operating with the Dowager Mrs. *Cornwallis*, removed every obstruction.

† The very just character of Mr. *Knight*, given in our Obituary (vol. LI. p. 147), was drawn by Mr. Pegge, who had been intimate with him very nearly half a century.

friends

friends, and principal acquaintance there, were gathered to their fathers; and he felt that the lot of a long life had fallen upon him, having survived not only the *first*, but even the *second* class of his numerous distant connexions.

While on one of these visits at Lambeth, the late *Gustavus Brander, esq.* who entertained an uncommon partiality for Mr. Pegge, persuaded him, very much against his inclination, to sit for a drawing, from which an octavo *print* of him might be engraved by Basire. The work went on so slowly that the plate was not finished till the year 1785, when Mr. Pegge's current age was 81. Being a *private print*, it was at first only intended for, and distributed among, the particular friends of Mr. Brander and Mr. Pegge. This print, however, *now* carries with it something of a publication; for a considerable number of the impressions were dispersed after Mr. *Brander's* death, when his library, &c. were sold by auction; and the print is often found prefixed to copies of "The Forme of Cury," a work which will hereafter be specified among Mr. Pegge's literary labours *.

The remainder of Mr. Pegge's life after the year 1783 was, in a great measure, reduced to a state of quietude; but not without an extensive correspondence with the world in the line of antiquarian researches: for he afterwards contributed largely to the *Archæologia*, and the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, &c. &c. as may appear to those who will take the trouble to compare the dates of his writings, which will hereafter be enumerated, with the time of which we are speaking.

The only periodical variation in life, which attended Mr. Pegge after the Archbishop's death, consisted of summer visits at Eccleshall-castle to the present Bishop *(James)* Cornwallis, who (if we may be allowed the word) *adopted* Mr. Pegge as his guest so long as he was able to undertake such journeys.

We have already seen an instance of his Lordship's kindness, in the case of the intended *residentiaryship*; and have, moreover, good reasons to believe that, had the late *Archdeacon* of *Derby* (Dr. Henry Egerton) died in an earlier stage of Mr. Pegge's life, he would have succeeded to that dignity.

This part of the memoir ought not to be dismissed without observing, to the honour of Mr Pegge, that as it was not in his power to make any individual return (in his life-time) to his patrons, the two Bishops of *Lichfield*, of the name of *Cornwallis*, for their extended civilities, he directed, by testamentary instructions, that *one hundred volumes* out of his collection of books should be given to the library of the cathedral of *Lichfield* †.

During Mr. Pegge's involuntary retreat from his former associations with the more remote parts of the kingdom, he was actively awake to such objects in which he was implicated nearer home.

Early in the year 1788 material repairs and considerable alterations became necessary to the cathedral of *Lichfield*. A subscription was accordingly begun by the members of the church, supported by many lay-gentlemen of the neighbourhood, when Mr. Pegge, as a prebendary, not only contributed handsomely, but projected, and drew up, a circular letter, addressed to the Rev. Charles Hope, M. A. the minister of All Saints (the principal) church in Derby, recommending the promotion of this public design. The letter being inserted in several provincial news-

* This print has the following inscription:

"Samuel Pegge, A. M. S. A. S.
A. D. MDCCLXXXV. Æt. 81.
Impensis, et ex Voto, Gustavi Brander, Arm.
Sibi et Amicis."

We cannot in any degree subscribe to the resemblance, though the print is well engraved. There is, however, a three-quarters portrait in oil (much valued by the family) painted in 1788 by Mr. Elias Needham, a young provincial artist, and a native of Derbyshire, which does the painter great credit, being a likeness uncommonly striking. Dr. Pegge being an old gentleman well known, with a countenance of much character, the portrait was taken at the request of Mr. Needham, who, after exhibiting it to his patrons and friends, made a present of it to Mr. Pegge. Those who knew Dr. Pegge, and have had an opportunity of comparing the portrait with the print, will agree with us, that no two pictures of the same person, taken nearly at the same point of life, and so unlike each other, can both be true resemblances.

† He specified, in writing, about fourscore of these volumes, which are chiefly what may be called library-books; the rest have been added by his representative.

paper;

papers, was so well seconded by Mr. Hope, that it had a due effect upon the clergy and laity of the diocese in general; for which Mr. Pegge received a written acknowledgement of thanks from the present Bishop of *Lichfield*, dated May 29, 1788.

This year (1788), memorable as a centenary in the annals of England, was honourable to the little parish of *Whittington*, which accidentally bore a subordinate *local* part in the History of the *Revolution*: for it was to an inconsiderable public house *there* (still called the *Revolution-house*) that the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, the Lord Delamere, and the Hon. John D'Arcy, were driven for shelter, by a sudden shower of rain, from the adjoining common (*Whittington-Moor*) where they had met by appointment, disguised as farmers, to concert measures, unobservedly, for promoting the succession of King William III. after abdication of King James II.

The celebration of this jubilee, on Nov. 5, 1788, is related at large in the Gentleman's Magazine of that month; on which day Mr Pegge preached a sermon, apposite to the occasion, which was printed at the request of the gentlemen of the committee who conducted the ceremonial*.

In the year 1791 (July 8) Mr. Pegge was created LL. D. by the university of OXFORD at the commemoration. It may be thought a little extraordinary that he should accept an advanced academical degree so late in life, as he wanted no such aggrandizement in the learned world, or among his usual associates, and had *voluntarily* cloted all his expectations of ecclesiastical elevation. We are confident that he was not ambitious of the compliment; for, when it was first proposed to him, he put a *negative* upon it. It must be remembered that this honour was not conferred on an unknown man (*notus homo*); but on a *Master of Arts of* CAMBRIDGE, of name and character, and of acknowledged literary merit†. Had Mr. Pegge been desirous of the title of *Doctor* in earlier life, there can be no doubt but that he might have obtained the superior degree of D. D. from Abp. Cornwallis, upon the bare suggestion, during his familiar and domestic conversations with his Grace at Lambeth-palace.

Dr. Pegge's manners were those of a gentleman of a liberal education, who had seen much of the world, and had formed them upon the best models within his observation. Having in his early years lived in free intercourse with many of the principal and best-bred gentry in various parts of Kent, he ever afterwards preserved the same attentions by associating with respectable company, and (as we have seen) by forming honourable attachments.

In his avocations from reading and retirement, few men could relax with more ease and chearfulness, or better understood the *desipere in loco*;—could enter occasionally into temperate convivial mirth with a superior grace; or more interest and enliven every company by general conversation.

As he did not mix in business of a public nature, his better qualities appeared most conspicuously in private circles; for he possessed an equanimity which obtained the esteem of his friends, and an affability which procured the respect of his dependents.

His habits of life were such as became his profession and station. In his clerical functions he was exemplarily correct, not entrusting his parochial duties at *Whittington* (where he constantly resided) to another (except to the neighbouring clergy during the excursions before-mentioned) till the failure of his eye-sight rendered it indispensably necessary; and even *that* did not happen till within a very few years of his death.

As a preacher, his discourses from the pulpit were of the didactic and exhortatory kind, appealing to the understandings rather than to the passions of his auditory, by expounding the holy scriptures in a plain, intelligible, and unaffected manner. His voice was naturally weak, and suited only to a small church, so that when he occasionally appeared before a large congregation, (as on visitations, &c.) he was heard to a disadvantage. He left in his closet considerably more than 230

* This solemnity took place on a *Wednesday*; and, the church being crowded with strangers, the sermon was repeated to the parochial congregation on the following *Sunday*. Mr Pegge was then very old, and the 5th of November N. S. was his birth-day, when he entered into the 85th year of his age.

† Mr. Pegge, at the time, was on a visit to his grandson Christopher Pegge, M. D. then lately elected reader of anatomy at Christ-church, Oxford, on Dr. Lee's foundation.

sermons

ſermons compoſed by himſelf, and in his own hand writing, beſides a few (not exceeding 26) which he had tranſcribed (in ſubſtance only, as appears by collation) from the printed works of eminent divines. Theſe liberties, however, were not taken in his early days from motives of idleneſs, or other attachments, but in later life, to favour the fatigue of compoſition; all which obligations he acknowledged at the end of each ſuch ſermon.

Though Dr. Pegge's life was ſedentary, from his turn to ſtudious retirement, his love of antiquities, and of literary acquirements in general, yet theſe applications, which he purſued with great ardour and perſeverance, did not injure his health. Vigour of mind, in proportion to his bodily ſtrength, continued unimpaired through a very extended courſe of life, and nearly till he had reached "*ultima linea rerum*:" for he never had any chronical diſeaſe; but gradually and gently ſunk into the grave under the weight of years, after a fortnight's illneſs, Feb. 14, 1796, in the 92d year of his age*.

Having cloſed the ſcene, it muſt be confeſſed, on the one hand, that the biographical hiſtory of an individual, however learned, or engaging to private friends, who had paſſed the major part of his days in ſecluded retreats from what is called *the world*, can afford but little entertainment to the generality of readers. On the other hand, nevertheleſs, let it be allowed that every man of acknowledged literary merit, had he made no other impreſſion, cannot but have left many to regret his death.

Though Dr. Pegge had exceeded even his "*fourſcore* years and ten," and had out-lived all his more early friends and acquaintance, he had the addreſs to make new ones, who *now* ſurvive, and who, it is humbly hoped, will not be ſorry to ſee a modeſt remembrance of him preſerved by this little memoir.

EPITAPH *in the Chancel of St.* James's *Church*, Weſtminſter.

"Near this Place lie the Remains of
MARY DELANY,
Daughter of Bernard Granville, eſq.
and Niece of
George Granville, Lord Lanſdowne.
She was married, firſt, to
Alexander Pendarves, of Roſcrow,
in the county of Cornwall, eſq.
and, ſecondly, to Patrick Delany, D. D.
Dean of Down, in Ireland.
She was born the 14th of May, 1700;
and died the 15th of April, 1788.
She was a Lady
of ſingular Ingenuity and Politeneſs,
and unaffected Piety;
thoſe qualities
had endeared her through life
to many noble and excellent perſons,
and made the cloſe of it illuſtrious
by procuring for her
many ſignal marks of Grace and Honour
from their Majeſties."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

THE following deſcription of Biſhopthorp, by a relation of Archbiſhop Herring, in 1743, may not be inconſiſtent with the plan of your entertaining Miſcellany. M. GREEN.

"I am at preſent under the hoſpitable roof of an Archbiſhop; of which I can ſend you no regular account, for it was built at a time of day when men paid more regard to convenience than to uniformity; and therefore it would be vain to attempt an exact deſcription of it. The rooms are very large, and furniſhed in character; and that apartment, where I now ſit to write, is ornamented with the adventures of Sampſon, curiouſly wrought in old tapeſtry, the work, perhaps, of ſome religious dame. In one of the bed-chambers, on each ſide of the chimney, there are two cherubim, weeping *moſt bitterly*; and the ſtory ſays, that when the carver was aſked by ſomebody, how it entered into his head to repreſent them crying, his anſwer was, that he appealed to the *Te Deum* for the propriety of what he had done. Upon the whole, it is a moſt agreeable houſe, and pleaſes me better than if it had been deſigned by Lord Burlington, or any other genius of the age."

What follows is a letter from Abp. Herring, when promoted to Canterbury:

"*To the Rev. Mr.* Caſſle, *maſter of* Ben't *college*, Cambridge.

Dear Maſter, *Kenſington, Dec.* 3, 1747.

Your Fellows have been with me to-day,

---

* He was buried, according to his own deſire, in the chancel at *Whittington*, where a funeral tablet of black marble (a voluntary tribute of filial reſpect) has been placed, over the eaſt window, with the following ſhort inſcription:

"At the North End of the Altar Table, within the Rails,
lie the Remains of
Samuel Pegge, LL. D.
who was inducted to this Rectory Nov. 11, 1751,
and died Feb. 14, 1796;
in the 92d year of his Age."

and delivered me a moſt obliging compliment, which has been rendered the more acceptable, and I will ſay honourable, to me, by being penned by yourſelf. The fine things you ſay of me, I put to the ſcore of your friendſhip; but will lay them up ſafely, as an honourable teſtimony of your regard to me; and will now and then peruſe, as the polite inſtruction of one that means me well. The virtue of conſtancy, which you are pleaſed to mention, I will moſt certainly practiſe in one inſtance, which is my friendſhip for you; for I long for nothing more than to ſhew, by ſome real ſervice to you, that I am, dear ſir,

Your moſt aſſured friend, THO. CANTUAR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

AS your Magazine has often contributed to ſuccour the *diſtreſſed* of various deſcriptions, I am well aſſured you will not ſwerve from the line of humanity on the preſent occaſion. Without any farther apology, I will begin by ſtating my anxiety to procure a ſituation in life which is not of the common kind, and, therefore, not likely to be obtained by common means; but, being in the *literary* department, it ſeems to me, that one of the moſt probable means to obtain the completion of my wiſh is to make it known through the medium of that Magazine which is moſt read by *literary men*.

From a *boy*, (according to colloquial phraſeology, but, as the Critic would expreſs himſelf, from the days of my *puerility*,) I have been particularly fond of *ſtudy*, and the love of books increaſes with increaſing years. Unfortunately for me, my finances are too narrow to enable me to enjoy that learned leiſure, which is peculiarly adapted to my inclination. Arrived to a time of life when moſt men conſider their deſtination in the world as fixed, I am deſtitute of any habitation, that I can call my own. Without friends, without money, and little acquainted with any of the various ways of procuring a ſubſiſtence, my ſituation is ſuch that puts my philoſophy to the teſt, and occaſionally I feel ſome difficulty to bear with becoming equanimity my untoward fortune; not ſo much indeed from a ſenſe of the evils I ſuffer, as from a conſciouſneſs that, had I been *fairly* uſed, there would have been no neceſſity for me to ſeek a maintenance by the medium I now do.

One of the antient philoſophers uſed frequently to obſerve, that "a learned man could never be (*amicorum inops*) without friends." On this principle, *my* pretenſions to the praiſe of being learned are very ſmall indeed: but, however *comparatively* inferior I may be to many in *attainments* of literature, to none will I give place in a fondneſs *for* learning. It is the delight of my ſoul! I feel more pleaſure from it than from any of thoſe faſhionable amuſements, which the gay world reſort to as the ſource of their happineſs.

With a mind not uncultivated, and inclinations thus ardent in purſuit of knowledge, I find myſelf ill-calculated to undertake any ſervile employment in order to live; conſequently the ſituation I ſhould moſt prefer would be that of librarian and ſecretary to ſome nobleman, private tutor to the children of ſome gentleman of fortune, or amanuenſis to ſome literary man, who, from whatever cauſe, may wiſh for ſuch an aſſiſtant.

Such employment cannot be at all degrading. Men of great eminence in the literary world have occupied ſuch ſtations. The immortal *Butler* was once a clerk to a country magiſtrate, and afterwards ſecretary to a nobleman. To an equality of genius, talents, and erudition, with the author of Hudibras, I am not vain enough to pretend; but I know myſelf equal to diſcharge properly the duties of each of thoſe ſtations before-mentioned, and I think my *natural endowments* are ſuch that may *ultimately* not diſgrace my patron, if a *patron* I ſhould ever find; but, if cruſhed by an adverſe fortune, and compelled to carry through life the load of adverſity, it is not improbable that the elaſticity of my mind will be deſtroyed; for, the mind, like the body, muſt yield to conſtant preſſure, (as repeated droppings hollow the hardeſt ſtone,) and I ſhall bow down, wearied with the miſeries of indigence, till my frame ſinks into the obſcurity of deſtruction.

Should any of your numerous readers, Mr. Urban, conſider this letter ſo far worthy of their attention as to feel a diſpoſition, equal to their power, to gratify the wiſh of the writer, I have no doubt, Sir, that, whatever letters may be ſent to you *(poſt-paid)* concerning him, you will ſignify the receipt of, at the end of your Magazine, next month; and by ſo doing you will confer no ſmall favour upon

A POOR STUDENT.

Mr.

NEWINGTON HOUSE Oxfordshire, The Seat of George White Esq.r with a View of the CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 10.

I SEND you a view of the garden-front of Newington-house, in Oxfordshire, and of the church, near to which it stands.

The House and gardens are situate on the South bank of the river Thame, about three or four miles from the junction of that river with the Isis, in Dorchester meadow; whence to the sea it bears the name of Thames. The building is a large, handsome, uniform, and substantial, structure of stone; erected, I believe, by Walter Dunch, esq. descended from the family of that name, who formerly resided at Little Wittenham, near Wallingford, in Berkshire, who died in 1664. It was modernised by the father of the present owner (George White, esq.) in 1777.

The surrounding country consists of a very beautiful diversity of rich meadows, pastures, and arable land; and the House commands most pleasing views of Wittenham-hills, and the Berkshire-downs, Farringdon-clump, and the adjacent country.

The church, which is the only one in the neighbourhood that has a spire, is a conspicuous object to a considerable distance. The living, which is a rectory, is a peculiar of the archbishop of Canterbury; it is valued in the king's books at 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year. To whom the church is dedicated is not known. The rectors, since 1684, have been collated as under:

1684 Henry Maurice, D. D.
1691 George Royce, S. T. P. void by death.
1708 John Potter, D. D. do.
1754 Philip Billingsley, do.
1771 George Stinton, D. D. do.
1781 James Cornwallis, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, void by resignation.
1794 Charles Moss, M.A. the present incumbent.

There are no remarkable monuments in the church, unless that erected to the memory of Henry Dunch, esq. may be so considered, on account of the epitaph, written by Waller the poet; whether ever published in any edition of his works I know not.

This monument is within the rails of the altar, mural, and of white marble, handsomely decorated, and is thus inscribed:

"H. S. E.
Henricus Dunch, Arm.
filius quartus
Edwardi Dunch, de Wittenham, Arm.
et Bridgittæ, fil. et hæred.
Ant. Hungerford, mil.
de Down Amney, in agro Glouc.
Vir, qui Deo solum ac amicis notus,
Non aliud sibi monumentum exigere voluit
quam,
Quod omni marmore perennius,
Bonorum mentibus inhæreret.
Pia tamen conjux hoc posuit
posterorum gratiâ,
ut temporibus malis non desit exemplum
constantis viri;
qui erga Deum pietatis officia præstare,
necessitudinibus fidem liberare,
pauperibus benignius subvenire,
omnesque morum probitate ac modestiâ
sibi devincire,
Spretis et aliorum illecebris et re suâ,
usus est.
Natus est } an. Ch. { 1649:
Obiit } { 1688.
In uxorem duxit Annam, fil.
Will. Dormer, de Ascott, in agro Oxon.
ex quâ,
duabus filiis susceptis,
Elizabetham hæredem
et sibi superstitem
reliquit."

On a grave-stone of blue marble, at the foot of the monument, are the following lines; the words spelled exactly as I give them:

"HENRY DUNCH, esq.
Here lyes the prop and glory of his race;
That no time may his memory deface,
His gratefvll wife, under this speaking stone,
His ashes hid to make his merits knowne.
Sprvng from an opvlent and worthy race,
Whos well vs'd fortun made their vertues shin;
A rich example his faire life did give
How others shovld with their relations liue;
A plovs son, a hvsband, and a friend;
To neighbours too * his bovnty did extend
So far, that they lamented when he dy'd
As if they all had been to him ally'd.
His cvrivvs yovth wovld men and manners kno,
Which made him to the Sovthern nations go;
Nearer the svntho they more ciuill seem,
Reueng and lvxvry has their esteem;
Which well observed †, he retvrn'd with more
Valve for England then he had before;
Her trve religion, and her statvtes too,
He practis did, no les then seek to know;
And the whole covntry griev'd for their ill fate
To loose so good, so jvst a majistrate.
To shed a tear, my Readers, be inclin'd,
And pray for one he only left behind;

* Orig. *to.*
† Orig. *observe.*

That ſhe, who does inherit his eſtate,
May vertue loue like him, and vices hate.

By Edmund Waller, eſq.

The heireſs of his eſtate, here ſpoken of, was Elizabeth, his only ſurviving child.

In a window of the rectory-houſe, painted on glaſs, is the coat of arms of biſhop Juxon, impaling the arms of the ſee of London. How or whence it came there, I could never learn. He was Preſident of St. John's college, in Oxford, vicar of the pariſh of St. Giles in that city, and rector of Somerton; but I never heard of his being any way connected with the pariſh of Newington. F. L.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 3.

JAMES SHERARD, M. D. F. R. S. (p. 683) was for many years a reſpectable apothecary in Mark-lane, London; where he occaſionally made a public exhibition of ſcarce plants; a ſtudy in which he was a great proficient. In the latter part of life (having then taken the degree of M. D.) he retired to Eltham, in Kent, where he continued his favourite amuſement, the cultivation of valuable and uncommon plants; a curious catalogue of which was publiſhed by James Dillenius, under the title of "Hortus Elthamenſis, ſive plantarum rariarum quas in horto ſuo Elthami in Cantio collegit vir ornatiſſimus & præſtantiſſimus Jac. Sherard, M. D. Soc. Reg. & Coll. Med. Lond. ſoc. Gulielmi P. M. frater, delineationes & deſcriptiones, quarum hiſtoria vel planè non, vel imperfectè a rei herbariæ ſcriptoribus tradita fuit; auctore Jacobo Dillenio, M. D. London, 1732." In a letter to ſir Hans Sloane, in December 1732, D. Sherard ſays, "I ſend herewith a copy of the Hortus Elthamenſis, which Dr. Dillenius is now publiſhing. You will ſee that he has not ſtudied to adorn either his book or my garden; his chief care having been to improve and advance the knowledge of botany." He died Feb. 12, 1737-8; and is ſaid to have been worth 150,000 l. (vol. VIII. p. 109.) A conſiderable part of his landed property was at Evington, in Leiceſterſhire; where he was buried, and where a monument on the South ſide of the church preſerves his memory, and that of his wife (Suſan, daughter of Richard Lockwood, eſq.) who ſurvived him.

Arms: Argent, a chevron Gules between three torteaux; impaling a feſs between three mardets Sable. Creſt, out of a wreath a peacock's tail erect proper. *

"M. S.
Jacobi Sherardi, M. D.
Colleg. Medic. Lond. et Soc. Reg. Soc.
viri multifariâ doctrinâ cultiſſimi.
In rerum naturalium, Botanices imprimis ſcientiâ,
penè ſingularis.
Et, nequid ad oblectandos amicos deeſſet,
artis muſicæ peritiſſimi.
Acceſſerunt illi in laudis cumulum
mores Chriſtiani, vitæ integritas,
et erga omnes comitas & benevolentia.
Obiit pridie id. Feb. A. D. MDCCXXXVII.
annos natus LXXII.
Uxor Suſanna, Richardi Lockwood, arm. filia,
optimo marito
hoc monumentum mœſtiſſima poſuit
et ſibi; quæ ob. 27 Nov. 1741, ætat. 72,
et juxta maritum ſepulta eſt."

His green-houſe at Eltham remains, on the North ſide of the town, in a garden occupied by the late Rev. Peter Pinnel, D. D. (vicar of Eltham and Shorne, and prebendary of Rocheſter); and a new edition of the "Hortus," with the Linnean names, was publiſhed at Leyden in 1775. Among the Adverſaria of Mr. James Petiver (Sloane MSS. 334. p. 279.) is an entertaining deſcription of a botanical excurſion, in Auguſt, 1714, by Mr. James Sherard and Mr. Petiver, from London to Riverhead, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge Wells; and thence, "in a chaiſe with two horſes, 24 miles (through ſuch horrid and deep roads by Tilehurſt and Woodhurſt as no coach or chaiſe had ever paſſed) after many hard tugs to Brede;" afterwards to Haſtings; Winchelſea (where they were "entertained at the mayor's houſe, and, the place not affording any wine, regaled with excellent punch made by the mayoreſs, every bowl of which was better than the former one"); Rye, Lydd, New Romney, Sandgate Caſtle, Folkſtone ("a baſe rugged town, inhabited only by fiſhermen"); Dover, Waldeſhare, Knowlton, Deal, Sandwich, Iſle of Thanet, Canterbury, Feverſham, the marſhes near Shepey, Rocheſter, and Northfleet. Mr. Tyſ-

* Theſe arms are repeated on an atchievement; and there is another atchievement, with *Sherard*, impaling, quarterly; 1. and 4. *Lockwood*; 2. and 3. Ermine, on a bend engrailed Sable, three plates. Query, whoſe arms are 2. and 3.?

dall,

dall, an apothecary, joined their party on the road; and this little tour contains ſome curious topographical and botanical remarks. Among the ſame MSS. (4059.) are many of his letters to ſir Hans Sloane between the years 1704 and 1732. His elder brother Dr. William Sherard was fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; B. C. L. Dec. 12, 1683; D. C. L. June 19, 1694. In 1690 he was in the family of ſir Arthur Rawdon, at Moira, in Ireland; but was ſoliciting ſome eſtabliſhment at Hampton Court. He was afterwards tutor to Charles, eldeſt ſon of Horatio the firſt viſcount Townſhend, during his foreign travels. In Sir Hans Sloane's "Catalogue of Plants" (MSS. 3343.) is a long liſt of "Seeds ſent by Dr. Sherard, Dec. 30, 1699." And in MSS. 4059. are ſeveral of his letters, from Ireland, Leyden, the Hague, Venice, Rome, and Paris (chiefly on botanical ſubjects); and ſeveral, both on botany and Greek literature, from Smyrna. In 1700 he was tutor to Henry the ſecond duke of Beaufort, then only 16 years old; and reſided with his Grace at Badminton, in Gloucesterſhire; whence many of his letters to ſir Hans Sloane are dated, and where he complains that his time paſſed heavily. He found a reſource, however, in his favourite ſtudy of botany; and ſays, Aug. 31, 1700, "I work for Mr. Ray every day; and, were it not for that diverſion, I ſhould not be able to ſtay here. I never yet met with any body that has ſo little turn for Learning (or any thing but horſes, dogs, and ſport) as his Grace; which ſometimes makes me very uneaſy. If I can rub out the time I promiſed, I do not deſpair of any ſort of life, though it were to be a Carthuſian." A third brother, Sampſon Sherard, was then juſt ready to go to Virginia, to return the following ſummer.—Dr. William Sherard was conſul at Smyrna from 1704 to 1715; and in 1705 had viſited the Seven Churches of Aſia, and copied near 100 inſcriptions. He travelled again over Aſia Minor in 1709; together with Dr. Picanini, and Dr. Liſle, afterwards archdeacon of Carliſle, warden of Wadham, and biſhop of St. Aſaph; and collected a number of antient inſcriptions, depoſited in lord Oxford's library, where it remains in the Britiſh Muſeum (Harl. MSS. 7500.) It was publiſhed by Edmund Chiſhull, chaplain at Smyrna, from Mr. Bowyer's preſs, by ſubſcription for one guinea (royal-paper at two guineas). A larger volume, under the title of "Antiquitates Aſiaticæ; pars altera diverſa, diverſarum urbium inſcripta marmora complectens;" was intended to have been publiſhed by him for another guinea; and 12 pages were printed: but the author's death put a ſtop to the progreſs of the volume. The MS. of this volume, fairly tranſcribed for the preſs by profeſſor Ward, came into Dr. Aſkew's hands, and was purchaſed at the ſale of his MSS. March 21, 1785, by the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum, for 59 l. 17 s. Mr. Gough has another tranſcript, which he bought at the ſame ſale. In 1709, Dr. Sherard informed ſir Hans Sloane, that he had laid out about 300 l. in medals, and was daily collecting what he could from all parts of the Empire. In another letter, March 7, 1714-5, he ſays, "I have copied a great number of Greek inſcriptions, which are put into the hands of Mr. Chiſhull of Walthamſtow, in order to be publiſhed. I had alſo got a large collection of medals; but laſt ſummer, whilſt I was at my country-houſe, about 600 of them were ſtolen; which I ſhall never recover." In a ſubſequent letter without date, he adds,

"I have good reaſon for quitting a ſtudy of ſo much expence and fatigue; and think I may fairly claim my *quietus*, after having for above 25 years been the drudge of all the gardens in Europe, and communicated to my friends more growing ſeeds than all the reſt of their correſpondents. I have proſecuted a ſtudy of *much more uſe to the publick** for ſome years; and have not been unſucceſsful in it, as will appear if I live to return; if not, my labour will not be wholly loſt."

In Auguſt 1726, he gave 500 l. towards enlarging the conſervatory at the phyſic-garden at Oxford; with a number of curious plants, and a botanic library of books. He died Aug. 12, 1728; and was buried at Eltham (it is believed without an epitaph). By his laſt will, he "left 3000 l. to be laid out for the maintenance of a botany-profeſſor of the phyſic-garden; all his books of botany and natural hiſtory; alſo his drawings, paintings, and dried plants, particularly his *Herbarium* and *Pinax*, to be depoſited in the library of the phyſic-garden; and appointed James Dillenius the next botany profeſſor." (Gutch's Hiſtory of Oxford,

*, Q. to what does this allude?

vol. II. p. 899.) His library and curioſities, with a conſiderable legacy, he gave to St. John's college, Oxford.

Amongſt ſir Hans Sloane's books (4017.) is a large volume, called "Delineationes Plantarum Americanarum, auctore Carolo Plumier," made up from Dr. Sherard's duplicates. M. GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

BEING lately at Brighthelmſtone, I viſited the church; where, having unexpectedly ſtumbled againſt the tomb of a man with whom I was in habits of acquaintance for upwards of twenty years in foreign parts, I was led into a train of meditations, which detained me ſauntering about the ſacred precincts till my attention was caught by the chriſtening font, which ſtands in the middle of the church. On approaching it I found it to be a circular ciſtern hewn out of one ſtone, having, on the whole of its outer ſurface, a baſſo relievo of very antient and rude ſculpture, repreſenting the laſt ſupper in one compartment; in another two figures in a boat, which, from the recumbent poſture of one of them, may perhaps be intended to repreſent that tranſaction in which Jeſus is recorded to have ſtilled the waves. At each extremity of this compartment is a ſolitary figure of a perſon ſtanding by a tree, which may probably be no more than fanciful productions of the ſculptor's taſte. The other two compartments ſeem to be ſubjects taken from ſcripture-hiſtory. Antient and rude as the workmanſhip evidently is, it is nevertheleſs in perfect conſervation. I examined it on all ſides, in hopes of finding ſome date or inſcription that might lead to any particulars of its hiſtory. But in vain. On the baſe are the names of two churchwardens, with the figures 1745, deeply cut. But this explains nothing. Whether it was brought at that time from ſome other place, and whence, or whether any thing was then done to it more than the carving of thoſe two names and date, no perſon about the church could inform me, or ſeemed to care. It may perhaps be of no great moment. At leaſt, however, it is of as much as thoſe inſignificant names and figures; and, if the gentlemen, whom they deſignate, had condeſcended to mention what they had done in reſpect of this poor orphan piece of antiquity, poſterity would have known how to appreciate their merits.

In the church-yard, cloſe before the ſill of the door that opens into the chancel, lies a flat blue ſtone, on which is the following inſcription:

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
MARY GARNER,
WHO WAS BURIED THE
14th DAY OF MARCH,
1687.

O DEARE MOTHER YOU ARE GONE BEFORE
AND I A RATCH WAITE AT THE DORE
SIN DOTH NOT ONLY KEEPE ME THENS
BUT MAKES ME LOTH TO GO FROM HENS
WHEN CHRIST HATH HEALD ME OF MY SIN
HEEL MACKE ME TITE AND LET ME IN.
THIS WAS HER DARTER ABIGALS DESIRE.

ALSO HERE LIETH THE BODY OF MY DAUGHTER ABIGAL THE WIFE OF NICHOLAS GARDEN, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 29th OF DECEMBER 1699.

Some others, already printed in the Brighton Guide and elſewhere, I omit for that reaſon. EPHRAIM WISDEN.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

IN p 96, O. I. E. begs to know, "in what way the advowſon of the church of Hawkſwell, *alias* Hackwell, in the county of Eſſex, came into the *Briſtow* family?"

Not having as yet ſeen any reply to this queſtion, I truſt you will have the goodneſs to inſert the following account, which I believe to be accurate, of that rectory.

The rectory of *Hawkſwell, alias Hackwell*, ſituated in the county of Eſſex, and hundred of Rochford, is by no means of ſo great yearly value as O. I. E. ſtates it to be. The advowſon is appendant to the manor of Hackwell-hall, and has been ſo ever ſince the days of Sir Thomas Bullen, Viſcount Rochford, one of whoſe daughters, Anna, was wife of King Henry VIII. Another of Sir Thomas's daughters, whoſe name was Mary, married William Carey, eſq.; and to her was given the eſtate and manor of Hackwell-hall, together with the advowſon of the church &c. It next was the property of Sir William Safford, and afterwards of the Lord Rich. The earls of Warwick, deſcendants of Lord Rich (who had alſo the manors and advowſons of more than half the pariſhes in that hundred), ſucceſſively enjoyed this eſtate, manor, and advowſon, till the death of Charles, the laſt earl, and his Lady, in 1678.

[About the year 1620 Robert, Earl of Warwick, had the livings of *Hackwell*

well and *Assingdon* (both of which he was patron) united, on account of the smallness of both parishes, and the proximity of the churches to each other. The said earl presented the Rev. *Gabriel Price* to them; and, in order to induce him to reside upon one of them, his lordship gave ten loads of timber towards building a comfortable parsonage house at *Assingdon*. But it does not appear that Mr P. ever built such house; for, in 1623, he resigned the livings on account of the troubles which then existed. In 1656, we find *Josiah Church* presented by the Earl of Warwick to the livings of *Assingdon* cum *Hackwell*; but he, owing to the civil wars, never had institution nor induction to either of them*].

After the death of Charles, the last earl, and his lady, in 1678 (as before observed), the vast estates of the Warwick family were divided among his female heirs; one of whom, by marriage, brought this advowson, with the manor and estate of Hackwell-hall (as also the manors and advowsons of *Rayleigh*, *South Shoebury*, &c. and many other capital manors and estates in that part of the country), to Daniel, Earl of Notingham, who afterwards sold this estate of Hackwell-hall, manor, and advowson, to Mr. Robert Bristow, a merchant; and of which his great grandson, Robert Bristow, esq. (now, or lately, a captain in the Wiltshire Militia), is the present proprietor, lord, and patron. W.

PEERESSES OF ENGLAND IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.

Anno 1726. Louisa de Querouaille, dutchess of Portsmouth. Henrietta Godolphin, dutchess of Marlborough. Erengarde Melesina de Schuylemberg, dutchess of Kendal. Grace Carteret, countess Grenville. Melesina de Schuylemberg, countess of Walsingham. Margaret Coningsby, viscountess Coningsby. Elizabeth Compton, baroness Ferrars. Katharine Bokenham, baroness Berners. Martha Johnson, baroness Wentworth of Nettlested.

Anno 1738. Erengarde Melesina de Schuylemberg, dutchess of Kendal. Grace Carteret, countess Granville. Margaret Newson, countess Coningsby. Melesina Stanhope, countess of Walsingham. Margaret Coke, baroness Clifford of Appleby. Elizabeth Compton, baroness Ferrars. Katharine Bokenham, baroness Berners. Martha Johnson, baroness Wentworth of Nettlested. E.

* As soon as the troubles were at an end, these two livings were again disunited,

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Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 6.

PERMIT me to tender my thanks to Mr. Milner for his ready attention to my request (p. 649), and to assure him that he has not diminished the high opinion I have entertained of his proficiency in antiquarian pursuits. Concerning *Sempecta*, a word so long questionable, I can perceive that he has his doubts of the more common acceptation of it, and, though what he has advanced has a tendency to illustrate it, I must own that there are still to my apprehension some obscurities not dispersed. But he has so far succeeded, that I am become less sanguine than I was respecting the pertinency of the conjecture it has been my purpose to offer to his judgement, and to that of other readers of your miscellany, whom curiosity may prompt to endeavour to investigate the sense of a monkish annalist.

No grounds do I see for controverting *Sempecta's* being a Greek word; and it is admitted that in a leading particular it will apply to the rule introduced for the ease of the old monks of Croyland abbey. It is, however, plain that in another circumstance it is not by any means suitable; and is it not more likely that, in the tenth century, when Turketul wanted a term for his new class of antients, he should have selected one from the Latin rather than from the Greek language, in which, probably, he was very little conversant, especially if there was a well-adapted word that was obvious? From the narration of Ingulphus it is evident, that *Senex*, and its derivatives, must have been often in the Abbat's thoughts: in one page *Senex*, in different cases, occurs seven times; and in the next page we meet with præfactos *Senes*, and protacti *Senes*, and might he not then, after using *Seniores* in the comparative degree, have significantly adopted *Senectæ* in a superlative sense? (P. 504. In gradu namque tertio qui 40 annum attigerint usque ad 50 annum in ordine *Seniores* appellantur. Quinquagenarius autem in ordine *Sempecta* vocanda.) Well aware I am that a critical boldness will be imputed to me, and that I shall be charged with cutting asunder a knot

knot hitherto found indissoluble. But, perhaps, when duly weighed, it will not be deemed quite a random surmise.

Turketul's attachment to this monastery, the intimate and inseparable love by which he was, as the historian expresses it, conglutinated to the antient members of it (p. 497. ab illo die animus ejus dictis senibus ac Croylandensi monasterio tam intimo et individuo animo conglutinatum) had its rise from the courteous and hospitable treatment he had met with from three old monks, who had continued within its dilapidated walls after its being pillaged by the Danes; it was owing to their being protected and encouraged by a man of such power and interest, that two other old monks were induced to leave, one Winchester, the other Malmesbury, and to return to their pristine habitation; and afterwards, not a step was taken by Turketul in the re-establishment of the fraternity, without the advice and concurrence of these five old, very old monks.

But *Sempeda* is the word, and in literary as well as other property long possession has the greater majority of points in its favour. It is not to be ousted by hypothetical arguing; to effect this end, the writ of ejectment must be clear and forcible. The question then turning to a matter of fact; what is the proof in support of this prescriptive claim, and can it be counterveiled by similar evidence? In print it has subsisted 200 years; for, Ingulphus's history by Savile was published in 1596, and what was the age of the transcript he trusted to? Fulman, in the edition of 1684, is said to have supplied from various MSS. the omissions of Savile, and to have added an entire part at the conclusion. How nearly do these various MSS. approach to the time of Ingulphus? The original MS. from which alone conclusive evidence is to be drawn, is, I suppose, a *desideratum*, and, should the different MSS. extant correspond in the same reading, this *verbum venatissimum*, though it may have intruded, will, I suspect, be suffered to maintain its ground. It seems, however, to be rather strange, that *Sempeda*, and that not in the same acceptation (hanc vocem, non absque mendâ et aliâ notione. Dufresne.) should be found in three writers only, viz. in Ingulphus, in Ordericus Vitalis, and in the Greek, in Palladius's Lausiac History of the Eastern Hermits.

Abbat Turketul directed that his regulations for the Croyland monks should be inserted at the end of the Benedictine rule; and, as the like immunities and privileges were not allowed to the monks of that class in general, it was not to be expected that these new statutes should be entered in the constitutions of any other house of the same order: and I am somewhat inclined to believe that, after the decease of the five original *Sempeda*, the word itself might have been disused in Croyland abbey. If it be in any subsequent page, it has escaped my notice; but it certainly is not to be found in the circumstantial detail given of the state of the monastery by the historian himself after he was installed the abbat; and in one of the passages there is a reference to the seniores. (P. 545. Senioribus nostris semper contradicentibus, et chartas et monumenta sufficientia ostendentibus.)

Mr. Milner has mentioned, as a matter of astonishment, the uncommon age to which three of these five monks attained; and, perhaps, with your leave, I may in another letter enlarge on those possibly almost unprecedented instances of coetaneous longevity under the same roof. The present paper shall be concluded with this inuendo, that, in the amendment proposed, there is not a greater change than in three marginal variations in Savile's edition, viz.

P. 497, b. *dispositione*, al. *dispersione*.
490, b. *Askillium*, al. *Askitellum*.
493, b. *Brickstanus*, al. *Bristanus*.

And may I then venture to ask, where is the improbability that the term in question may be *Senecta*?

Qu. Did the last Historian of Croyland abbey (in Bibl. Top. Brit.) ever meet with the term *Sempeda* in any authentic archive of that house, of a later date than the time of Ingulphus? Does it occur in any history or chronicle thereof, except in that of Ingulphus and the transcripts from the same? W. & D.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

HAD your correspondent Eusebius, p. 723, adverted to the very first clause of the Curates' act, passed in the last session of the last parliament, he must certainly have seen that his animadversions are mostly, if not wholly, unfounded and unnecessary. The first section of the act of the 59th of Anne, which also forms a part of the 35th of George III. (only with the limits of salary exceeded), expressly states

states that the bishop or ordinary shall have "regard to the greatness of the cure, and the value of the ecclesiastical benefice, before the granting a license" to any curate; and, if so, what becomes of all his high-seasoned remarks on the hardship of incumbents, who, at an advanced age, from infirmities, are obliged to employ curates, though their income may not amount to 100l. a year, or perhaps not amount to that sum? What do they imply less than that curates have a right to demand the stipend allowed in the act to its utmost extent, under all circumstances, whether incumbents can afford it not, or whether the bishops or ordinaries will deem it reasonable to comply with those demands? Is not this a very strange perversion of a very plain clause? I had almost said, a libel on the persons who framed the bill, as well as on the venerable bench who could suffer such a clause, had it been as the letter-writer states it, to have passed into a law? But, certainly, incumbents are not exposed to the hardships so strongly described in this very unaccountable statement.

Another instance of an extremely partial statement may be collected in his introduction of a curate of 24 years of age; when it is well known that there are many curates of more than double that age, after as much servitude, respectable both for their demeanour and abilities, that are literally starving, in these oppressive times, and burdened with families, on 40l. a year, or less. And, when it is considered that, in many cases, the livings will not afford more, and that in others the incumbents will be unwilling to give more without the interference of the bishops, few of whom, probably, will be disposed to incur the censure of the beneficed clergy by such interference, Eusebius may, I sincerely believe, rest perfectly easy as to any danger of oppression to be apprehended from the act on that account. He seems, too, to labour under another mistaken idea, as if incumbents were deprived of the power of employing whom they please, which certainly they are not, in the first instance at least; or he could never have magnified the privileges of the curates to such an extent as he has done.

With the reflections he has thrown out upon the libraries and general conduct of many of our young divines, I perfectly accord. On these subjects, too much acrimony and severity can scarcely be used. They may be deemed, and in fact have been, and are declared to be, a disgrace to their profession; and thereby a stain is brought on our established religion, and too frequently religion is itself involved in the same censure and disgrace.

Can we say so much in favour of his observations on the proposed employment of curates, in aid of their stipends? According to his statement, they must either be all authors or all schoolmasters. I will consider what hopes are to be entertained from each of these, and then leave your readers to judge of the pertinence of his remarks. In the first place it may observed, that many persons of distinguished judgement are little accustomed to the habits of writing; and, whenever they do exercise themselves in that way, are so very scrupulous in adjusting the propriety of every word and expression, and their compositions are so much laboured, and smell so strongly of the lamp, that the progress is extremely slow and tedious. The fair conclusion then is, that, according to the general recompense for literary productions in the present day, it will be well if, for any writing persons in such a state of obscurity can execute, they do not find themselves to have laboured to a certain loss and disadvantage. So far, therefore, from recommending to them such a means of improving their incomes, prudence would dissuade them from a waste of time, attended also with some unavoidable expence, that cannot possibly produce emolument.

Of those whose talent for writing is more favourable, how few are the persons who have either books to consult, or are otherwise possessed of means, or a sufficient general knowledge, to force themselves into notice! How many are the risques they must run before the booksellers will venture to make any engagements with them! And how doubtful is it, whether the subjects most congenial to such writers may not already be exhausted, or anticipated by the interest the trade may have in works already extant on the same subjects! Is it likely that the unpatronized curate, with only 40l. a year, in an obscure and remote village,

village, should be able to produce any publication at a certain expence of, perhaps, two years stipend or more? And still less that either stationer or printer should give him credit for the paper and print, exclusive of the expence of advertising, &c.?

Enough surely has been said (though scarcely an outline of what might be said) to supersede every consideration of that nature; and, in submitting to the drudgery of teaching A, B, C, in the obscure village to the children of its more obscure inhabitants, he must indeed have a *blessed* prospect before him. At least he must estimate that one half of his parish is ignorant and uninformed, and the other poor and wretched; that his reward for the groveling employment must be in proportion from the better half of them, if his genius does not soar beyond this exercise, or if his necessities compel him to submit to it; and from the others inability he may consider all he can procure as more than he could have ground to hope for or expect.

On the whole, I am afraid that the signature of Eusebius has not been very happily chosen for this letter, as reflecting but little credit on that primitive historian.—I shall only just inform the writer of another letter, under the signature of W. M. p. 742, that the act need not be amended for the purposes stated by him, though it certainly does in some others §; and that it would be less obnoxious if the bishops or their officials were to give the notice, he recommends, to the incumbents, at the same time they do to the curates, to hear any objections that might be advanced against an increase of stipend. I fear, however, that many of the bishops have no design to put the act in execution; at least I have heard it of some of them: though the bishop of Rochester has pledged himself to do it, and the bishop of London has actually begun to do it.

A CURATE.

§ See the Curates' Act examined, second edit. p. 30—33.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

YOUR inserting the list of Dissenting places of worship has induced me to send you another of the principal Methodistical Places of Worship in London.

Tottenham-court-chapel, Tottenham-court-road, supplied by various ministers. Tabernacle *. Moor-fields, various. Northampton-chapel, Spa-fields, various. Surrey-chapel, Blackfriers-road, Mr. Rowland Hill. Lock-chapel, Grosvenor-place, Mr. Scott, and Mr De Coetlogon. Zion-chapel, Whitechapel, various. Orange-street-chapel, Leicester-fields, various. Ebenezer-chapel, Gate-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Mr. G. Williams. Providence-chapel *, Tichfield-street, Mr. Huntingdon. New-way-chapel, Westminster, Mr. Piercey. Long-Acre-chapel, Mr. Foster and Mr. Cecil. Adelphi-chapel, various. Bethel-chapel, Ratcliff-highway, Mr. Freer. City-chapel, Grub-street, Mr. Cannon. Silver-street, Wood-street, Mr. Wills. Jewry-street, Aldgate, Mr. Aldridge. Piccadilly-chapel *, Mr. Gwennap. West street, Soho, various. Barthol.-close *, Mr. Davies. Mulberry-gardens, Wapping, various. Buckingham-chapel, Pimlico, Mr. Bennett. New-chapel, City-road, various. Church-street-chapel, Mile-end New Town, Mr. Cottingham. New-road-chapel, St. George's in the East, Mr. Bryson. Holywell-mount-chapel, Mr. Platt. Cumberland-chapel, Shoreditch, Mr. Brown. Prince's street chapel, Moorfields, various. Snow's fields chapel, Borough, various. St. George's chapel, St. George's fields, Mr. Harper. Tottenham-street-chapel *, Mr. Wilkinson.—The Church of England service is not read at those places distinguished by an asterisk.

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 27.

IT is singular, and rather partial, that ministers of the Dissenting churches are now frequently admitted barristers, in the different inns of court, when ministers of the Established church are refused. Is it from neglect of such enquiry?

A short act to restrict the sale of arsenic is much wanted, and would prevent the baneful and destructive use of it as a poison; for instance, to enact a penalty of 10s. on every retail sale of it, where the name, description, quantity, and day of the month, is not entered in a book or the day-book of the seller.

Why does not the physician receive his fee on entrance, before he prescribes, as well as the barrister before he pleads?

Mr. Salmon, the publisher of modern and antient history, resided about 1745 in Cambridge, and attended on students in the different colleges to instruct them in geography. I was myself so attended by him.

V. & B.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept* 11.

IN a cool Auguſt evening, after having recovered from the fatigues of a meridian ſun, I went forth to inhale thoſe ſalutary breezes which generally ſucceed to parching heats. I found the country ſtill cheerful; neither had the reaper deſiſted from binding the ſheaves, nor the mower from whetting his ſcythe. The bird ſeemingly was returning thanks for his daily food; and the cottage-female returning with her ſun-burnt offſpring, laden with the gleanings of Ceres, to prepare an humble repaſt for her labouring ſpouſe, and greet him with a grateful welcome. This was the hour more peculiarly adapted to cool reflexion; and the objects which ſurrounded me afforded abundance of matter. The ſcene was enlivening, though the ſtillneſs of the evening was perceptibly approaching. How it was I will not aſcertain; but, involuntarily, ideas of love and matrimony continual y intruded themſelves on my mind. I did not ſuppreſs them; for who would wiſh it? Who could view a tribe of fellow-creatures of different ages and ſexes, merrily providing their daily bread, and exchanging innocent freedoms with each other, and not be happy? For one month at leaſt in the year, they ſeem to enjoy themſelves. Happy gleaners! unacquainted with each other, they meet in friendſhip, and, it may be, depart in love. They want no introduction to each other, for they *are* brethren. Not harneſſed in the trammels of vanity, nor hackneyed in the parade of good-breeding, they aſſociate as one family. They take leave of each other, never perhaps to meet again; unleſs the artleſs ſimplicity of the nut-brown maid have attracted the attention of the good-hearted youth. She has no unfeeling guardian to conſult; he no covetous father of whom he is to crave a ſettlement. It is the union of honeſt, though not of golden, hearts.—This led me to the contemplation of the connexions which we ſee daily taking place in higher ſpheres of life. It was the obſervation of a good female friend of mine, "heretofore people married for love, but now for convenience." It is alſo a common obſervation that matrimony is not ſo faſhionable now as heretofore. Certain it is that money is the great barrier to matrimonial happineſs. If a lady poſſeſs a fortune of 5000l. an equal fortune is expected, unleſs the admirer come forward with *good connexions* and *expectations*. I mean no reflexion on the fair ſex; for, I fear, too often it is not at their option to fix for themſelves: if it were, they would have the men they loved. The difficulty men meet with, in their early days, from not being able to marry in their own rank of life, for want of ready money, has diſheartened, and turned aſide into another courſe, many a young perſon, who otherwiſe would have ſettled, and become a good huſband and an affectionate father. The auſtere parent is known to deprive himſelf of the bleſſed comfort of ſeeing his daughter ſettled before he dies, ſince he will not give her to the man who loves her, on account of the inequality of fortune. Thus the unfortunate fair-one is doomed to dedicate many of her blooming years to a life for which ſhe was not born; to a life not of her own choice, unleſs ſhe will ſacrifice her perſon to a wealthy libertine, or, at all events, to a man ſhe cannot approve. And what are we to expect from ſuch connexions but what we daily hear? Every newſpaper gives us a melancholy proof of the ſad conſequences of thoſe unhallowed marriages. But marriages they are not; they have been properly called *legal proſtitutions*: "a marriage for money is but a legal proſtitution at beſt."—But in the adjoining valley, I recollected, there lives a worthy clergyman, who, though not more than thirty years of age, is ſurrounded by a numerous healthy offſpring. His wife was put to bed on Midſummer-day of her ſeventh child. Her father was a man of good private property: he had three children; two ſons and a daughter. The former he left to chooſe profeſſions for themſelves: "For though," ſaid he, "my boys, if no unforeſeen accident happen, I ſhall be enabled to provide for you in a manner the world will call handſome, yet, for your own ſakes, I will give you profeſſions; for, believe me, a man who has not ſome primary object in view, muſt, at times, feel himſelf uncomfortable. If you hereafter ſhall think otherwiſe, you may relinquiſh your profeſſions when you pleaſe. But, when I am gone, remember what I now tell you, that Providence ſent us into the world to aſſiſt each other; for which reaſon I always conſider a man who lives on his

his fortune as a cipher in ſociety." The young men felt the force of their father's reaſoning. The elder wiſhed his father to procure him a commiſſion in the army; nor do I think the old man has had reaſon to repent his having complied with his ſon's wiſhes. The laſt time I ſaw him, he exclaimed, "Thank God, my ſon is well; I think I may yet live to ſee him a general!" He dwelt with pleaſure on the actions his ſon had been engaged in, and the manner in which he was ſpoken of by his ſuperiors. "Excuſe an old man," ſaid he, "who is always proud of talking of his children. My younger ſon I ſent to Oxford; you knew him well, and perhaps have ſeen him ſince he left us. Thank God! I have the pleaſure of ſeeing two of my children comfortably ſettled. I never harſhly nor wantonly contradicted them; whenever they aſked my advice, I gave it freely; and have found by experience, that advice prevailed when authority would have cauſed reſiſtance. I told you, I hoped to ſee my ſon a general; but I do not. He has promiſed me, if ever he return, to follow his brother's and ſiſter's example, and ſettle in the world. If he ſhould comply with this, I would endeavour to perſuade him never to quit the kingdom again; but, if he find himſelf ſtill attached to a military life, to procure a commiſſion in the militia. My younger ſon and daughter have married well. When the former was at Oxford, he brought a friend of his, who is now your good neighbour, I mean Mr. Talbot, to ſpend a few weeks with us in the ſummer. We liked him much, and requeſted him to ſpend his Chriſtmas vacation with us. He complied. One evening I gave a ball to all the young folks. There was preſent, among others, a young lady of conſiderable fortune; we joked Mr. Talbot about her. My daughter ſeemed a little affected at it. I ſuſpected ſhe would be. 'Do you think, Sir,' ſaid ſhe, when we were alone, 'Miſs R——'s friends would conſent to her marrying him; for, you know, my brother Henry has always told us Mr. Talbot has not a fortune.' 'He has not, my child; but he has a good heart, which is more likely to produce happineſs than the greateſt fortune.' 'Then why, Sir—why ſhould not Mr. Talbot'—Here ſhe pauſed; was confuſed; was ſilent. I could not bear to ſee her diſtreſſed; I was conſcious ſhe entertained a partiality for him; and that he, on the other hand, only wanted a little encouragement to make him declare his affection for her. I had ſuſpected too, and my ſuſpicions have been admitted well founded, that ſhe fancied, as well as himſelf, that I ſhould not conſent to her marrying a man without a fortune. I do not blame them for it; the faſhion of the world juſtifies their ideas; though, at the time, I could have wiſhed my child had known her father better. 'Julia,' ſaid I, 'I know your meaning; your embarraſſment ſpeaks the ſentiment of your heart. I know you love Mr. Talbot; I know, too, he loves you; if you marry him, I will exert myſelf to give you a greater fortune than if you married a peer of the realm. I have always told you, I ſhall make you equal with your brothers: hitherto you have been. You have all received the education which I thought beſt adapted to your proſpects in life; and, if your behaviour be ſuch as it has been to your parents, I will be as good as my word. At preſent I will ſay nothing more upon the ſubject; you know my ſentiments. Conduct yourſelf towards your friend as uſual; leave the reſt to me.' I ſhortly after ſounded my ſon, thinking he might know the ſentiments of his fellow-collegian. He told me Mr. Talbot, had not hinted the ſubject to him; though he was well aware it was as I have ſtated. I told him, as I always made my children my confidants, all that had paſſed; deſiring him not to mention it directly, but to uſe a little diſcretion in the matter. 'Mr. Talbot,' ſaid I, 'is your friend. If he really love your ſiſter, ſhould you object to his marrying her?' 'Why, Sir, ſhould I object? You know the opinion I entertain of him; I truſt, too, you know the regard I have for my ſiſter; there is no man breathing I ſhould prefer for my brother-in-law. His family, though not wealthy, is a creditable one. His father is a clergyman, with a living of 200l. a year, and he an only child.' 'Say no more, Henry, of his father's income; I do not expect, nor would I receive, any thing from him. As to Mr. Talbot's being an only child, I can only ſay, that, if he had ten brothers as worthy as himſelf, it would be an addition to my happineſs. Should he ever hint the ſubject to you, I expect to know it immediately.' It was,

Sir, no conſiderable time before this took place. At eleven o'clock, the uſual hour, the family began to retire. The young folks went firſt. Henry went into Mr. Talbot's room, to take his candle, and to aſk him if he wanted any thing; a compliment this he always paid him. Soon after, Henry ran down ſtairs; he entered the room; every one of our party was retired; nor do I think there was a ſervant up in the houſe. 'I am glad, Sir,' ſaid he to find you alone. Talbot, when I went to take his candle, accoſted me thus: 'Upon my life, Parker, I am in love with your ſiſter.' 'What anſwer did you give him.' 'I laughed, and told him, I ſuppoſed he had been taking a glaſs extraordinary in the afternoon. I wiſhed him a good night, and ſhut the door.' 'The beſt thing you could have done, Henry. Tomorrow morning take care to be in private with him before breakfaſt. After breakfaſt order the horſes. You and your ſiſter pay a morning viſit to the Miſs L——s. Mr. Talbot and myſelf will ride round the hill.' I confeſs I was not very eaſy that night; though I rejoiced at the proſpect I had of ſettling my daughter with a man, whom, notwithſtanding the diſparity in years, I looked up to. I rang my bell at half paſt ſeven, and told the ſervant to call me when Mr. Talbot was moving. 'Oh! Mr. Talbot,' replied he, 'has been in the garden nearly an hour.' 'Is Henry up?' 'He is in his ſtudy.' I roſe; drew on my boots; and requeſted breakfaſt a little earlier than uſual. When I was ready, we all met in the breakfaſt-parlour. Julia was prepared, for her brother had ſent to her before ſhe came down. I told them my plan, which was approved by all.

"Mr. Talbot and myſelf moved firſt; we did not even take a ſervant with us, conſidering him as an incumbrance unleſs he could poſſibly be of any ſervice, which ſeldom happens. We rode about three miles, when my young friend ſeemed to be very chearful. I embraced this opportunity of opening my mind to him. I told him, I heard he was attached to my daughter; and ſcarcely afforded him time to embarraſs himſelf before I gave him to underſtand that, if he could gain her affections, I ſhould be happy in conſidering him my ſon. As to fortune, Sir, I have no reaſon to imagine you very ambitious: a competency I can give her. Your friend Henry, you may ſuppoſe, has let me into this ſecret: he has told me too you have no great expectations from your friends. But a man of your education and future profeſſion (for, yet he was not ordained,) has a right to a fortune with the lady he loves. I do not know what fortune you expect with my daughter. Here I firſt gave him an opportunity of anſwering; when he collectedly replied, "A fortune, Sir, ſufficient to make Miſs Parker happy. Should I ſucceed in paying my addreſſes to her, which, ſince I have your approbation, I certainly ſhall attempt, what that fortune is to be, you and herſelf will determine on ſome future day." As I had met with repeated proofs of his liberality, I was not ſurprized at this modeſt, generous, and manly reply. We dropped the ſubject, and, having finiſhed our ride, joined the family at three o'clock. I ſhould have told you, I had deſired Henry not to converſe with his ſiſter on the ſubject. He did not; and I have ſince repeatedly heard him laughing at her unuſual gravity on that morning. 'How far,' ſhe would ſay, 'do you think my father and Mr. Talbot are, Henry? If we do not make haſte, they will be home before us.' Such converſation was the whole he could get from her. She herſelf has frankly owned ſince, that, notwithſtanding the regard and reſpect ſhe entertained for the Miſs L—s, ſhe wiſhed much to have heard they were from home; and that ſhe thought every moment unuſually lingering till ſhe returned to our own houſe. At preſent I interfered no farther in the buſineſs. In the courſe of two or three days, my daughter told me, Mr. Talbot had made her an offer which ſhe had accepted. I wiſhed her joy; but, at the ſame time, told her not to raiſe her expectations too high; for, though I ſaw no probability at preſent of any thing likely to prevent the match, yet that ſomething *might* happen. 'Mr. Talbot,' ſaid I, 'is now not much more than 21 years of age, and you ſcarcely 19. If you be reſolved to marry immediately, I do not ſay I will not conſent to it, but ſtill adviſe you not to think of it till he is ordained.' 'I do not, Sir,' ſaid ſhe, 'entertain an idea of the kind, nor will I ever conſent to marry him till he is employed. Notwithſtanding the regard I entertain for

Mr.

Mr. Talbot, if I did not ſuppoſe he had reſolved to perform the duties of his profeſſion as regularly as a man who has nothing elſe to depend on, I think I ſhould have reſolution enough to refuſe him. I have often heard my mother ſay, an idle huſband is the worſt of plagues; for, if he has not ſomething of greater moment to engage his attention, he will be too apt to interfere in trifling domeſtic concerns, where a man has no right to interfere unleſs his advice be aſked.' 'Perhaps, Julia,' I replied, 'you and I do not exactly coincide in that point. I think, where any thing is going wrong, a huſband not only has a right, but it is his duty, to interfere in a proper manner.' 'True, Sir, and I ſhould always expect it from a huſband; but I am ſpeaking of the more inſignificant occurrences of life. For inſtance; for a man to poke his head into the kitchen, to find fault with my cook or houſemaid; to take a ſervant to taſk for every piece of china that is broken, or ſo on; theſe are liberties unbecoming a maſter of a family: theſe, Sir, ſhould be my province; but, if he conſider them his, they lower him in the eyes of his ſervants, and make him appear ridiculous to all his neighbours.'—'Then, Julia, you fancy Mr. Talbot will not do this. Very well, I am very glad you think ſo.' We had much of ſuch converſation, and perfectly agreed in this point, that there are duties peculiar to huſband and wife, which ſhould invariably be kept diſtinct. I took an early opportunity of mentioning all that had paſſed to my wife and ſon. They both knew that ſomething of this kind was going forward, though Julia had not told them an offer had been made. A general intercourſe took place between the families; and, though our houſes are 25 miles apart, yet we were almoſt always together. Henry and Mr. Talbot took orders about the ſame time; on which Julia married, and lived three years at ——, which curacy Mr. Talbot ſerved. When they left this country, they had two children; now, you know, they have a pretty round family. They ſay they are very comfortable on their little living, which Mr. Talbot ſerves himſelf. I gave my daughter on her marriage 6000l; I have never ſtriven to make a ſecret of it. One evening I ſaid jocoſely, 'I will give your firſt child 500l.' When the ſecond came, Henry ſaid, 'it was not fair for a grandfather to make a preſent to one child and not to another; I think, ſir, you ſhould give the ſame to all.' They laughed at me, till at laſt I complied. God bleſs them, I wiſh I could give them more. Henry, you know, has been married four years, and has two children, who claim the ſame portion. I gave him what I gave his ſiſter. He has yet no preferment.—'You know,' ſaid the old man to me, 'the lady the captain is to be married to at the end of the war?' I confeſſed I did not. 'It is an only daughter of the late Mr. D—s, with a fortune of 12,000l. He does not marry for money, I know; if I thought he did, I ſhould not entertain ſo high an opinion of him as I do. May he be as happy as his brother and ſiſter!"

Theſe are the leading anecdotes of Mr. Parker's family. He was bred to the bar, and attended to his profeſſion for ſome years; but, whether he found perſons of abilities ſuperior to himſelf gave him no chance in that line, or whether the tide of faſhion ran againſt him, for faſhion goes a great way even there, is a point I cannot determine; but he relinquiſhed his profeſſion, and is now an uſeful magiſtrate. I could give many entertaining anecdotes of this family, but they would be ſomewhat foreign to my preſent ſubject. When the old man told me his eldeſt ſon was not going to marry for money, he ſpoke truly; for, I underſtand, when he firſt paid his addreſſes to Miſs D— ſhe had but 3000l. It is within this year and a half that ſhe has received ſuch a conſiderable addition to her fortune, and that too from a quarter whence ſhe little expected it, as a conſiderable part of it came from a godmother.

When I contraſt the conduct of this family with the reigning practices of the world, I aſk myſelf whence proceeds this oppoſition in ſentiment? Unnatural parents, unfeeling guardians! to ſacrifice to pomp and vanity the preſent comforts, and probably eternal happineſs, of your helpleſs daughters! No longer come forward exclaiming *O tempora, O mores!* no longer vent your ill-natured obſervations on the faith of the preſent day, comparing their virtues with thoſe you wiſh to fancy were your own. To you, ſordid wretches, we attribute the miſeries of the marriage-ſtate: 'tis you who have defiled

defiled the marriage-bed. Accurſed be thoſe, in whatever rank of life they are found, who, to pamper the pride of a rotten pedigree, influence their blooming offspring to frown on the men they love, that they may throw themſelves into the arms of faſhionable, ignorant, and wealthy, coxcombs. T. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Sept.* 9.

YOUR Reviewer, in declaring, as he does, p. 671, that "it paſſes not only his patience, but alſo his *belief*, that Catholicks ſhould dare to hold out this country, which has ſo recently granted them ſuch indulgence, as a perſecuting country," gives a juſt reproof to the author who attempts to lead the publick into that error. The fact is, that whilſt the penal laws, repealed by the late indulgent act, exiſted, and were occaſionally enforced, the Douay catechiſm very naturally ſpoke of this country as one that perſecuted the Catholic religion; but, ſince the repeal of thoſe laws, the words implying that ſenſe have been expunged, as will appear upon examining the late editions of the ſaid Catechiſm. I cannot, however, omit, on this occaſion, mentioning one branch of religious intolerance, which, from the overſight of the Legiſlature, ſtill exiſts, and which, I think, will almoſt ſurpaſs both the patience and the belief of many of your readers. It is a fact, Mr. Urban, that one-third of our brave defenders by ſea and land, whoſe conſciences we ought ſo much to reſpect from intereſt as well as from gratitude, are, at the preſent day, forced, by the impending terrors of impriſonment and the ſcourge, to attend a worſhip which they conſcientiouſly diſapprove of; and that, after having been enliſted (as the ſoldiers, at leaſt, for ſeveral years have been in Ireland) upon the terms of being allowed to practiſe their own religion; and that likewiſe, as I myſelf have witneſſed in this city, whilſt the ſoldiers of the Diſſenting perſuaſion have been diſmiſſed at the door of the cathedral to attend their own meeting-houſe.

Which of the rival controvertiſts, F. R—, eſq. or the Rev. R. Ch—, has the better end of the argument in general, and which of them, in particular, has the antient Fathers on his ſide, are points on which different perſons will form different opinions: I, for my part, ſhall not give mine at preſent, as I underſtand that, *adhuc ſub judice lis eſt.* But, that the former of theſe gentlemen ſhould have been guilty of fraudulently mutilating or forging the authorities he has appealed to, is what no one will believe, who is acquainted either with the author or with his former works, in which he has ſo honourably as well as ſo ſucceſsfully defended the cauſe of Chriſtianity againſt its enemies, beginning with Gibbon, and ending with the work mentioned in the note of the above-quoted page. One point alone demands an explanation, which I ſhall give in the manner that occurs to me. It is uſual with moſt authors previouſly to make collections on the ſubject they mean to treat; and it may eaſily happen to any perſon, on ſuch an occaſion, in quoting a paſſage, to put down the name of one author inſtead of another; which error thus paſſes from the notes to the work, and ſometimes becomes in a manner irretrievable. In the preſent inſtance, the writer has attributed a work to Bp. Pearſon, which moſt certainly he never wrote; but which, it is equally certain, is the production of a Proteſtant pen, and which, under its full title, and with the name of its real author, I have no doubt will be found not only in the Univerſity libraries, but alſo in thoſe of ſome of your correſpondents, namely, "Brett's Tradition neceſſary to explain and interpret the Holy Scriptures," 1718, 8vo. When this point is aſcertained much of the reverend Controvertiſt's triumph will ceaſe. J. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

IN my laſt letter, p. 648, read "fourth *edition* of Gibſon's Camden;" and, in p. 649, for "204 feet" read "104 feet diameter."

And now ſuffer me to paſs from the antient veſtiges of man's art and labour to the more antient works of Nature, which oftentimes obtrude upon the eye in theſe favourite regions of the Druids, and, by an irreſiſtible charm, blend together the Antiquary and the Naturaliſt.

On the declivities of the elevated and chalky tracts of Wiltſhire, Dorſetſhire, and other counties, there very frequently occurs a beautiful aſſemblage of *terraces*, moſtly horizontal, and riſing in a continued ſeries like the ſteps of Egyptian pyramids, or the ſeats of an amphitheatre. Theſe, which are commonly arable, with their almoſt perpendicular ſides of green turf, are popularly

Popularly called *lynchets*. The slopes of the downs between Devizes and Calne afford many examples of them, about Beacon-hill, Hedington-hill, and between the junction of Wansdike with the Roman road and the intrenchments of Oldbury. They are generally regarded in the neighbourhood as the offspring of human exertion in remote ages, to facilitate and extend the dominion of the plough; but, their abundance, and the many particular instances of needless trouble that would be displayed under this idea, must induce the attentive observer to refuse his assent, and ascribe to Nature what seems to be her due.

But, though I can object, I feel unable to propose. And here let me entreat the well-informed, who delight to contemplate the varied structure of our globe, and who have themselves seen the diversified disposition and arrangement of these terraces, to communicate their sentiments respecting their real cause and origin. I have never found them upon any other hills than those consisting of a *chalky* matter; and, if the observations in different parts should confirm this to be an exclusive character of such, it will add to the improbability of the reference to human art, and render the enquiry still more interesting to the Naturalist; for, during the long continuance of a fluctuating sea, which covered the summits of the hills, or washed their sides, it is difficult to conceive why the same agent should not produce effects upon such as are formed of *sand*, *clay*, &c. similar to these so very frequent in *chalk*.

Again, if we closely examine the chalky declivities, which, at first sight, and at a distance, seem to constitute uninterrupted slopes, we shall find *them* also indented with innumerable *minute terraces* about half a foot wide, and having a parallel and horizontal tendency; most probably proceeding from the same cause as the broader and more conspicuous, which are capable of tillage, and, perhaps, may not improperly be termed *incipient*. I am here again well aware of the popular opinion, that such arise from the frequent passing of sheep; but, it would be very wonderful if these animals, in the course of their daily pasturage, should not as often walk obliquely and perpendicularly as *horizontally*, and thereby destroy the parallelism so predominantly observable. Besides, on the *artificial* inclinations of *Wansdike* and the *barrows*, which are equally overrun with sheep, no traces of the kind are seen; and the immense sepulchral *tumulus* of Silbury, composed of an artificial superstructure raised upon a natural base, is also free from them in that *upper part*, but copiously beset with them *below*. These observations not only tend to overthrow the supposed agency of sheep, but indicate an origin prior to the antient works of man, from which the inference is drawn. JUNIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

YOU have not heard from me since May, 1795, when I sent you some authentic accounts of the late Bp. Halifax and good Dr. Balguy; and, at the same time, requested some information respecting the service as performed in the cathedrals of St. David and Landaff. You were so obliging as to insert my letter in your then first Magazine; and, in July following, your correspondent Juba, with much civility, answered my query in the fullest manner with respect to Landaff. I have not yet been favoured with any account from St. David's; which I hope some of your correspondents in that diocese will be so good as to communicate as soon as convenient. I beg leave to refer them to my request in vol. LXV 368.

I likewise wish to know whether there are any sermons of the late Mr. Harrison, evening lecturer at the Magdalen chapel, in print.

Yours &c. G. W. O.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 27.

SHOULD the following little anecdote of the late Rev. Samuel Bishop prove worthy of insertion in your entertaining Miscellany, it is very much at your service.

As this good-tempered master was accidentally superintending a juvenile party of cricketers, he heard one of the gentlemen, who was recently caught out, passionately exclaiming against his misfortune and the imaginary cause, concluding with oaths: "G— d— that cursed ball to hell!" Mr. B. mildly checked this culprit for such indecent warmth; and, with ineffable *naïveté*, added, "My dear Sir, why will you use such wicked language? *Could you not have said all that without swearing?*" WILLIAM CORRY.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 22.

IT is a very antient maxim, to ſpeak nothing of the dead but what is truth; and, perhaps, it may not be very unreaſonable to extend it ſo far as the obligation of our juridical oaths goes: that is, to declare the truth; the whole truth; and nothing but the truth. By the firſt, we do juſtice to the deceaſed; by the ſecond, we may be guarded againſt the fooliſh adulation too frequently paid to the memory of the opulent and the vain; and, by the latter, we may be led to act aright by others. The late Mr. William Burton Conyngham had enough ſaid of him during his life; and, after his death, it was unneceſſary for any perſon to adorn his monument with wreaths taken from the tomb of another. He was not, as your correſpondent, p. 611, ſuppoſes, the author of the novel ſtyled "The Life of Jack Connor;" neither did he ever pretend to be ſuch. That book was the compoſition of the late William Chaigneau, eſq. a gentleman (without any intention of giving offence be it ſpoken) very different, both in abilities and humour, from Mr. Conyngham; who, therefore, ſhould not, by means of your moſt valuable collection, be obtruded upon poſterity as the author of a work, wherein he had no more concern than had, Mr. Urban, your old correſpondent,

JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *London, Sept.* 22.

YOU will, no doubt, much oblige A. Z. p. 652, by informing him that the wine called *Toc-kay de Eſpagna* is a ſure and certain cure for the dropſy. It diſpels the water by urine and ſweat; and, at the ſame time, fortifies the debilitated veſſels, and aſtoniſhingly ſtrengthens the conſtitution.

In the ſame page, J. R. laments the uncertainty and imperfection of all that is in the *Materia Medica* now in general uſe, and wiſhes to try Birch-wine, or that of Aſh, or other trees; but I have every reaſon to think, that nothing of that kind will anſwer this Gentleman's purpoſe. There is no plant in Nature that can equal the plant of the Vine for medical virtues; and if there be a Catholicon, or univerſal medicine, to be expected in Nature, it muſt be the above wine, or ſome ſuch as it.

It is cultivated only by a ſet of rich monks in the interior of Spain; and was not obtained but through great favour, twenty years ago, and is believed to preſerve its virtue and efficacy to any age. A full account of it may be ſeen in the "General Inſtructions for the Choice of Wines and Spirituous Liquors." B. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

AN occaſional Correſpondent requeſts the favour of a biographical account of that profound and laborious ſcholar, Dr. Morell: and of the truly charitable and pious Dr. Hetherington.—Dr. Morell was originally a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and ſucceeded to the living of Kingsland, in Hertfordſhire. His works were very numerous and learned.—Mr. Hetherington was ſome time a fellow of Eton college; which preferment he reſigned, it is believed, upon conſcientious ſcruples: not having been educated in that college, he ſuppoſed he had no right to a ſhare of thoſe emoluments which belonged ſtrictly and excluſively to members of that foundation. A liſt of their preferments and writings, with the dates, will gratify many of your readers, and particularly H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

HAVING been for ſome time deprived, by a long and tedious illneſs, of the amuſement I have always derived from looking over the entertaining papers in your monthly Collection; I have been a good deal ſurprized, on my recovery, at ſeeing a long letter addreſſed to me, *in your Magazine for March*, by my old correſpondent T. R.; and, as I find that no perſon has, during my temporary confinement, given him any anſwer to his *ingenious* queſtions about Roman Antiquities, I take up my pen with the faint hopes of doing it. But firſt, Mr. Urban, let me complain a little even of this *ingenuity* of my correſpondent, as it too often tempts him (while ſhut up in his cloſet with his friend Antonine) to give ſuch an uncontrouled ſcope to his *imagination*, that I, who am old, and (like all old people) love *facts* more than *hypotheſes*, find a great deal of trouble to follow him.

To his firſt queſtion, "that, as he finds in the Itinerary, the traveller (*Adrian*, perhaps) going round about from Carliſle, *by York*, to Cheſter, and alſo

alſo from Chicheſter, *by Winchester and Calleva*, to London, he thinks it hard that he may not be permitted, in his elucidation of the Itinerary, to ſend him alſo round by *Camden* in his way to Chelmsford." I anſwer again and again, the reaſon why I cannot aſſent to it is, becauſe *there are certain and well-known Roman roads in the* two firſt inſtances, and *none* in the laſt. And, ſhould he aſk me ſtill farther, why the traveller made this detour, ſo far out of the ſtraight line as in coming from Carliſle to Cheſter, to paſs *through York?* I anſwer, becauſe the moſt principal of the Roman Roads paſſed that very way in the ſame manner as if T. R. wiſhed at preſent to go from Bath to Holyhead. He himſelf would probably prefer, on account of the numberleſs conveniences he would every where meet with on his journey, the *going round the moſt public road* by Glouceſter, Shrewbury, and Conway, to the *more ſtraight* and *near line* drawn through the counties of Glouceſter, Hereford, Radnor, Montgomery, Merioneth, and Caernarvon, although there is a road by this ſhorter paſſage.

To his next queſtion, "that, as the greateſt number of places mentioned in the Itineraries are in *Italy*, and as it would be highly improbable to ſuppoſe all ſuch places were garriſons; that, *therefore*, the places mentioned in *England* were *not fortified poſts, as has been generally ſuppoſed*, but *merely open villages*. I can only beg him to recollect how widely different the ſituation of the two countries was; for, while Italy was the immediate ſeat of government, and in the higheſt ſtate of civilization, poor England was, I am afraid, inhabited chiefly by barbarians. That the former conſequently ſtood not in need of that protection which the latter demanded; but, Mr. Urban, let T. R. turn his eyes to thoſe parts of America which ſtill border on the ſavages, and let me aſk him if we formerly (or the Americans now) ever thought of truſting to the inſecurity of an open village againſt the inroads of their neighbours. No! I believe he will always find every advanced poſt on the ſide of the enemy conſtantly fortified, although the greater part of the towns in the mother-country are without any kind of protection.

In the next inſtance I agree with him, that the numerals fixed to the diſtance between one ſtation and another, in the Itineraries, are *not ſo correct as has been generally ſuppoſed*; yet, in a variety of inſtances (where neither *the ſtations* nor *the courſe of the road* can be miſtaken), we know they are *not correct*, as in the caſe of the diſtance between Glouceſter and Cirenceſter. As to the *length of the Roman mile, when compared with ours*, I would moſt ſeriouſly advice T. R. not to throw away his time about it, as it has *been well examined by Horſley*; and in regard to the difference found between the actual meaſurement of the ſpace between Corbridge and Elcheſter, and the numeral affixed to that diſtance in the Itinerary, I cannot conceive how any concluſion can be drawn from it, as the Romans never inſerted in their Itineraries any part or portion of a mile leſs than a whole one.

If my correſpondent alſo ſtill continues to think that *Sitomagus* ought to be fixed at Stowmarket, *becauſe* there are *four letters in the one name reſembling thoſe in the other*, I ſee no reaſon why I ſhould thwart him in ſo innocent a miſtake; but, Mr. Urban, I can never conſent to his bringing Hayley *new* Street (from the *ſound* merely of the word *ſtreet*) as a confirmation of the hypotheſis, becauſe T. R. ought to know, that almoſt every lane which leads through a village in Suffolk bears equally the name of *ſtreet*; and I muſt boldly contradict him when he aſſerts, as an apology for his ſtation of Stowmarket not lying immediately on the road, that "it is not certain that one of the *ſix* intermediate ſtations on the Watling-ſtreet lay upon that road;" becauſe, if he will be ſo good as to mount his horſe, and ride from Towceſter to Okenyate, he will convince himſelf, that the only *four ſtations* out of the ſix which are generally known lie cloſe to it, and the two others neither of them ſo far off as Daintry.

I muſt conclude this dry and unintereſting letter, Mr. Urban, with begging you to aſk Mr. Nichols, your printer, to inſert as a note to a "Treatiſe," which I obſerved at the beginning of his "Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire," relating to the Foſs road and the Antiquities of the town of Leiceſter, the following confirmation of the Bp. of Cork and Mr. Leman's opinion, that the Temple of Janus was no more than a gateway.

"Nardini is very happy in explaining the famous paſſage of Pliny, which treats of

of the 12 gates of Rome, and which ought not to be reckoned more, since we learn, from two passages of Cicero and Livy, that *several of the Roman gates had two arches, called Jani*, which are still distinguishable on antient monuments."

And the only reason I can think of for those gentlemen's not inserting a note, in confirmation of their opinion, was, I imagine, their supposing that this fact was known to others as well as to themselves. JULIUS FRONTINUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

IN your vol. XXVII. p. 499, Mr. Pegge describes a gold coin of William the Conqueror, which, he says, was then in the possession of James Farrer, esq. of Banborough Grange, in the county of York. I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who will inform me in whose collection the coin is at this time.

P. 500 of the same volume, Mr. Pegge says, that it appears from Domesday-Book, that in the Conqueror's time there were two sorts of pennies running, one of 16, and the other of 20, to the ounce; and mentions having seen a penny of one of the Williams, weighing 31 grains, in the possession of John Sawbridge, esq. of Osantigh, in the county of Kent. [Qu. where is this penny now?]

These pennies of 16 to the ounce I cannot find in Domesday-Book; nor, as I suppose, could Mr. Kelham; for, they do not occur in his Illustration of Domesday, though he mentions them in a note copied from Cowel's Interpreter. I shall be glad to be referred to any passage in Domesday where they are mentioned. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 25.

MR. Drake, in the Appendix to his Eboracum, page xii, speaking of antient seals, says (upon the authority of Mr. Anstis) that it was very frequent for the religious in the latter ages to mistake a Roman deity, lady, or emperor, for some Christian representation. He then gives two instances in support of this extraordinary assertion. The first is, the seal of the abbot of Selby, which, he says, is an unaccountable proof of their ignorance in these matters; for, the reverse has the impression of the head of Honorius, the Roman emperor, with this very inscription round it, D. HONORIVS AVG. and yet his ignorance and superstition suffered him to mistake it for the head of Christ; and there is actually a rim put round it, on which he caused to be inscribed in very bad Latin also ΣAPUD ÞOΣ ΣRISTUS ЄST.

His second instance is taken from the counter-seal of Roger, archbishop of York, which, he observes, betrays the profound ignorance of those times beyond belief, that a person of his eminence in church and state should know no better than to mistake three heads, cut on a Roman gem, one young, another middle-aged, and the other bald, (which, as the learned Mr. Anstis observes, were probably designed for the bust of Minerva, which sometimes was represented with the heads of Socrates and Plato) for the holy Trinity. This is evident by the inscription the piety of the prelate caused to be put round the verge, ΣAPVT NOSTR. TRINITAS ЄST.

In these two instances I think Messrs. Anstis and Drake have given the religious of the latter ages credit for more ignorance than they possessed; for, surely, the abbot of Selby, who could write the inscription round his seal, could have read the name of Honorius, which was already engraven on it, and therefore was not very likely to mistake it for the head of Christ; and I can scarcely conceive that the archbishop of York should have imagined his seal to contain a representation of the Trinity by three figures so totally different from those which he must have so frequently seen. But I believe, Mr. Urban, the real truth is, that these inscriptions have no relation whatever to the figures they surround, but are merely devout sentences added in conformity to the piety of those times. My reason for this opinion is, that several seals exist with similar sentences around them, the subjects of which cannot be supposed to have the least relation to the legends. For instance, in the Antiquaries plates the counter-seal of Roger de Lacy is a man's head, with this inscription, + VIRGO . EST . ELECTUS : A : DOMINO. The counter-seal of Richard, abbot of Selby (marked E) has a female head between two fleurs de lis, and round it + IN PRINCIPIO ЄRAT VЄRBV. And another seal with two naked figures has AVE MARIA GRACIE

GRACIE PLENA. Beſides (if Vertue has faithfully copied the inſcription in his engraving of the firſt ſeal mentioned by Drake), Mr. Anſtis has miſread the legend, which he criticiſes, for it in fact runs thus, CAPVD NOSTRVM CHRISTVS EST; a variation which fully exculpates the abbot from the abſurdity of pronouncing the head of Honorius to be the portrait of Chriſt.

The original ſeal is ſaid by Mr. Drake to be in the Dutchy of Lancaſter's office. Perhaps ſome of your correſpondents, who have acceſs to that office, will take the trouble to inform you which has been guilty of an error, Mr. Anſtis, or Mr. Vertue. Mr. Lewis, in his Diſſertation on Seals, copies Drake, and refers to Vertue's engraving, but without noticing the variation in the legend. R.

Mr URBAN, *Sept* 19.

I HEARTILY join with your correſpondent, p. 634, in hoping that the Biſhops will enforce the new bill for the better proviſion of Curates; and, at the ſame time, give me leave to mention an evil with reſpect to Rectors, which I conceive alſo calls for the interpoſition of the heads of the Church.

When a living is in the gift of the Crown, &c. the poſſeſſor of it generally gets its full value: but, when it is private patronage, and that all, or the chief part, of the pariſh is the property of the patron, this is very far from the caſe. "The living of X. is at your ſervice. I ſuppoſe you will have no objection to receive the tithes in the ſame way as your predeceſſor W. Z. did." What anſwer but *Yes* can be made to this? If you refuſe ſo to do, why you refuſe the living. But how did Mr. Z. receive his tithes? Why, by a compoſition with his patron. And what was that compoſition? 100l. perhaps, when it ought to have been 200l. Thus the patron lets his farms tithe free; and the poor Rector receives, inſtead of a tenth, perhaps, only the value of a twentieth part of the produce of his pariſh. This calls for redreſs; and, if the Biſhops were to inveſtigate the matter a little, if it would not cure, it would probably mitigate, the evil. SCAMMONIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 21.

BEING ever a contemplater and admirer of the Heavens, and wiſhing to render my various reſearches into Nature ſubſervient to the great end of my enquiries, *i. e.* the obtaining a knowledge of man as it regards his nature, ſtate, and condition, I ſome years ago made a diligent and laborious application, in order to diſcover the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of what is termed the occult of the celeſtial bodies. The reſult of my labours were, that though I found the moſt vile and enthuſiaſtic ſtuff to have been written on that ſubject, both by antient and modern writers, yet, as it regards man, it appeared to have a demonſtrable exiſtence ariſing from the truth of the *data*; and, as it regards ſuch exiſtence, to a body of men poſſeſſing impartiality and intelligence might be clearly and fully proved. Now, Sir, as in order to this the effect and the cauſe muſt be proved to invariably correſpond to each other, the purport of this paper is to enquire of your learned contributors, whether I am to conſider this ſubject as forming a part of Natural Philoſophy; and whether Sir Iſaac Newton, Dryden the poet, and others, who have been ſaid to have ſtudied it to a belief of its exiſtence, were ſilent about it, as a ſubject they were aſhamed of, as unfaſhionable and beneath their attention; or whether they were conſcious that the ſtudy of it would not tend to the real happineſs and good of mankind. Something ſaid reſpecting this will oblige

An Inquirer into Human Nature.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 25.

THE Bp. of Landaff having favoured the publick with a work eminently adapted to counteract the baneful effects of Paine's "Age of Reaſon," I truſt that the Society for the Promotion of Chriſtian Knowledge will unanimouſly admit it among their religious tracts. It is to be hoped, for the honour of human nature, that no intolerant prieſt, however dignified by rank, will reflect ſo much diſgrace upon his order as to reject a publication which yields the palm to none in ſtrength of argument and perſpicuity of language. A few years ago, an excellent tract, intituled "Advice to young Perſons after Confirmation," written by the ſame learned Prelate, after its merits were canvaſſed with a vehemence and aſperity unworthy of the Chriſtian character, was diſcarded, becauſe, forſooth, it was not ſeaſoned with another

Biſhop's

Biſhop's orthodoxy. In the opinion of ſome men, heterodoxy is a greater crime than infidelity. But, let me inform them, that he eſſentially ſerves the Chriſtian cauſe, who reſts it upon the ſolid facts upon which it is eſtabliſhed; and he, in the language of an admirable writer, "who diſmiſſes from it one article, which contradicts the apprehenſion, the experience, or the reaſoning, of mankind, does more towards recommending the belief, and, with the belief, the influence, of Chriſtianity to the underſtandings and conſciences of ſerious enquirers, and, through them, to univerſal reception and authority, than can be effected by a thouſand contenders for creeds and ordinances of human eſtabliſhments." Many very injudicious tracts are circulated by the Society in Bartlet's Buildings. This is not to be wondered at, when we conſider the various talents belonging to a numerous body of people. But a work, compoſed by an illuſtrious Prelate, with a mildneſs and urbanity which eminently diſtinguiſh him in the opinion of the wiſe and diſcerning part of mankind, ought immediately to be recommended by a Society which exiſts by the benevolence of the publick. Wiſhing that theſe obſervations may meet with that attention which the ſubject demands, I remain, yours, &c.

CLERICUS LONDINENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 8.

MR. Bruce's account of the Abyſſinians feaſting upon live fleſh is well known; but, I believe, it is not ſo well known that Mr. Bruce's countrymen, the Scotch, were once accuſtomed to eat their beef in the ſame ſavage manner. The authority for this is a quarto pamphlet, intituled, "A modern Account of Scotland; being an exact deſcription of the Country, and a true Character of the People and their Manners. Written from thence by an Engliſh Gentleman. Printed in the Year 1670." Reprinted in the Harleian Miſcellany, vol. VI. p. 121. At p. 126 is the following paſſage: "Their cruelty deſcends to their beaſts, it being a cuſtom, in ſome places, to feaſt upon a living cow they tie in the middle of them, near a great fire, and then cut collops of this poor living beaſt, and broil them on the fire, till they have mangled her all to pieces; nay, ſometimes they will only cut off as much as will ſatisfy their preſent appetites, and let her go till their greedy ſtomachs call for a new ſupply; ſuch horrible cruelty, as can ſcarce be paralleled in the whole world."

This I believe; and that it never would have been paralleled if Mr. Bruce had not travelled into Abyſſinia.

Your readers will probably imagine, and I think they will be right in the idea, that a great part of this modern account of Scotland is burleſque. But, allowing that to be the caſe, there is a wonderful coincidence between the Scotch feaſt and that which Mr. Bruce declares he was preſent at in Abyſſinia. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Ham, Sept.* 12.

I OBSERVE in your Miſcellany, p. 635, that a correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf Philopoeſis, deſires to have the following paſſage in Gray's Elegy explained:

"On ſome fond breaſt the parting ſoul relies,
Some pious drops the cloſing eye requires;
E'en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our aſhes live their wonted fires."

I confeſs myſelf ſurprized that this beautiful paſſage ſhould appear to him obſcure, as I think nothing can be more obvious than its meaning, if the preceding ſtanzas are read with common attention.

After obſerving the deſire which appears in the humbleſt ſtations to indulge the melancholy pleaſures of "erecting ſome frail memorial, with uncouth rhimes and ſhapeleſs ſculpture deck'd, imploring the paſſing tribute of a ſigh" for departed friends, the Poet, in the belief that the anticipation of this pious act is conſolatory to the deceaſed themſelves in their laſt moments, burſts into this beautiful interrogatory. Who is there, what indifferent wretch ever exiſted, who, a prey to dull forgetfulneſs, left this pleaſing anxious being, without caſting a longing lingering look behind him? "For (he adds), on ſome fond breaſt the parting ſoul relies;" that is, ſome kind conſoling friend is ever looked up to on thoſe occaſions, in whoſe ſoothing attentions, from whoſe pious tears, the cloſing eye derives comfort, and the pangs of diſſolution are aſſuaged; the companion, the ſharer of the ſunſhine of life, who now, in the laſt gloomy hour of its evening, promiſes to pay that laſt ſad and ſimple tribute

tribute, which is to supply the place of fame and elegy. For, though sinking into the tomb, arrived at its very border, still "is the voice of Nature heard," still are we alive to the feelings and sensibilities of humanity; in our very ashes still glow our former passions and affections.

Such, Mr. Urban, to a plain man appears the meaning of the Poet; and, it strikes me as being equally simple, just, and beautiful.

Your inserting it in your Magazine, if you think it worthy, may induce me to become a future correspondent, G. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 8.

I CANNOT forbear troubling you with some farther ideas on the present state of things, as connected with prophecies of antient date. The application of the *Man of Sin*, already offered, receives farther confirmation from the testimony of the earlier fathers, as stated by Bishop Newton, II. 391—398, agreeing that the Roman empire was the only impediment to the coming of Antichrist. Now, it will hardly be denied, that both the Pagan Roman empire has been long done away; and the Christian so nearly as to be little better than a cypher in the world, and fading apace before the Antichrist of my construction. The good Bishop observes, "there are fashions in Divinity as well as in every thing else; therefore the true doctrine of Antichrist was for a long time suspended." A fashion similar to that which, in the last century, led to make the Turk Antichrist, in succeeding times deemed that none but the Pope could be Antichrist. My reasons, why *he* could not be, you are already possessed of. St. Paul's character of the apostacy of the latter times, previous to the coming of Christ, is strongly marked. The "doctrine of demons" is not to be literally understood of idol-worship, but of every false and *devilish* doctrine; such as are recited, by different Apostles, as to take place in the *last days*, or times, which are the times of the *little horn*, or Antichrist. It is remarkable that Bishop Newton, II. 32, allows "two ways of explaining this prophecy of the *little horn*; either by understanding it of Antiochus Epiphanes, and considering Antiochus as a type of Antichrist (as the early Fathers did, ib. 132); or, by leaving him wholly out of the question, and seeking for another application,', viz. "to the Roman empire." But, if the *little horn* is connected with the *last days*, it may surely be referred to a period posterior to the Roman empire. There is nothing in the reference to Antiochus, or the Roman empire, which will not suit a later, even the present, period. "The little horn" was to stand up against the *Prince* of *Princes*," which it would be folly to explain the *high-priest*, however Antiochus might have done so in the first instance. The prophecy has a farther meaning, more applicable to the French usurpers. The term of the vision, and the taking away of the daily sacrifice, is inapplicable to Antiochus (Newton II. 53). Bp. Newton is therefore for applying it to the suffering of the Jews under the Romans, as the greatest distress Daniel foresaw for them. But, if this distress affected him in so lively a manner, how much more would the prospect of the present sufferings of the Christian world under the despotism of Antichrist have affected him! By what sudden turn of affairs, under invisible influence, that despotism is to be overthrown, we have still to learn; and it becomes us to receive the information with diffidence and humility.

By whatever means the destruction of Babylon is to be brought about, and whether that by fire is to be understood figuratively or literally, there appears no small difficulty in making modern Rome a commercial city, over whose ruins *ship-masters, and sailors, and as many as trade by sea, should weep and wail*; or *wherein were made rich all that had ships on the sea by reason of her costliness*, Rev. xviii. 17, 19. Allowing, as Bp. Newton does, III. 300, that these lamentations are copied from the like over Tyre in Ezekiel, xxvi. xxvii. some great commercial city must be intended; and in what the trade of Rome consisted, except in pardons and indulgences, it would not be easy to say. In this great commercial city are the dead bodies of the two witnesses to lie for three days and a half (*i. e.* in the prophetic style, three years and a half, ib. III. 126). This city "is spiritually *called Sodom*, for corruption of manners, and *Egypt*, for tyranny and oppression of the people of God, where

also our Lord was crucified, spiritually, being crucified afresh in the sufferings of his faithful worshipers, who are explained to be the two witnesses. Thus Bp. Newton, III. 125; but it would be *no* easy matter to apply the *crucifixion of our Lord* to Rome. If we admit, with the former expositors, that prophecies have *double senses*, we do not hazard too much in proposing explanations different from those which have gone before. On this ground I profess myself not satisfied with the construction of the two witnesses as two particular persons, such as John Huss and Jerome of Prague; or as multitudes of Hugonots, involved in the massacre of St. Bartholomew at Paris; but feel disposed to refer them to the more general, more avowed, insults offered to Christianity and its divine author by the French *atheists* and anarchists. For, what instance like this have we of a contempt poured on all religion, or a slaughter of its ministers? All the corruptions of the Church of Rome, sanctioned by all her Popes and Councils, and all the noble army of martyrs enrolled in her bloody catalogue, among which we of this country reckon so large a share, do not come up to this. Still less the sufferings of the Waldenses and Albigenses in the 13th century. These and many other instances are only so many professors of pure doctrines in corrupt times; but, in the latter instance, when Christianity and every religious doctrine are openly set at defiance, the maintainance of such tenets must be in the highest degree meritorious; and more entitle the holders to the title of *witnesses* for the truth, and be attended with more real hazard.

Whatever be meant by the *two witnesses*, thus far seems certain, that their revivisence immediately precedes the restoration of Christianity in its fullest extent.

If we adopt Bp. Newton's idea of the *little book*, in Revelations, being a codicil or appendix to the *sealed book*, and a resumption of the subject, we may equally apply it to these later times. *The beast rising out of the sea* cannot so well be Rome as France; to whom the *dragon*, or the *devil*, delegates his power, instigating her to the total abolition of the true religion. This beast, Bp. Newton, III. 312, finds perfectly to resemble the little horn in Daniel. What beast is to follow the other is not yet within the conception of CHRISTICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

IT gives me real concern that any observations of mine on the prophetic scriptures should prove an occasion of offence to a candid mind, such as I persuade myself your correspondent *Tyronis* possesses. Nor is it less grievous to me to hear from him an invidious comparison between the humble attempt to explain predictions of authority and the reveries of modern madmen and enthusiasts. Your correspondent can hardly be serious in supposing the atrocities of the French revolution would be *sanctioned* by being foreseen: for, if he has any more faith in the application of the prophecies of Daniel and St. John, he might as well say that the wicked actions of the kings of Greece, Egypt, and Syria, or of the emperor, and popes of Rome, were sanctioned. That they were permitted, and perhaps it might not be going too far to say ordained, like all the other evils of the natural and moral world, no true Christian believer will dispute; or that they were foreseen from the most distant period of eternity by the all-seeing eye of Providence. Let not then this objection stand in the way of my exposition. If *Tyronis* will look into Bp. Newton on the Prophecies, II. 135, he will see that "Jerome and *all the Christians* of his time contend that all these things were a type of Antichrist, who is about to sit in the temple of God, and to make himself as God: but," adds the bishop, "the fathers had very confined and imperfect notions of Antichrist; the prophecies relating to him, having not then received their completion." He had just before in the same page observed, "this observation (about the daily sacrifice) might very well be admitted, if the other parts were equally applicable to Antiochus: but the *difficulty* or rather *impossibility* of applying them to Antiochus, or any of the Syrian kings his successors, obliges us to look out for another interpretation;" and p. 31, he says, "with St. Jerome agree most of the antient fathers, and modern divines, and commentators, but then they all allow that Antiochus Epiphanes was a type of Antichrist." Now, "what Daniel hath described under the character of the *little horn* and the *blasphemous king*, which St. Peter hath described

ſcribed under the character of the *man of ſin, the ſon of perdition*, which St. John hath deſcribed under the character of the *beaſt* and the *falſe prophet*, that ſame tyrannical idol and blaſphemous power eccleſiaſtical writers uſually denominate Antichriſt." (Newton, III. 383.) But if the *calculation of time* among other circumſtances rendered it difficult to confine all Daniel's prophecies to Antiochus, and oblige us to refer it to Antichriſt, will it not follow by neceſſary conſequence, that as the *man of ſin* is the POPE, ſo to *him* may be applied every thing that was *primarily* predicted of Antiochus. That the predictions of our Lord, reſpecting Jeruſalem, have a *ſecondary* as well as a *primary* meaning, and that the prophecies of Daniel under the Jewiſh, and of St. John under the Chriſtian, diſpenſation, are to be explained by each other, has been held by ableſt interpreters than Chriſticola; conſequently neither are to be *confined* to events relative to the Jews or to the Chriſtians, but each has a joint reference to both. In the ſame ſpirit therefore, with which Chriſticola ventured to hazard his conjectures on the predictions, conjectures which he little expected to have blaſted by the appellation of an "*artful commentator*," he offers this apology for them once for all, determined as he is not to make your uſeful miſcellany a vehicle for eternal controverſy.

Yours, &c. CHRISTICOLA.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

WHILE E. W's letter, relative to Mr. Locke's MSS. muſt give pleaſure to all the admirers of that able writer, how muſt it inſpire regret, to reflect upon the fate of thoſe which he left in the hands of his friends, the Maſham family, which, on the ſale of the houſe and eſtate by the laſt heir of that noble family, were diſperſed in the manner related in your vol. LVIII. p. 1186, LIX. p. 126. It is to be obſerved, however, that the treatiſe on Education, ſaid to have been written at Chipley, was, as the author himſelf, in a letter to Mr. Molineux among his family letters, p. 46, informs us, "contained in ſome letters to a friend of his, the greater part whereof were writ out of Holland." His familiar letters were firſt printed 1708; and his letters on Toleration, the firſt, 1689, in Latin, in Engliſh, 1689; and the ſecond the ſame year; and the third, 1692. This being the moſt eminent of his works, it is a little extraordinary that your correſpondent ſhould be unacquainted with it. When he ſays, the MS on it *has* not been read attentively by any one in the *original* (or, more properly, the original MS. has not been read), it is preſumed, he means that it *will* be as carefully peruſed as the letters, and that printed copies of Mr. Locke's works will be found in the library of his friend.

Here let me remark, that it was the ſecond lord Maſham, the grandſon of Mr. Locke's amiable and ſtudious friend Lady Maſham, who died 1776, having firſt ſold the library, ſold the eſtate at Otes, and the reverſion of his wife's jointure, to the late Mr. Palmer, ſteward to the duke of Bedford; who, on his death, 1773, took poſſeſſion of it, and died 1789; after his death the ſame was again ſold, but to whom I cannot ſay. When I viſited it, 1777, it was let to Mr. Cotterell. The original library, in which Mr. Locke ſpent much of his time, was fitted up in a plain ſtyle, with ſhelves; and, among the books, I noticed Coſte's * quarto French edition of his works, with paſſages croſſed out, and new tranſlated, in Mr. Locke's own hand; and the firſt folio edition of his Eſſay on the Human Underſtanding, 1704, large paper. A quarto Bible, bound in 5 volumes and interleaved, with MS notes, was carried to London juſt before the deceaſe of the laſt lord. Theſe are, probably, the notes alluded to by your correſpondent S. A. LVIII. 1186; to whom I recommend to examine thoſe in the Britiſh Muſeum, and inform you if any of them anſwer to this deſcription; at the ſame time he will conclude, that I was not the perſon who purſued them to Barnes, or recommended them to the Curators of the Britiſh Muſeum, as I was not told at Otes, whether the notes were by Mr. Locke or D. Cudworth.

Allow me juſt to obſerve, that the correction in your vol. LIX. 127, of *Diſtaſi*, in vol. LVIII, 1155, is in-

* Peter Coſte was tutor to Lady Maſham's ſon, Francis Cudworth M. had long known Mr. Locke, and, ſome few years before, he lived with him as amanuenſis, and publiſhed a character of him, 1705, and carried on his tranſlation under his inſpection. *Biog. Brit.* art. *Locke*, note *R.* p. 3008.

complete;

compleie; as it was not *Dion Caſſius* who brought over the elephants into Britain; but he ſays, LX. c. 21, that the emperor *Claudius* brought them over. Polyænus, VIII. 25, tells us, *Julius Cæſar* brought them over, completely armed, who frightened the Britons when he croſſed the Thames. Dr. Hebeiden, in a paper communicated to the Antiquary Society, applies this to *Claudius*; but the whole chapter in Polyænus is made up of ſtories relative to Julius Cæſar. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

NOTHING grieves my righteous ſpirit more than to compare the preſent productive harveſt with the complaints of very good men this time twelvemonth. Two years of the moſt plentiful harveſt would not bring us round, was the cry; when the humanity of thoſe who wiſhed for peace with the moſt perfidious and inſolent enemy, on any terms, ſuffered itſelf to be made the dupe of monopolizers. To promote this deſirable end, advances were to be made in the price of labour, which, *I take upon me to affirm*, the poor did not deſire.—Let me be underſtood: I ſpeak not of the poor within twenty or, perhaps, thirty miles of London, who are hardly out of the contagious air of the capital, and certainly are not untainted with its luxuries and vices; but the poor at a greater diſtance, who have never been uſed to daintier fare, who eat their bread made of hard peas and beans, and drink of the brook that bubbles by, or of beer leſs nouriſhing than Adam's ale. With theſe contented and induſtrious poor, whether labourers or manufacturers, how ſhould the pampered citizens of London be acquainted? and how ſhould the committee at the London Tavern ſquare their ſpeculations to the wants of ſuch men? To what purpoſe were their ſpeculations on the cheapeſt and wholeſomeſt bread, whether of potatoes, rice, barley, or oats, as ſubſtitutes to the wheaten loaf? What material was to be ſaved for the dainty and debauched poor of the metropolis, while their employers, on whoſe wages and bounty they lived, were to abridge themſelves of equal rights to good and wholeſome food, and, as the only return for their complaiſance, be told, "you are afraid of us; and therefore feed, with wheaten bread, us, for whom the law, if you dared to enforce it, had provided houſehold—a cheaper and wholeſomer bread."

Mark the iſſue, Mr. Urban; the diſcontents of the poor were not awakened to the degree expected by thoſe benevolent men, who thought the price of labour ſhould be raiſed at leaſt half what it was, and that bread would never be ſo low as eight-pence the quartern loaf. Providence, more attentive to the wants of its creatures, has ſhowered down a relief beyond the exertions, and much more natural than the ſubſcriptions, of theſe benevolent philoſophers. Let us abridge our wants by uniform temperance, and the richeſt of us need not give up our puddings, our pies, our breakfaſt-rolls, nor our afternoon tea-cakes, that the pooreſt of us may eat Hertfordſhire whites. Providence is uniform and equal in its diſtributions. Corn is ſown and ripens for all, both men and horſes, pigs and poultry. Let man eat but his ſhare; and his fellow-labourers, the meaneſt domeſtic, whether on two legs or on four, will have their reſpective ſhare, and enjoy it with a ſatisfaction and gratitude, not inſtilled by the report of political grievances, or unequal diſtribution of property. Let us be true to ourſelves and to the community; and we ſhall ſoon diſcover where lies the fraud of over-rich corn-dealers, and the art of deſigning innovators, who, really or wilfully ignorant of the world, are the dupes of their own good diſpoſitions, and of thoſe who practiſe upon them.

Yours, &c. Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

I READ with pleaſure the exertions of all ranks and orders of men among us, when theſe kingdoms were threatened with the claims of a Popiſh pretender to the throne. Among them none breathes a ſpirit ſo applicable to the preſent criſis as the letter of Biſhop Hoadly to the clergy of his dioceſe of Wincheſter. Change but the terms *Popery* and *Popiſh* into *Anarchy* and *Infidelity*, and I could wiſh to ſee it revived by his ſucceſſor in that ſee. It will ſerve for an addreſs to the nation at large; and, could it but produce the ſame unanimity among us, I had almoſt ſaid, we need not fear what men can do unto us. You may not, perhaps, think it a needleſs repetition to reprint it from your vol.

XV, p. 483. That volume will ſhew the value Engliſhmen put on their conſtitution in church and ſtate, and their efforts to hand it down inviolate to their poſterity. Let it not be ſaid that Engliſhmen have departed from the excellent principles of true patriotiſm which actuated them 50 years ago; or that one of them would decline the conteſt, however unequal, for all that is dear to him as an Engliſhman. ANGLUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 9.

YOUR correſpondent I. S. has ſtarted a ſubject very proper for diſcuſſion, how far credit is to be given to the aſſertion of various authors, that certain ſpecies of our Britiſh plants are merely naturalized, and not, *bonâ fide*, natives.

There is no doubt but many of theſe doubtful plants have been found in ſituations, apparently ſo wild, that no common reaſoner would queſtion the legitimacy of their birth. But this is by no means a concluſive proof that they are Britiſh plants. In the firſt place, birds have been known to carry ſeeds to prodigious diſtances; ſtorms have wafted them over hill and dale, almoſt beyond credibility; nor have floods and torrents been behind either of them in the violence or variety of their diſſemination. It is, therefore, by no means improbable that, by one or other of theſe means, the garden-plants, and eſpecially the *rejectamenta hortorum*, may have met with new regions, here and elſewhere, equally delightful to them with their natal ſoil. Let the Guernſey lily exemplify this aſſertion; a native of the Eaſt, wrecked upon the Guernſey ſhore, and, finding a ſoil there congenial to itſelf, adopted it for its own.

If none of theſe means of ſtrange accident and introduction may be allowed to be ſatisfactory, another, of which the writer of this article has been more than once witneſs, may be urged. Botaniſts, eſpecially younger ones, have taken meaſures to ſow ſeeds of foreign plants in ſituations ſimilar to their proper ones: naturalization has in conſequence taken place. Thus, at Bury, in Suffolk, *Siſymbrium Polyceratium* thrives with more than native vigour. In proceſs of time, it may paſs for an indigenous plant. I have no doubt but ſeveral of our Engliſh plants owe their exiſtence to ſome or other of theſe circumſtances. The *Iris Suſiana* once came up in my garden from a ſeed, either upon, or juſt within, the ſurface of the earth. No plant of this ſort had ever, to my knowledge, been planted in this garden. Upon enquiry I found a plant had ſeeded the year before about two miles from me. I cannot therefore heſitate in attributing this event to the friendly aſſiſtance of ſome bird. I look upon *Tulipa Sylveſtris* to have had its ſeeds ſcattered originally in ſome ſuch way.

Galanthus nivalis and *Narciſſus poeticus* need not be doubted. They have been found in many places, and they are inhabitants of the temperate regions. *Polygonum Fagopyrum* is very queſtionable, having been ſo long cultivated as an uſeful herb. I rank it in the line of probability almoſt with wheat and barley. *Ornithogalum umbellatum* and *Fritillaria Meleagris* are no objects of ſuſpicion. I have no idea of *Fagus caſtanea* being a native. Its too often abortive fruit is a ſufficient proof. Not ſo in the South of Europe, where it becomes no bad article of food to ſuſtain man or beaſt. This tree flouriſhes to admiration in the iſland of Jerſey; the warmth of the inſular ſituation, and the richneſs of the ſoil, giving it ſtature and ſize and produce, which amply repay the labour of its culture.

Many of the other plants mentioned by I. S. muſt for ever remain in a ſtate of doubt and uncertainty. Such as, in particular, *Valeriana rubra*, *Phalaris Canarienſis*, *Datura Stramonium*, *Iberis amara*, *Iſatis tinctoria*, *Antirrhinum majus*, *Medicago ſativa*, &c. &c. which cannot well be conceived to be natives. But they have been ſo long inured to our ſoil, that they muſt rank as natives. I look upon theſe rules to be teſts of legitimate nativity:

1. That a native plant has flouriſhed in *the ſpot given*, or in *ſimilar ſituations in that diſtrict*, from time *immemorial*.

2. That a native plant never periſhes utterly from its habitation, i. e. in the courſe of nature.

The firſt of theſe rules will exclude *Tulipa Sylveſtris*, *Iris Xiphium*, &c. being of late diſcovery.

The ſecond, *Ficis nephora ſphinſa*, *Bufonia tenuifolia*, &c. which now are not; and yet, if this climate and ſoil had been natural to them, one plant alone would have produced thouſands of ſeeds, an increaſe ſuperior to all means of eradication. *Polygonum avicularе* defies

defies extirpation. But its production is not more numerous than either of the former.

When therefore we find unqueſtionable authority, that one or other or any of theſe plants have been found in Great Britain, we muſt conclude that they have been introduced in ſome oblique manner, and thus periſhed through diſinclination to their ſoil. There is no beauty in the *Echirophora* or *Buſonia*, that they ſhould be deſired, or, like the *Cypripedium Calceolus*, be a conſtant ornament to the garden, and thus dug up in waſtonneſs. They muſt have periſhed in the courſe of nature, not finding that *receptaculum* which unerring Nature conſtantly demands. A minute moſs may be ſuppoſed to have eſcaped obſervation, that ſubject not having been inveſtigated with ſuch extreme cloſeneſs till the preſent period; and therefore I would not bind this tribe of vegetables to the limitation of the firſt of the rules I have laid down. But when a perfect plant, and that of the ſize of *Tulipa ſylveſtris*, is unknown till ſo late a period, it can have but little claim to be ranked among the *aborigines*. The hiſtory of the introduction of the ſeveral plants into the King's garden at Kew, as ſpecified in Mr. Aiton's *Hortus Kewenſis*, was admirably contrived, and moſt ingeniouſly executed. Were our old Herbals and Floras diligently ſearched into, many of the intruders into our modern catalogue might poſſibly be detected, and the very time of their intruſion aſcertained. Such an enquiry would be curious and entertaining, if not uſeful.

The plan of a *pocket Flora*, as drawn out by I. S. is too prolix. Many years ago Dr. Broughton, of Briſtol, publiſhed a work of this kind, under the name of *Enchiridion Botanicum*. It contained the ſhort generic and ſpecific characters of each Britiſh plant, as they ſtood in Hudſon's *Flora Anglica*. The only defect of this work was the not having the time of flowering, duration, and habitation, noted. Theſe matters might eaſily have been done, without increaſing the bulk of the volume, by uſing figures, characters, hieroglyphics, &c. If long deſcriptions are to be inſerted, the book will be too heavy for the pocket. Beſides, it is entering upon another province. Critical and laboured diſtinction is moſt ſatisfactorily made in the ſtudy, amongſt books and the variety of helps which are there at hand. Not to mention, how unlikely a book conſtructed upon this plan is to give ſatisfaction: for, when (as would infallibly be the caſe) this very mode of deſcribing was found to be inſufficient, one genius would call for additional remarks, another would wiſh a figure referred to; and, in ſhort, there would be no end of addition, ſize, weight, and inconvenience. Dr. Broughton's work is now out of print: a new edition, inſerting the new diſcoveries, &c. would be very acceptable to the botaniſt in his peregrinations.

The crow, which your correſpondent B. ſaw at Bowthorpe, near Norwich, was, I have no doubt, the *Royſton Crow*, *Corvus Cornix* of Linnæus.

Yours, &c. AMBIDEXTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 13.

MR. Egerton having republiſhed, in a ſplendid quarto of 291 pages, the Hippolytus with all Valckenaer's notes, and various others from Brunck, Barnes, Muſgrave, and Brumoy, I was inclined to look into his book for an explanation of the 78th verſe in particular, becauſe I have always thought the firſt word of it had been corrupted; and in this I am not ſingular, ſince moſt of the editors and critics on this play, except Mr. Egerton, think that Αἰδὼς ſhould be Ἔως; but with this I have never been ſatisfied. The paſſage is thus:

Hippolytus. To thee, O miſtreſs, I bring this chaplet, from a lawn 'unbrowſed by cattle, and unſhorn by ſcythe';—over which the bee paſſes in the ſpring, and modeſty, Αἰδὼς, gardens, or cultivates it with river dews: or as it has been corrected; and the morning, &c. This is much better ſenſe no doubt, but not what, as I ſuppoſe, the poet gave. Write for Αἰδὼς,

Ἦ ὅ; ἢ πολυμίαντος κηπεύεται δρόσοις.

The bee paſſes over this untouched plain, and keeps it as it were in rivers of dew; that is, the bee is the ſole gardener of this ſacred τέμενος, ſet apart to Diana. This is, as Mr. E. ſuppoſes, no allegory. There was a grove and a graſs-plot dedicated to Diana, where no one might gather flowers, but for the uſe of the goddeſs. But, if that be not ſufficient to ſhew connection between Αἰδὼς and μίλτοσσα, the next line evidently

dently alludes to the bee, and demonstrates it to a certainty:

Ὅσοις διδακτὸν μηδὲν

To those to whom nothing is taught.

—ἀλλ' ἐν τῇ φύσει
Τὸ σωφρονεῖν εἴληχεν εἰς τὰ πάντ' ἀεὶ
Τούτοις δρέπεσθαι.

But whose portion by instinct is moderation in all things, to such it is permitted inoffensively to cull as the bee does.

Verse 411 will be perfectly intelligible if the parenthesis be placed partially as thus (Γυνή τε πρὸς τοῖσδ' οὖσ'). Scio hoc opus, et hunc morbum (Feminæ cum sim) in odio apud omnes esse.

V. 420. Mr. Egerton changes ποντία, which is characteristic of Venus, into ποτνία, *nullo negotio*.

Enough at present. Perhaps you may hear from me again.

Yours, &c. ΕΠΙΔΥΣΙΣ.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 11.

MR. Lemoine, p. 630, does not ascertain the date of the charity-school at Aldgate, or of that which he mentions as older; only saying it was established before the beginning of this century.

In the account of St. Saviour's, Southwark, lately published by Concanen and Morgan, they say, p. 247, the charity-school in Zoar-street appears to have been founded in 1687, and is part of a very antient meeting-house, in which the celebrated John Bunyan preached.—P. 251. The school was founded from the following circumstance. One Poulton, a jesuit, had opened a school near this place, and given public notice that he would instruct the children of the poor without any expence to their parents. This school was opened to counteract the dangerous consequences of a Popish school; its first institutors and patrons were, Mr. Arthur Shallett, Mr. Sam. Warburton, and Mr. Fernando Holland. The numbers of scholars were at first 40, thence increased to 50, and now to 180. It is supported by voluntary contributions. Q. R.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 21.

IN your Magazine for July appears a letter with the signature I. E. L. Such parts of it as concern the late Mr. Robert Robinson, of Cambridge, and church preferments, and such parts only, are the subject of the following letter.

Your correspondent calls upon Dr. Rees to authenticate what he has asserted* concerning offers of considerable preferment said to have been made Mr. R. by dignitaries of the Established Church: he insinuates, that such declarations may be the mere expedients of party distress, and resemble the machinery of an Epic poem; or, at least, he thinks it hard, that church preferments should go begging to dissenters, and looks with jealousy at the partiality of our Dignitaries; many learned men, already in the service of the church, being oppressed with necessities, and harassed with disappointments.

On the latter account every generous breast will feel equal sympathy with your correspondent; and the wider the survey we take, the more natural will be found the sympathy: for, the more accurately the subject is examined, the greater must appear the defects of the establishment, and the more unjust the distribution of church preferments. How numerous instances does the history of literature afford of respectable clergymen, who are living in the greatest obscurity, and may, probably, die in absolute want!

But, how can this be otherwise, where there exists such an unnatural disproportion between different benefices, and where appear so many blanks to a prize? Of the unhappy consequences of such a state of things, how can we avoid seeing every day melancholy examples? Without exaggeration, and without affectation, it may be said, that a person, however learned or however useful he may be, who procures no college establishment, or secures no patron among the great, becomes rather the object of pity than of envy; and, if he has present ease only in contemplation, he had better seek his fortune in the world: all the circumstances indeed of the case should be considered; the chances against obtaining a decent provision in the church; the genteel appearance expected to be made by a clergyman; and the destitute condition, in which, in case of death, he leaves a helpless family.

Let these observations of a person not enamoured of your establishment be received as the mere echo of the sympathies, expressed, I hope, sincerely, by I. E. L:

---

* In his sermon on the death of Mr. B. preached at Cambridge.

and,

and, indeed, by a perſon moderately acquainted with the condition of the inferior clergy in England and Wales, ſuch facts might be produced, as would, probably, aſſiſt the humane feelings of your correſpondent, and awaken the recollection of ſuch as have expreſſed a deſire for reformation in the church.

Your correſpondent might, more conſiſtently, have uttered complaints againſt the imperfections of a public ſyſtem, and its neceſſarily attendant evils, than have expreſſed ſuſpicions of the veracity of individuals.

With reſpect to offers of preferment made to Mr. Robinſon by dignitaries and patrons of the church, the following information, it is hoped, will prove ſatisfactory to I. E. L.

When Mr. Robinſon lived at Hauxton, in Cambridgeſhire, he had been inſtrumental in ſaving the life of a perſon, poiſoned by his own daughter: he was much noticed on this account; though ſo engaging were his manners, ſo univerſal his benevolence, and ſo unremitting his induſtry in the diſcharge of his profeſſional duties, that he was the object of general eſteem, no leſs among the members of the Eſtabliſhed Church, than his own community. Robinſon was then in a humble condition, and had a numerous family. In conſequence of his benevolent attentions in the caſe alluded to above, as well as the general tenor of his conduct, Commiſſary Greaves ſolicited his acquaintance, and made reſpectful mention of his name to the biſhop of Peterborough, to Dr. Plumptre, and, if I am not miſtaken, to Dr. Cooke, provoſt of King's, and ſeveral other heads of houſes; and, I believe, I am accurate when I ſay, that the biſhop of Peterborough offered his intereſt at that time to procure Mr. Robinſon a benefice in the church: and, that on Robinſon's refuſing the civility, a ſubſcription for him was promoted; at leaſt, a handſome preſent was received by Mr. R. from the biſhop of Peterborough, from Dr. Plumptre, and, I believe, from others.

In a ſubſequent period of his life, Mr. R. became known by ſeveral literary productions, which betrayed no leſs an unpaſſioned zeal for liberty of conſcience, than a knowledge of theological controverſy. At this time, too, a queſtion was in diſcuſſion, which engaged the ſerious attention of the clergy, and made a conſiderable ſtir in the Univerſity of Cambridge. On the ſide reckoned heretical Dr. Jebb more particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf; on the ſide of orthodoxy, Dr. Hallifax, afterwards bp. of Gloucester: Mr. R. in a publication, entitled "Plea for the Divinity of Chriſt," undertook the defence of orthodoxy (though he afterwards changed his ſentiments), and maintained his propoſitions with that calmneſs, moderation, and ingenuity, as gained him the eſteem of both parties: by Dr. Hallifax and his party the Plea was complimented as the ableſt defence of the popular doctrine: Robinſon's acquaintance was courted by the moſt diſtinguiſhed members of the Univerſity, Dr. Cooke, Dr. Hallifax, Dr. Ogden, and Dr. Goddard; and, I believe, I am not inaccurate when I ſay, that various overtures were made to him both indirectly and directly. I was not at that time acquainted with Mr. R. but it was generally underſtood that offers of preferment had been made him: and I particularly remember Mr. Robinſon's mentioning the ſubſtance of a diſcourſe that paſſed between Dr. Ogden and himſelf, in which Dr. Ogden ſeems to have ſounded Mr. Robinſon's inclinations: Dr. O. "Why, you are with a people, Mr. Robinſon, who can hardly afford you a gooſe!" Mr. R. "I am with a people whom I eſteem." Dr. O. "Do the Diſſenters know the worth of the Man?" Mr. R. "The Man knows the worth of the Diſſenters."

In a period ſtill later, Mr. Robinſon became known as a political writer; and, in conſequence of a very ingenious little work, was introduced to the notice of the miniſter, and, if he had choſen it, might have obtained preferment in the church.

To cut the matter ſhort: in a letter, with an extract of which I have been juſt favoured by one of the family, are theſe words:

"*Cheſterton, Dec.* 20, 1788.

"I hope my children will acquit me of the blame of being in ſlender circumſtances, when they recollect, that I could have amaſſed money for them, had I accepted offers that have been made me both by a former miniſter of ſtate and a former archbiſhop of Canterbury, but which, for conſcience ſake, I thought it my duty to refuſe. Let the goodneſs of my motive be my apology. You would have deſpiſed a fortune acquired by perjury."

I hope theſe hints will convince your correſpondent, that, with reſpect to the preferment ſaid to have been made Mr. Robinſon, nothing has been advanced without

without sufficient authority. Dr. Rees, in his sermon on Mr. Robinson's death, only gave general intimations, and was not, I believe, acquainted with Mr. R. till towards the close of his life. These circumstances will sufficiently account for his silence relative to the subject, on which your correspondent solicited information. If the insinuations of J. R. L. had been well-grounded, they would have implicated me* as well as Dr. Rees. I have therefore communicated these lines, which are at the service of your correspondent.

P. S. In a former letter I said, that no papers of the late Mr. Robinson had been communicated by me either to publications or individuals: I beg leave to correct myself thus far, as to subjoin, "except one or two sermons to Mr. Lunn, bookseller, of Cambridge, with the knowledge of the family. One, returned by Mr. L. was left with a gentleman of the University, a particular friend of Mr. Robinson's and his family." With this insertion every thing is correct.

Yours, &c. GEORGE DYER.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

PERMIT me, in the most respectful manner, to thank Mr. Joshua Toulmin for his acceptable communication, p. 720.

May I farther trespass upon his politeness, and entreat him to enhance the obligation, by extending his valuable remarks to the other authors enquired after, pp. 571, 572, viz. Joustle, Farinacius, Bergmann, Gehtlin, Bonnet, and Winslow?

Apropos. Is Mortimer's *Dictionary* a book in much repute? And, if so, where is it purchaseable?

To my singular letter, p. 637, you have subjoined the following note:

"It is above our capacity to comprehend the drift of Mr. B's suggestions."

Alas! Sir, from the unexpected neglect wherewith all your correspondents have treated that humble lucubration, it is apparent you do not exclusively indulge the sentiment.

It seemed so much easier for an obscure individual to detect an evil, than to administer its cure, that I felt inclined affectionately to divulge my solicitude with regard to a complicated series of academical distress, peculiar to the very best votaries of literature in an University where I perfected my education. I thought, perhaps erroneously, that a plain unvarnished tale of *real* and *recent* woe would more forcibly arrest attention and command sensibility than the most elaborate declamations. Nay, I even ventured to hope that some dutebous son of Granta would investigate the truth of my lamentable and minutely-circumstantial representation; would corroborate my assertion by similar testimony, or gloriously stand forth the avenger of insidious defamation.

No such co-adjutor, no such antagonist, has condescended to enter the lists, in defence of injured philanthropy. From present failure I may learn to appreciate my own insignificance, and to blush for the folly that presumed to intermeddle with the calamities of my unrepining superiors.

Yours, &c. JOSHUA BARNES.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

THE pious and benevolent grant of queen Anne's bounty being an object of considerable importance to the welfare of the inferior clergy, I take the liberty of stating a circumstance which, I trust, will meet with that attention which it appears to demand. In April, 1736, pursuant to an order of the House of Lords, a very full and clear account was given of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation: since which time (now sixty years), although great progress has been made in the augmentation of small livings, many legacies, bequests, and other grants having been made, no farther account has been called for.

A similar order appears not only to be necessary for the information of the legislature and the publick; but also a peculiar justice to the crown, whence this benevolence arose. Though much unmerited censure has been thrown upon the governors, it must be confessed, their conduct is not wholly defensible. It is their peculiar duty to forward the gracious intentions of the charity, to make the public acquainted with the state of their finances, and by a regular and expeditious transaction of business to encourage the donations of the benevolent, and to facilitate the purchase of lands, &c. On the contrary, it is well known that their supercilious conduct, perpetual delays, and unreasonable scruples,

* In Memoirs of Robinson's Life and Writings, pp. 108, 109.

as to titles, have disgusted the laity, and been highly prejudicial to the interests of the church. There is little doubt, that, had the exertions of the governors been equal to the importance of their trust, there would have been at this day few livings inadequate to the support of their incumbents. In confidence that this business will call the early attention of the legislature, I forbear any farther remarks.

A COUNTRY CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 18.

THE late act for the augmentation of curacies is undoubtedly founded on principles of equity and humanity; for every incumbent, who enjoys a valuable benefice, ought in justice to allow his curate a liberal compensation. But let us not forget this excellent maxim:

Est modus in rebus, sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

If the value of the living is not above 80, 90, or 100 pounds a year, it cannot with any degree of reason be expected, that two thirds of this income should be appropriated to the curate.

A young man has various opportunities and advantages, from which a person in the latter part of life is precluded. In a populous parish a curate, who is well-beloved, will have continual invitations and pecuniary compliments. In a small parish, there cannot be much attendance required; and he may very easily and very properly supply two churches. If he is a scholar, he may increase his income by tutelage or by literary pursuits. If he is no scholar, he should at least learn the virtues of temperance and frugality, and, as an ancient writer expresses it, "bear the yoke in his youth." Whatever his abilities may be, he cannot reasonably expect to obtain an income, at his first entrance into orders, much larger than his principal, who has devoted the best part of his life to the service of the church. After all, the young gentleman is at liberty, either to accept or refuse the appointment.

But what course is a rector or a vicar to pursue, when age and infirmities oblige him to employ a curate? The season for the exertion of his abilities is expired; his hopes of farther preferment are vanished; he has no alternative; he must be content with his miserable pittance. In this case a stroke of the palsy would not be more afflicting, than an episcopal requisition, an injunction to pay his curate sixty or seventy pounds a year. With the remnant he could have no better prospect than that of an hospital, a garret, or a gaol.

The statute of the 12th of Queen Anne, for the better maintenance of curates in the church of England, authorized a stipend from 20 to 50 pounds a year. The promoters of this act wisely and prudently considered, that above half the livings in the kingdom would not admit of a greater allowance, without reducing incumbents to a state of beggary. The case is nearly the same at present. If livings are improved in their value, taxes and all the necessary expences of life are increased in a greater proportion; and a much heavier load of distress falls on a family than on a single man.

A great deal of malignant invective has been thrown out against pluralities, and the non-residence of the clergy. Two or three hundred years since, there might be very good reason for these invectives in various instances, where they would be extremely cruel in the present age. An income of 40 or 50 pounds a year was, at that time, a competency for the incumbent and his family. But in these days no family, above that of a parish clerk, can subsist on such an income. The poverty of half the livings in the nation has therefore compelled the clergy to unite, if possible, two humble pieces of preferment, or to reside where they can make other advantages, for the support of their families with propriety and decorum. Let it here be observed, that I am neither making an apology for the non-residence of the opulent clergy, nor arguing against the late act, when properly applied; I am only pleading the cause of poor rectors and vicars, who may be exceedingly distressed by an episcopal mandate.

EUSEBIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

PERMIT me to send you a few lines in correction of the observations made respecting Mr. Pye's publication of provincial Tokens. Since the writing of my letter, August

21, Mr. Pye has obligingly favoured me with a sight of the Tokens, from which he took this engraving; and I find that plate VI. No. 2, as represented by him, is the correct and original Token. The edge was as he has described it; but was very soon altered to that of Birmingham, Wolver Hampton, or Litchfield. Plate XIV. No. 2, is right also; the exergue, 1794, was not on those originally struck; but, as I understand, since supplied. I likewise saw more impressions of the Macclesfield, with Mr. Roe's head, than that of 1790, from the respectable hands in which they were at Birmingham. I am inclined to think that my former information (of the date 1790, being the only genuine one) is erroneous. In note *, p. 753, the printer has made a mistake, for [1.] should be read [I.], (that is, a figure of 1 within the letter D.) I will not conclude my letter without expressing a hope that, from some others of your numerous Correspondents, the collectors of provincial coins may receive information which may be useful in arranging their collections. R. Y.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 11.

THE enquiry of A. Z. p. 652, is too interesting to be neglected. Dr. Tickell, of Queen's square, Bath, is in possession of a remedy which has cured many of "the Dropsy of the Chest."

May J. R. find "Remedies for almost all Disorders" in the tapping of Trees!

Yours, &c. Cornub.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 25.

NEITHER General Perryn, p. 924, nor any of the officers (many more than *three*) who cast lots with him, were suspected of being *spies*. They were prisoners under Lord Cornwallis's capitulation; and General Washington threatened to execute one of them in retaliation for an American officer put to death by our troops.

P. 719. *Mr.* is certainly omitted with propriety in writing to clergymen, except when the Christian name is not known. Nor is it true that *Mr.* is used in addressing Peers' Sons, &c. We write the "Hon. William Harbord," "the Rt. Hon. Charles James Fox;" because both *Mr.* and *Esq.* merge in the superior description of Honourable. To a Doctor of Divinity we say "the Rev. Dr. Smith;" to distinguish him from a Doctor of Law or Physic; but the more correct and formal mode is thus: "the Rev. John Smith, D. D." Tempcaneton.

Miscellaneous Corrections.

P. 632, l. 27, r. "to send him *perpetually*."

P. 706, col. 2, l. 27, for 628 r. 704.

P. 707, col. 2, l. 27, for XLI. r. LI.

P. 715, col. 1, l. 17, 18, for "erroneously" r. "enormously."

P. 715, col. 1, l. 34, r. "for *the* convenience."

P. 715, col. 2, l. 14, r. "p. 9."

l. 26, r. "p. 117."

P. 716, col. 1, l. 2, for "P. 543" r. "P. 464."

l. 10, r. "p. 488."

P. 720, col. 2, l. 34, r. "931."

P. 723, in the article on the Curates bill, l. 4, for *might* r. *may*.

P. 724, for 1080, r. 100.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 11.

MR. *Joddrell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill, which would tend to prevent burglaries and high-way robberies. He was concerned that he was enabled, from the best authority, to state, that an alarming increase of these crimes had taken place, and it was the duty of the Legislature to put a stop to it by salutary provisions. The chief object of the Bill which he wished to lay before the House was to give up the bodies of felons, executed for burglary and high-way robbery, to anatomical dissection, as was the case with those executed for murder. The Bill would be modeled on cap. 37, 25 George II. and the penalty of rescuing the body from the sentence of the law would be transportation for seven years. He had an opportunity of mentioning the subject both to Lord Chief Justice Kenyon and the Lord Chief Baron Skinner,

Skinner, and it had, in a considerable degree, received their approbation. In a collateral view it would also be very beneficial, as it would greatly prevent the necessity of stealing dead bodies for anatomical experiments. He then moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for anatomizing the bodies of executed felons."

Mr. *Buxton* seconded the motion, on the principle that it would be useful to the improvement of anatomy.

Mr. Serjeant *Adair* was decidedly against the motion. The greatest objection to our jurisprudence was, that it annexed the same punishment to different degrees of guilt, and the force of that objection would be increased if the motion were agreed to. Was the Hon. Gentleman acquainted with the definition of burglary? Did he know that a ragged boy, who, at four o'clock, on the 21st of December, put in a wire in a broken pane of glass, in the public street, and took out a pair of garters, two-pence in value, would be liable to the punishment stated in his motion? Such a Bill would be putting the poor man, who was compelled by necessity to take a few shillings from the first person he met with on the high-way, on an equal footing with the nocturnal murderer who lies in wait to stab his fellow-creature. He was determined to give the Bill his most determined opposition; but he could not believe the House would consent to its introduction.

The *Attorney General*, Mr. *Fox*, Mr. *Fanshawe*, Mr. *Hawkins Browne*, and Mr. *Courtenay*, spoke against the motion.

The question being put, the motion was negatived, without a division.

The order of the day being read, for the House to go into a Committee to consider of a proposition for the repeal of the game-laws;

Mr. *Curwen* moved, that the Speaker do now leave the chair.

Mr. *Wallace* opposed it, on the ground that the measure of repealing the game-laws was a dangerous innovation in the present circumstances of the country, and tended too much to level the distinctions of property.

The House divided; and there appeared, for the Speaker's leaving the chair 96, against it, 27.

The House then resolved into the Committee, Mr. *Braddyl* in the chair; and, after some conversation, it was resolved, "That the chairman be directed to move the House for leave for a bill for the repeal of certain laws now in force for the preservation of the game."

The House resumed, received and agreed to the report, and the bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

April 4.

General *Smith* moved, that an humble Address be presented to the King, intreating his Majesty to order the proceedings, in the trial of John Fenton Cawthorne, esq. late colonel of the Westminster militia, to be laid before that House. The motion was agreed to, and the Address ordered to be presented by such members as are privy-counsellors.

April 5.

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* moved the third reading of the Legacy bill; which was read a third time, *nem. con.*

On the question being put, that this bill do now pass, Mr. Alderman *Newnham* rose to oppose the passing of it, or, if it did pass, that some amendments might be added to it. He could hardly add any thing to what he said on a former stage of the bill; but, if it did pass in its present state, certain property might be taxed five times in one year; this might be the case with officers in the army, who, having no children, might fall either by the sword of the enemy or by the intemperature of foreign climates: if, therefore, the bill should pass as it now stood, this might be a country fit to live in, but not to die in.

Mr. *Fox* agreed with Alderman Newnham in objecting to the whole principle of the bill, as extremely dangerous to the interests of society. He had heard it stated, that this tax on personal property would not be just, unless a tax was levied upon landed property also. This consideration induced him to move, "That, a motion being made for passing the legacy bill, and a debate arising thereupon, the debate be adjourned to that day fortnight."

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* objected to any further delay, and answered the objections which had been advanced against the bill.

The House divided on Mr. Fox's motion; Ayes 16, Noes 94. The bill was then passed.

A pe-

A petition was preſented from the city of Worceſter, praying for a tax on dogs. Referred to the Committee on the Leiceſter petition.

Mr. *Dent* moved the order of the day, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe on the ſaid petition; which being accordingly done, Mr. *Hobart* in the chair,

Mr. *Dent* ſaid, that, conformably with the notice he had given, he would now enter on this ſubject, and begged the attention of the Houſe while he laid before them certain facts which came to his knowledge; and, ſhould he be tedious, he begged they would excuſe his prolixity. When firſt he propoſed this tax, it was his intention that it ſhould be for the ſole relief and benefit of the poor, with a view to render poor-rates leſs, and proviſions more plentiful and cheap, as well as to prevent the various inconveniences that aroſe from hydrophobia, ſheep-killing, &c. Since the year 1755 many petitions had been preſented, complaining of the conſumption of good and wholeſome food by thoſe animals, which was fit for the poor; and of late the number of dogs increaſed ſo as to become alarming. The firſt groundwork on which he would go would be to find out the number of dogs as nearly as poſſible in proportion to the population of the country. Allowing then that this population amounted to 10,000,000, and, on an average, allowing five perſons to a family, and one dog to each family, it would be found that the number would amount to 2,000,000 of dogs in all. If this act paſſed; this number would be reduced to 1,000,000; and, if on each dog a tax of 2s. 6d. was laid, it would amount to 125,000l. ſterling. This tax he propoſed to lay on all dogs, with the exception of dogs that led blind men only.

Having ſtated the various injuries and loſſes ſuſtained by thoſe animals, he concluded by moving, "that it is the opinion of this Committee that a tax of 2s. 6d. be laid on all dogs."

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* agreed that a tax was in ſome meaſure neceſſary on perſons keeping dogs; though there might be an objection to keeping a number of dogs, yet a dog would be found in ſome meaſure to be a comfort and amuſement in a poor man's family. He differed with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dent) in the mode of laying on this tax; he was of opinion, that, on every aſſeſſed houſe that kept a dog, there ſhould be laid a tax of 3s. and on houſes not aſſeſſed 1s. the 1s. to go to pariſh rates for the relief of the poor; and alſo 1s. of the 3s on aſſeſſed houſes to the ſame purpoſe; but, how far the remaining part would be applied to any purpoſe, would be a ſubject of future conſideration, when the bill was brought in.

Mr. *Lechmere* was for a tax on dogs of all kinds, but particularly on ladies lap-dogs, which, he ſaid, were often carried out by a tall footman in livery to be aired in one of the parks, and conſumed each as much food as would ſupport two children.

The original queſtion being put by the chairman, it was negatived without a diviſion, and the amendment carried *nem. con.*

April 8.

The report of the Committee, for taking into conſideration the propriety for impoſing a tax on dogs, being brought up,

Mr. *Dent* expreſſed his deſire for the re-committal of the reſolution which fixed the tax at 3s. on each dog, and that 2s. 6d. ſhould be on y impoſed; which ſum, for the firſt year, ſhould go to the poor-rates, and the next to Government. After ſome farther obſervations, the reſolutions as propoſed by Mr. Pitt were agreed to by the Houſe; and a bill, founded thereon, was ordered to be brought in.

(To be continued.)

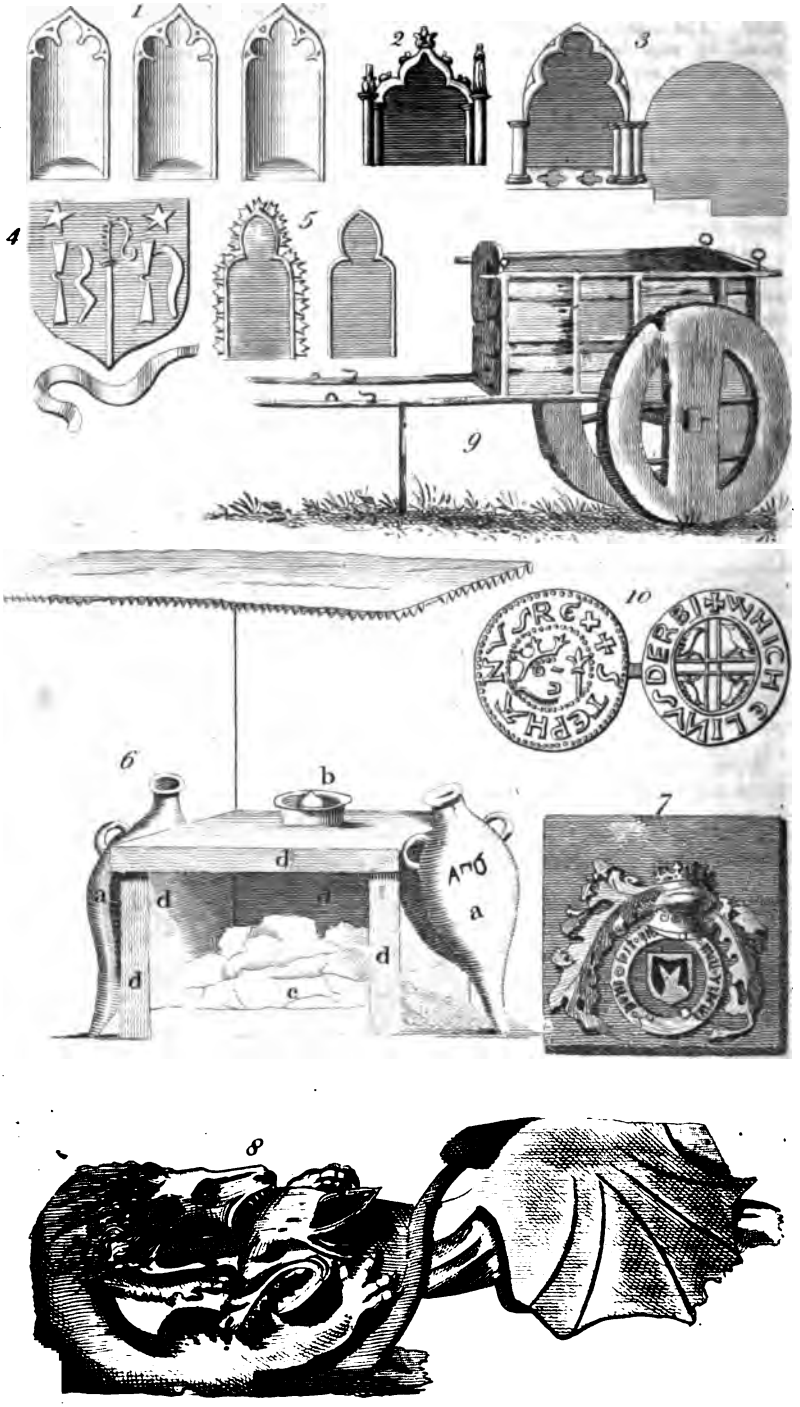
Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 3.

THE following brief account of two or three churches in Bucks may not be diſagreeable to your Antiquarian readers.

ASTON CLINTON, a ſmall village in Buckinghamſhire, 7 miles from Great Berkhamſtead, and 4 from Aylesbury, in the moſt pleaſant vale of Aylesbury.

The church conſiſts of a nave and chancel of one pace. The nave reſts on four arches, and two of the pillars oppoſite to each other are round; and over the interſtices are very ſmall cleſtory windows. The nave has a South aile and porch, on the Weſt ſide of which laſt is a door with a flat point. The arch of this porch reſts on two monks' heads, and is adorned with lambs and other beaſts, and roſes. The

nave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nave has alſo a North aile, whoſe windows have been modernized, but not the door. The tower is embattled, and ſecured by very heavy ſpreading buttreſſes at the angles.

In the South wall of the chancel are three ſtalls, or ſtone ſeats, or ſemicircular receſſes, on the ſame level above and below; two of them under a window; and the other, adorned with a bouquet, point, and finials, cloſe to the South door. *See plate II. fig.* 1.

In the North wall, oppoſite to theſe, is a ſmall niche (*fig.* 2) with a flowered arch, bouquet point, and on the top of the pillars two figures, that on the Weſt broken, on the Eaſt a female. On each ſide of the pillars is a very narrow ſlit. Whether this be the remains of a *holy ſepulchre* muſt be left to the determination of better judges.

In the chancel are memorials of

Thomas Walker*, S. T. B. rector, fellow of Sidney college, Cambridge, who died, Nov. 14, 1716, aged 59.

William Gerrard, of Chriſt church, Oxford, died 19 June, 1706, aged 63†.

Peter Waldo‡, S. T. P. ſon of Daniel Waldo, of Harrow, eſq. rector 30 years, married Emma, daughter of Theophilus Leigh, of Addleſthorp, Glouceſterſhire, died June 25, 1745, aged 74.

The font is marble, inſcribed,

H. Grange dedit 1682.

In the church of AYLESBURY is a mural monument to Dorothy, daughter of Lord Paget, and her huſband, Sir Henry Lee. Qu. if daughter of William Lord Paget, who is ſaid by Dugdale, II. 391, and Collins, VII. 11, to have been married to Sir *Thomas Willoughby*, and her elder ſiſter, *Anne*, to Sir Henry Lee.

HARDWICK, four miles from Aylesbury, has a church of one pace, with a South porch of ſtone, flat leaded roof, and a South aile, in which is a piſcina ſtopped up. The nave reſts on five pointed arches on cluſtered columns, and cleresſtories above. The whole is neatly paved; and over the North door of the chancel, under the roof, the date 1613.

In the chancel a mural monument for

"Sir ROBERT LEE, ſon and heir of Benedict Lee, of Hurcot, Bucks, ſecond brother to Sir Robert, of Burſton. He was born 1545, died at Stratford Langthorn, in Eſſex, was buried at Hardwick, 1616, and married Lucie, daughter of Thomas Pyggot, of Beauchamp, Bucks."

"THOMAS WOOD*, LL.D. rector, commiſſary and official of this archdeaconry†, formerly barriſter of Gray's-inn, died 1722, aged 61; married Joan, daughter of Hugh Barker, eſq. of Great Horwood. She died 1733, aged 55.

"JAMES FUSSEL‡, A.M. 22 years rector, died 1760, aged 60."

"M. S.

GEORGII BRIDLE, A.M.
Novi coll. Ox. ſocii,
propter literarum optimam peritiam
et caſtam morum integritatem
Wiccami cognatione et munificentia
vere digni;
cujus ſub ædibus prope a cunis
enutritus, auctus, conſummatus erat,
et poſt paucorum annorum diſciplinam
Wintonii inchoatam Oxonii perfectam
ob promptam eruditionem
et præcipuam indolis ſuavitatem
juventuti informandæ
juvenis deſignatus erat:
hinc muneri utcunque importuno
in gymnaſio Bedfordienſi
per 34 annorum ſpatium
uſque ad extremam vitæ horam
ſtrenue et feliciter invigilavit,
puerorum ſicut omnium queiſcunque
eximiæ animæ dotes cordiſque manſuetudo
[enotuere
deliciæ et dolor.
Fratri dilectiſſimo, virtutibuſque
quas novi, quas amavi, quas eheu perdidi
hoc de fideiii noſtri monumentum
cum lacrymis pono J. B.
Deceſſit 11 die menſis Auguſti,
a° ſalutis n'træ 1773,
ætatis ſuæ 58.

Juxa reliquias fratris ſuas condi voluit Johannes Bridle, S. T. P. hujuſce eccleſiæ per 52 annos rector pius, vigilans, eruditus; ampliſſime bona ad varias benignitates erogavit vivens. legavit moriens: quot et quantæ fuerint enumerari veniat loquentur poſteri.

Obiit 7 die Jan. ætatis ſuæ 86,
A. D. 1792.
C. T. Patten fecit, Briſtol."

Arms. Az. on a bend cotiſed A. three ſtars A.

Creſt. A hand Sa. holding a ſcythe O.

* Among the Cambridge graduates, I find Thomas Walker, of Sidney, A. B. 1677, A. M. 1681, S. T. B. 1688.

† William Gerard, of Chriſt-church, A. M. 1688. Ox. Grad.

‡ Peter Waldo, of Wadham college, A. M. 1675; of All Souls B. and D. 1720. Ib.

* He was of New college, Oxford, B. C. L. 1687, D. C. L. 1703.

† Buckingham.

‡ He was of New college, Oxford, A. M. 1726.

"JOHN

"JOHN DUMMER*, rector 15 years, died 1694, aged 73."

"RICHARD HARRIS†, A. M. 49 years rector, died 1713, aged 76."

"RICHARD HARRIS‡, of Leighton Buzzard, son of Richard Harris, of Northampton, clerk, died 1704, aged 29."

One of the two churchwardens, whose names are inscribed on the gallery, is *John Bonnycastle*, 1767. Qu. Is he related to the intelligent writer of that name who has favoured the publick with several treatises on arithmetic, &c.?

WHITCHURCH §, five miles from Aylesbury, five from Winslow. The church is neat, consisting of a nave and chancel, with two ailes to the former, a South porch, and an embattled tower at the West end, on each side of the window of which is a handsome niche for a statue, one on the middle bar, and one above. The four arches of the nave are pointed, on octagon pillars. Three broad steps lead to the altar; and in the South wall, within the rails, is a double piscina, and under a large plain arch two steps, probably serving as stalls or seats. *See fig.* 3.

On the East face of the partition of the chancel or bottom of the old screen, at the back of a seat is this inscription cut in low relief, and polished by being sat against;

Orate pro bono statu magistri Roberti Powl or Powt,

the last letter or letters being hid by the elbow, and the three first words chipped out, but not so completely as not to be yet read. Imperfect traces of other words remain about the same.

At the East ends of the seats are fleurs-de-lis, and on them shields with a pastoral staff over the initials R. H. and over these letters two stars, a plain scroll below the shield, and at the back a shield with a single star (*fig.* 4). These may be the initials and arms of *Richard Hobbs*, last abbot of Woburn, to which abbey this church and vicarage, now in the Crown, belonged. He was a great benefactor to the town of Woburn, where he built the church; and his initials are to be seen on the cupola on the top of its tower. He was attainted of high treason for denying the king's supremacy, and hanged at Woburn a little before the Dissolution*.

In a pillar of the South arch of the nave is a small niche; and in an angle of the opposite arch the ascent to the rood-loft. In the South wall of the East end of the South aile, a pointed niche and a square recess communicating with each other.

WINSLOW is a small neat market-town nine miles from Aylesbury. The approach to it is by an avenue of elm-trees; and at the entrance of the town stands a handsome spacious modern house belonging to Mr. Selby, of Whaddon chase, with a good view in front of it.

The church is of one pace, with a North and South aile, embattled tower, and South porch with a rich niche over its point. The nave rests on three pointed arches on octagon pillars. In the East window, A. frette Az. on a dexter canton G. a muzzled bear's head, which is the crest. Under it A. D. 1700. Atchievements for the *Selby* family. The lady of William Lowndes S. daughter of Mr. Gosetree, of Missenden, died March 22, 1786: A. a chevron between three squirrels Gules. Another for the late Mr. Selby, impaling, G. 6 escallops O. In the middle aile, a slab for Robert Lowndes, 1683.

PADBURY, five miles from Winslow, two from Buckingham. The principal things remarkable in the church here are three coats of arms in plaster on the South front, three fleurs-de-lis quartering a satire. In the South porch, a mural tablet to

"JAMES AYRE, 21 years vicar of this church, and rector of Plumpton, co. Northampton, died Aug. 9, 1785, aged 50, and was interred in this porch by his own desire."

His brother succeeded him in this vicarage, which is in the gift of the Crown. The West tower has an innumerable number of bands or fascias, and slopes upwards above the last to the battlements.

In the South wall, within the rails, a piscina, a square locker, and between them, higher up, a longer locker.

* He was of New college, where he took the degree of A. M. 1734, B. D. 1753, D. D. 1758. See vol. LXII. 580.

† He was A. M. of New college, 1660.

‡ I find no person of these names at New college before 1737, when Richard Harris took the degree of A. M. there.

§ In "The Topographer," vol. III. p. 297, are a few notes taken in this church, which do not interfere with the present, except in supposing, that, "under the two arches, in the South wall of the chancel (*fig.* 3), were deposited Hugh and Walter de Bolber, two brothers, successively lords of this manor after the reign of Richard I.

* Willis's Mitr. Ab. II. 4.

In

In the East wall of the North aile, a piscina.

In the North wall of the same aile, a pointed arch, as of a tomb.

In the South wall of the South aile, the piscina with nail-head, quatrefoils, and the locker, *fig.* 5.

TURWESTON, a small village in Buckinghamshire, about one mile East from Brackley. The church consists of a nave and chancel of one pace. The nave rests on one pointed and three round arches. By the pulpit are three small brass figures of a man in a gown, and two wives; that on his right-hand in flowing hair, that on the left in the vail head-dress, and underneath this inscription:

Orate p' a'l'abus Thome Geyne Johannis & Margaret uxor. eiu' quorum a'l'abus p'picietur Deus. Amen.

In the North wall of the chancel a flowered arch; and before it, on the floor, a very fine brass priest, but the ledge round him gone.

Against the South wall of the chancel, over a piscina, a mural tablet to Simon Heynes, esq. who died April 10, 1628.

Fig. 6. is the tomb of Ovid, already described in p. 563.

a a. The two vases of baked clay.

b. The unglazed earthen lamp.

c. The ashes of the deceased.

d d. The stones forming the tomb.

Yours, &c. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 16.

ON the South part of the church of Stoke Pogeis, in Bukinghamshire, I found a carved stone of 1 foot 10 inches square (*fig.* 7.) the arms of the family of Hastings, and pertaining to the lords of Huntingdon. The bearing, is Pearl, a *Maunch* Diamond. This escocheon is encompassed with the motto of the Garter; very probably bestowed upon Edward, Lord Hastings, who was highly advanced by Queen Mary.

Upon looking over Camden's Britania, I find, "Stoke Pogeis, called so from the *Pogeis*, formerly lords of it, from whom, it devolved by right of inheritance to the Hastings (having first descended by marriage to the *Molins*, from them to the Hungerfords, and, by Thomas Lord Hungerford's daughter and sole heir being married to Edward Lord Hastings and Hungerford, to the Hastings. In this parish-church George and Anne, the first earl and countess of Huntingdon lie interred; which, probably might induce Edward Lord Hastings, of Loughborough, their third son, greatly favoured and advanced by Queen Mary, to found an hospital here, whither he himself, upon the death of the queen, retired to a house adjoining, and there died. He is buried in a chapel built by him for the use of the hospital.)

"Also Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, his nephew by the brother, built here a splendid house." J. A. REPTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

I HAVE sent you a drawing (*fig.* 8.) of an antient piece of carving in wood, which has been preserved for many years in the parsonage-house of West Clandon, near Guildford, in Surrey. It is about 4 feet in height.

The account of it I give you verbatim from an old inhabitant of the place. "A serpent once infested a back lane in the parish of West Clandon for a long time. The inhabitants were much disturbed, and afraid to pass that way. A soldier, who had been condemned for desertion, promised, if his life was spared, he would destroy this serpent. Accordingly he took his dog with him. *A fierce battle ensued*; the dog *fastened* him, and the soldier killed it with his bayonet in a field belonging to the glebe, called Dead-acre*."

A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 9.

TRAVELLING a short time since in the North, I was struck with the peculiarity of the carts used in Westmorland, and some parts of Lancashire, and was induced to make the inclosed sketch, (*fig.* 9). It is surprizing with what facility a horse will ascend and descend the steepest mountains with one of these carts loaded, owing, I believe, to the shafts being elevated and consequently less weight thrown on the horse's back.

The coin, *fig.* 10, I am informed by collectors, is extremely rare. It was found, with more than 300 other silver coins, in 1789, in digging to repair a mill-pool-head in Ashby Woulds, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire. They were chiefly of the reign of Stephen, or the early Henrys; and they almost all preserved for Lord Moira, the lord of the manor, who now possesses them. OBSERVATOR.

* This is a *lion* fighting a *dragon*. EDIT.

203. *Remarks concerning Stones said to have fallen from the Clouds, both in these Days and in ancient Times. By* Edward King, *Esq. F.R.S. and F.A.S.*

THE foundation of these remarks is the surprising shower of stones said, on the testimony of several persons, to have fallen in Tuscany, June 16, 1794, and investigated by Abbate Soldani, Professor of Mathematics in the university of Sienna, from whose extraordinary and full detail of it, as here abridged, it appears that a tremendous cloud was seen coming from the North, about seven in the evening, sending forth sparks like rockets; throwing out smoke like a furnace; rendering violent explosions and blasts, more like those of cannon and of numerous musquets, than like thunder; and casting down to the ground hot stones; whilst the lightning that issued from the cloud was remarkably red, and moved with less velocity than usual. The cloud appeared of different shapes to persons in different situations, and remained suspended a long time; but every where was plainly seen to be burning and smoking like a furnace; and its original height, from a variety of circumstances put together, seems to have been much above the common regions of the clouds. The testimony concerning the falling of the stones from it appears to be almost unquestionable; and is evidently from different persons, who had no communication with each other. The fall of four stones is precisely ascertained; one of which was of an irregular figure, with a point like that of a diamond, weighing five pounds and a half, and had a vitriolic smell. Another, weighing three pounds and a half, was black on the outside, as if from smoke, and internally seemed composed of matter of the colour of ashes, in which were perceived small spots of metals of gold and silver. And, besides these fragments, Soldani was shewn about 15 others; the surfaces of which were glazed black, like a sort of varnish, resisted acids, and were too hard to be scratched with the point of a penknife. Such are the simple facts submitted to the credulity of philosophers. The fall of the stones was attested in a *regular juridical manner*; and the space on which they fell was from three to four miles. The falling of them was the *very day after* the great eruption of Vesuvius; and the distance of the place from Vesuvius could not be less than 200 miles, and seems to have been more. Vesuvius is situated to the *South* of the spot; and the cloud came from the *North*, 13, or at most 18, hours after the eruption. Soldani concludes, that *the stones were generated in the air by a combination of mineral substances, which had risen, somewhere or other, as* EXHALATIONS *from the earth*; but, as he seems to think, *not from Vesuvius*." Mr. King, whose continued observation has led him to conceive that stones and strata of rocks have been formed either by fire or water, by a hasty or a gradual process, concludes "that an immense cloud of ashes, mixed with pyritical dust, and with mineral particles of iron, having been projected by Vesuvius to a most prodigious height, became afterwards condensed in its descent, took fire, both of itself as well as by means of the electrical fire which it contained, produced many explosions, melted the pyritical, and metallic, and argillaceous, particles, of which the ashes were composed, and, by this means, had a sudden crystallization and consolidation of those particles taken place, which formed the stones of various sizes that fell to the ground; *but did not harden the clayey ashes so rapidly as the metallic particles crystallized*, and, therefore, gave an opportunity for *impressions to be made* on the surfaces of some of the stones, as they fell, by means of the impinging of the others." Sir William Hamilton, on receiving the account of this shower of stones from the earl of Bristol, concluded they came from Vesuvius. The only difference between him and Mr. King seems to be that, according to the hypothesis of the former, the *stones themselves* were *impelled* from Vesuvius; according to that of the latter, they were *formed in the air* in their passage from Vesuvius. Some critics, more waggish than wise, might here object, that Mr. King, having long been a *castle-builder* on earth, has transferred his operations to the air, and is dealing out his artillery from such fortifications:

> Black swarthy Dæmons sit upon a cloud,
> Where, with hot thunderbolts, they drum aloud!

We shall content ourselves with transcribing his own apology for this publication:

"A proneness to credulity is ever blameable; and it is very possible that sometimes,

times, in a very wonderful narration, a jeſt may be intended to be palmed upon the world, inſtead of any elucidation of truth. But facts poſitively affirmed ſhould be hearkened to with patience; and, at leaſt, ſo far recorded as to give an opportunity of verifying whether ſimilar events do afterwards happen, and of comparing ſuch events one with another" (p. 20).

Mr King gives inſtances from hiſtory, ſacred and prophane, of ſuch ſtones falling from the air. One in our own country, laſt year, ſurpaſſes all:

"Several perſons at Wold Cottage, in Yorkſhire, Dec. 13, 1795, heard various noiſes in the air, like piſtols, or diſtant guns at ſea, felt two diſtinct concuſſions of the earth, and heard a hiſſing noiſe paſſing through the air; and a labouring man plainly ſaw (as we are told) that ſomething was ſo paſſing, and beheld a ſtone, as it ſeemed at laſt, (about 10 yards, or 30 feet, diſtant from the ground), deſcending, and ſtriking into the ground, which flew up all about him, and, in falling, ſparks of fire ſeemed to fly from it. Afterwards he went to the place, in common with others who had witneſſed part of the phænomenon, and dug the ſtone up from the place where it was buried about 21 inches deep. It ſmelled, as is ſaid, very ſtrongly of ſulphur when it was dug up, and was even warm, and ſmoked. It was ſaid to be 30 inches in length, and 28½ in breadth, and it weighed 56lb. Such is the account *. I affirm nothing; neither do I pretend either abſolutely to believe or to diſbelieve. I have not an opportunity to examine the whole of the evidence. But it may be examined; ſo I leave it to be" (p. 21).

After this account, which ſtaggers both faith and credulity, what right have we to impeach the veracity of the reporters of the ſtone which fell into the Ægoſpotamos? Various inſtances are alleged of ſuch falling ſtones, or, as they may be denominated, *extinguiſhed meteors*, of different dimenſions and weight, in different parts of Europe, in the laſt and preſent century, concluding with one in Scotland, 1758, the account of which † Sir John Pringle cloſes with fairly remarking, that, "if ſuch meteors had really ever fallen to the earth, there muſt have been, long ago, ſo ſtrong evidence of the fact as to leave no room to doubt." On which Mr. K. obſerves:

"Perhaps, in the preceding accounts, we have ſuch evidence *now* fairly collected together, at leaſt in a certain degree. I take all the facts juſt as I found them affirmed. I have prepared a faithful and honeſt record. For the ſake of poſſible philoſophical uſe, let the philoſophical and curious juſt preſerve theſe facts in remembrance. For the ſake of philoſophical advantages, let the diſcerning weigh and judge. For (if ſuch things be) what has ſo often come to paſs according to what is commonly called the *uſual courſe of nature*, may, moſt undoubtedly, henceforth, without any heſitating doubts, be believed to have been brought to paſs on an extraordinary occaſion, in a ſtill more tremendous manner, by the immediate *fiat of the Almighty*. Let no man ſcoff, leſt he drives away the means of real information. And let all men *watch* for the mere uſe of ſcience" (p. 31).

Much as we are diſpoſed to give Mr. K. full credit for piety and religious zeal, we cannot agree with him in the propriety or probability of multiplying lying miracles * on ordinary occaſions; for we ſee not one extraordinary occaſion among all that are here recited; nor is the evidence of a few peaſants or women to be admitted on thoſe occaſions. Whoever attends to the erroneous accounts of the Aurora Borealis, from the earlieſt periods to the beginning of the preſent century, related by ſpectators, and attested by hiſtorians, will not wonder at the miſrepreſentations of theſe ſtones.

Prefixed to this publication, are three views of a maſs, which, on firſt opening, we conceived to be one of the recent heaven-deſcended ſtones, but which proved to be a *glaſs* model of one of the many large HAIL-*ſtones* which fell in Cornwall, Oct. 20, 1791; it weighed above half an ounce, or 295 grains; and was "formed in the atmoſphere by a ſudden extraordinary congelation, *almoſt inſtantaneouſly*, out of rain ſuddenly condenſed, mingled with the common hail;" the ſmall prior hail-ſtones appearing unbedded in the larger, while falling to the earth. As this hail-ſtone bears no proportion to thoſe which fell in France, 1788, and are

* In a printed paper, drawn up by a well-known writer (Captain Topham), on a half ſheet, at the head of which is a repreſentation of the ſtone, given to thoſe who have the curioſity to examine the ſtone itſelf, now exhibiting in London.

† Phil. Tranſ. LI. 218.

* How far one was neceſſary to the defeat of the Athenians by Lyſander, judge thoſe who have made the hiſtory of Greece their ſtudy.

ſaid,

ſaid, on good authority, to have weighed 3 and even 5lb. we confeſs ourſelves unable to ſee its connexion with the reſt of the ſubject; and we carry our view no farther than to the hail-ſtones as big as *pullet's eggs*, which Dr. Plot records to have fallen in Staffordſhire, 1659 *.

The oldeſt relation, in formal words, of a ſtone falling from the clouds, being that which fell into the Ægoſpotamos, in Thrace, and which Anaxagoras fancied to have fallen from the ſun, and which, Sir Thomas Browne † obſerves, "Antiquity could believe Anaxagoras was able to foretell half a year before;" it may not be amiſs juſt to beſtow a few words in attempting a brief review of it. In Diogenes Laertius's life of Anaxagoras (II. 12.) it is ſaid, that, on the falling of a large ſtone from heaven, Anaxagoras obſerved that heaven was an immenſe vault of ſtone, and, on the leaſt giving way, would fall down. Ως ολος ο ουρανος ει λιθων συγκειτο, τη σφιδρα δε περιδινη σε συνιστασθαι, ϗ ανεχθεντα καταπιπτησιν. This event forms an epoch in the Parian Chronicle, and happened in the ſecond year of the 78th Olympiad. It was underſtood that Anaxagoras, from his knowledge of the heavenly bodies, had predicted the fall of a ſtone from the Sun, and that there was a comet ſeen for ſeveral nights at the ſame time ‡. It is called by Laertius δ μυλος, or as large as a double mill-ſtone; and by Pliny as big as a waggon § (magnitudine *vehis*). Selden, on the Oxford Marbles, dates it the firſt year of the 71ſt Olympiad; and the time muſt vary with the name of the archon in different copies. Ariſtotle ‖ ſays, the ſtone was lifted up by the wind, and thrown down again; or as Plutarch, alluding perhaps to this opinion, thrown from the top of ſome mountain. The fulleſt account of this phænomenon is quoted by Plutarch * from Damachus, not, however, without an inſinuation unfavourable to that writer's credit; and Strabo tells us Damachus knew nothing of mathematics.

"This action (the defeat of the Athenian fleet by the Lacedemonians under Lyſander), conſidered in all its circumſtances, was ſo ſurpriſing, that it was thought a particular providence was concerned in it. Some ſay that Caſtor and Pollux placed themſelves on each ſide of Lyſander's ſhip [their ſtars ſhining on the rudder], and attended the affair with extraordinary influence. Others fancied a ſtone, which ſeemed to fall from heaven, to be an omen of this overthrow. It was of a vaſt bigneſs, and fell by the ſide of the river Egos. The inhabitants of the Cherſoneſe hold it in great veneration, and ſhew it among their curioſities to this day. It is farther ſaid, that Anaxagoras foretold that one of thoſe bodies which are fixed to the vault of heaven ſhould one day be looſened, by a violent ſhock or convulſion of the whole machine, and fall to the earth. For he taught that the ſtars were not now in the ſame places where they had been firſt formed; and that, being of a ſtony ſubſtance, heavy, and of a ſmooth ſuperficies, the light they ſeemed to give was not their own, but a reflection or refraction from the æther, or elementary fire †; that they were kept aloft ‡ by the rapid motion of the heavens, which at firſt thruſt them out when the violence of the primitive general whirl ſeparated the cold ponderous bodies from the other ſubſtances, and ſtill hindered them from falling back to the center. But ſome philoſophers maintain an opinion more likely and credible than that of Anaxagoras. They hold, that the ſtars which are ſeen to fall § are not emanations, or effluxes, of elementary fire, which go out the very moment they are kindled, or lighted, much leſs a blaze or inflammation of ſeveral particles of air, burſting out from under a too cloſe and narrow compreſſion ‖, and darting into the upper regions; but that they are really ſome of thoſe heavenly bodies, which, from a momentary relaxation of the rapidity of the vortex, or ſome extraordinary eccentrical motion ¶, are ſhook, as it were, out of their ſockets, and fall to the earth, not always upon

* Staffordſhire, b. I. c. 46. p. 28. See alſo, in Leigh's Natural Hiſtory of Lancaſhire, a plate repreſenting how birds and hares were knocked on the head, and branches of trees broken off, by large hail-ſtones.

† That learned and inquiſitive phyſician, who was countryman to our philoſopher, wiſhed for a picture deſcribing this mighty ſtone; but, at the ſame time, deſpairingly ranks it in his "*Bibliotheca Abſcondita.*"

‡ Pliny, Nat. Hiſt. II. 68. Diog. Laert. v. Anaxag. II. 10.

§ Stanley, in his Life of Anaxagoras, tranſlates *vehis*, a *beam*.

‖ Meteorol. lib. I.

* Life of Lyſander, tranſlated by Dryden.

† The ſky, αιθερος.

‡ Attracted, ελκεσθαι.

§ Διαλυσεις ασυμμ.

‖ Πληθει λυδιας.

¶ A relaxation of the tone or rapidity of the revolutionary motion.

places

places inhabited, but generally into the vast ocean, which is the reason we do not see them. However, this opinion of Anaxagoras is confirmed by the testimony of Damachus, who, in his treatise of religion *, tells us that, for 70 days together before the fall of that stone, there was seen in the heavens a large globe of fire †, not fixed and immoveable, but, like an inflamed cloud, agitated this way and that by motions contrary and irregular, but so rapid, that, with the violence thereof, several fiery fragments were forced from it, impelled some one way and some another, darting like lightning or so many falling stars. So soon as the globe ‡ had lighted on the place, and the inhabitants, recovered from their fright, had ventured towards it, they could find no inflammatory matter, or the least signs of fire, but a real stone, which, though of an extraordinary size, was nothing in comparison to the fiery globe which appeared at first, but seemed no more than a bit, as it were, crumbled from it §. But they must have a good opinion of the veracity of Damachus, who can swallow this account ‖. If it be true, it overthrows the assertions of those who tell us that this stone was a great rock, rent from the ridge of some mountain, and borne, for some time, through the air by the violence of the wind, and that it settled at the first place where the force and violence began to abate and leave it. But why may we not in short conclude, that that which appeared for so many days together was really a globe of fire; and that, when it became extinguished and diffipated, it produced a thorough change in the air, and raised such a violent storm, or whirlwind, as to force this stone from its native station, and carry it to the place where it afterwards settled? But these are subjects proper for enquiries of another nature ¶."

In this narrative we observe the disposition to religious credulity, the Θεοσεβομαχια, perhaps founded only on the religious veneration paid to a stone of extraordinary size by the barbarian inhabitants of the Thracian Chersonesus. "Such pretended miracles," says Dacier, "are received with an easy faith by people naturally credulous and superstitious. There were shewn at Troy two heavy lumps, to which, Homer saith, Jupiter had once upon a time fastened the feet of Juno." Who does not see that this is a mythological representation of natural causes? Anaxagoras did not foretel the fall of this mass, but gave an opinion on it when it happened, which was 40 years before his own death. So Plutarch and Laertius; but Pliny says he foretold it. It is not easy to give a preference to one opinion over another, respecting the stars falling *out of their places*; or to believe that Anaxagoras foretold this particular accident more than any other such. The appearance of the stars of the Dioscuri shining on the Lacedemonian rudder (a circumstance omitted by the translator of Plutarch's Life of Lysander) is a natural accident, solvable into some meteor, or, perhaps, the luminous appearance of salt-water. Anaxagoras seems to have some idea of the doctrine of attraction, and that the heavenly bodies, ωκεωθαι υπο ἑαυτης, were *attracted*, and kept in their places, by revolving force, στροφης δυναμιν και τοπους της περιφορας, which, from the first, kept them from falling when it separated the cold and heavy particles from the whole, ως που και το παλαι εκφαλυθη μη πιοσης δυνατον των ψυχρων και βαρεων αποκρινομενων τω παντος. Diogenes Laertius makes Anaxagoras say *heaven* is composed of *stones*; whereas, according to Plutarch, he only said the *stars* were *stonelike* heavy bodies, λιθωδη και βαρεια. The time during which this brilliant meteor continued, 75 days, is perhaps the most extraordinary particular in Damachus's relation; and, if we are not content to charge it on his credulity, may we not investigate some traces of the time when the phænomenon happened, and the date of the Olympiad, which is so variously stated?

	Olymp.	Year.
By Pliny	78	2
or, as Menage corrects him,	78	1
Eusebius	78	3

Corsini (Fasti Attici, iii. 192) shews, against Meursius, that Plutarch does not speak of the stone as falling at the *time* of Lysander's sea-fight, but as *presignifying* his victory, which happened 62 years after, viz. Olymp. 93, year 3. Whether, therefore, the 75 days conceal the 78th Olympiad, better MSS. of Plutarch can alone determine.

Mr. King, p. 26, thus states Plutarch's

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* Εν Θρακῃ.

† Body, σωμα πυρινον. ‡ It.

§ Δυνη δε μερος (ως εικος) επειτα της περιεουσης περιοχης εγενο, but retained comparatively no part of that fiery globe.

‖ But it is clear that Damachus must be heard with some discernment, οτι μεν ουν ψευγομενον ο Δαμαχος απροαιρετον δειξαι δηλον εστιν.

¶ Edit. Xylandri, 1. 439.

tarch's, or rather Damachus's, account of the clould whence this stone was said to fall, that "it hovered about for a long time*, seemed to throw out splinters †, which flew about like wandering stars before they set, and at last cast down to the earth a stone of extraordinary size."

We do not gather from Plutarch or Laertius that Anaxagoras foretold the fall of this stone. Pliny, however, II. 59, positively says, he predicted not only the fall of this from the sun, but of a much smaller, worshiped at Abydos ‡. On which Plutarch remarks, that whoever believes in this prediction must acknowlege that the divine prescience of Anaxagoras was the greater miracle; and that our generally-received conceptions of natural causes must be set aside, and all things confounded, before we can believe that the sun is a stony substance, or ever had a stone in it §. Yet, continues Pliny, that stones frequently fall cannot be doubted ‖.

No more can it be doubted that Anaxagoras was a great naturalist for the time when he lived; who, abstracting himself from the world, directed all his attention to natural philosophy; was much favoured by Pericles; and, from party motives, accused of atheism and impiety, and removed out of Athens.

The late learned Mr. Costard, in his "Use of Astronomy in History and Chronology, exemplified in an Enquiry into the Fall of the Stone into the Ægospotamos, said to be foretold by Anaxagoras, 1764," 4to. attempted to shew, that Anaxagoras did not foretel the fall of that stone, but the solar eclipse in the first year of the Peloponnesian war; that what he saw was a comet at the time of the battle of Salamis; and that this battle was probably fought the year before Christ 478, or two years later than is commonly fixed by chronologers.

The result of all this enquiry will probably be that some meteor, of dimensions rather larger than the world had been used to see, appeared to lose itself in the river Ægos; and that a large * mass of stone, soon afterwards, being noticed on or near the banks of that river, gave occasion to assign it a præternatural origin, but does not appear to have attached any religious veneration to it, in which the people of the neighbourhood shewed themselves *wiser than the Tartars of Siberia.*

And this leads us to examine the origin of those stones which were made objects of religious worship, and said to have fallen from heaven, which was only the case when they fell *singly*; *showers* of stones being only prodigies.

In the first instance, cited from Scripture, Acts xix. 35, the *image* of *Diana*, that *came down from Jupiter*, is supposed to have been a *conical or pyramidal stone*, for no other reason, that we can find, than that other such stones, worshiped as the sun by the Phœnicians, have come from heaven. Herodian, v. 3. διοπετην αυτον ειναι σεμνολογουσιν. It is well known that the image of Diana, placed at Ephesus by the Amazons, was that of a woman, ending below the waist in a kind of term, only the feet appearing; and it is so represented on the coins of Ephesus, which, may be, presented a faithful representation; and Pliny, xix. 4, says it was of *ebony*.

Mr. King's reading must be limited indeed not to have found that the worship of stone pillars, against which he exclaims as an "accursed abomination," was derived from the patriarchal custom of setting up a pillar, and pouring oil upon it, for a memorial of having received some especial favour from heaven. See Gen. xxviii. 18, Clemens Alex. Strom. vii. 1. Borlase's Antiq. of Cornwall, p. 160, 2d edit. Banier's Mythol. iii. 315, & aut. ibi cit. Nor was this pillar necessarily pyramidal or conical; that form being adopted for other reasons. Whatever images, therefore, whether of regular or irregular forms, were deemed to have fallen from heaven, it was more to express their high antiquity than for any other reason.

* He conceals the 72 days.

† Αποῤῥηγνυμενα πυρωθη ΣΠΑΣΜΑΤΑ.

‡ Fizetzes and Philostratus say he foretold the fall of many; which is perfectly consistent with his opinion as stated by Laertius.

§ Quod siquis predictum credat, simul fateatur est majoris miraculi divinitatem Anaxagoræ fuisse, solvit rerum naturæ intellectum, et confundi omnia, si aut ipse sol lapis esse, aut unquam lapidem in eo fuisse, credatur.

‖ Decidere tamen crebre non erit dubium.

* Mr. King inclines to suppose Pliny *missed* in his description of its size.

Terminus

Terminus was only represented by a stone, Banier, iv. 434, Ovid. Fast. ii. Tibullus, El. i.

Mr. King finds an allusion to these phænomena in Scripture, Psalm xviii. 13 (LXX. 12), "hailstones and *coals* of fire," ανθρακες πυρος, forgetting that, in v. 8. the same substance is said to be kindled by the fire that went out before the Lord; and that with the same, taken from the altar of incense, Isaiah's lips were touched, Isaiah vi. 6. He truly observes, p. 18, that the alleged impossibility of the stones that fell from heaven being hailstones, λιθοι χαλαζης, LXX. is founded in ignorance and error. This event is supposed to have given rise to the shower of stones wherewith Jupiter assisted Hercules against the giants.

That we have been thus long in our review of this work will not, we trust, be imputed by its author to any disrespect for his talents. The field of criticism is open; and he wishes to promote inquiry by a fair investigation of facts, and, we will add, without too great a bias to conjecture.

204. *A Sermon, preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Clergy, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Thursday, May 7, 1795. By* Charles Peter Layard, *D. D. F. R. S. F. A. S. Prebend of* Worcester, *and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. To which are added, Lists of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, who have been Stewards for the Feasts of the Sons of the Clergy; together with the Names of the Preachers, and the Sums collected, since the Year* 1721.

FROM Psalm cxxii, ver. 8, 9, the Doctor takes occasion to represent the connexion between the ministers of the gospel and the people; the urgent necessity of imitating and maintaining this conduct in the present times, when the ardour of those who would mislead us into confusion breaks forth into a variety of unjustifiable imputations against every one who resolutely professes such attachment. After briefly vindicating the general utility and absolute expediency of a religious establishment, he observes, "The present times, I fear not to assert, abound in unequivocal testimonies of the support and protection afforded, under the divine influence, to the true faith, by the religious Establishment of this country." "The publick in general will bear testimony to the advantages continually derived from the learned and judicious labours of the Society for the Reformation of Principles." "The most strenuous defenders of the faith once delivered to the saints, and our able vindicators of the belief of the earliest ages of Christianity, have by our adversaries been warmly charged with illiberality, both in sentiments and manners; but no man could have been acknowledged liberal by them, without deserting or betraying the great cause, involving the essential interests of religion. Liberality is too frequently used, in these days, to express indifference to those very points of faith in defence of which many martyrs have died; but, taking it in its genuine sense, there never was a period when the clergy of the Church of England more worthily displayed it in their conduct." Dr. Layard appeals to the conscientious French clergy, who have received into their bosoms a bountiful acknowledgement of the honour due to all those who suffer for conscience-sake, from a nation among whom the true spirit of Christianity is yet preserved and cherished. Expelled from their churches, and separated from their flocks, they still, however, stood in need of much consolation, even that communion which both the teacher and the disciple must seek, under distress, in the word of divine wisdom. This consolation hath also been supplied them by the charitable munificence of that learned University whose splendid benevolence never appeared more glorious than when it shone upon the countenances of these dejected brethren. The University of Oxford have reprinted the Vulgate translation of the Bible, at the Clarendon press, for the use of the French emigrant clergy, adding this to their other liberalities towards those persons, whose conduct hath justified the opinion entertained in their favour by those who have assisted them. It must be the fervent prayer of every sincere Christian, that the attention which has been paid to their spiritual and bodily necessities may have this among other good effects, to convince them that the characters of the true Church of Christ are indisputably the distinguishing ones of the Church of England; and it is to be hoped that *no authority* will influence them to attribute to no higher motives than those of *mere humanity*

lication, it would have been an acceptable present.

207. *A Reply to the Second Part of the Age of Reason.* By Gilbert Wakefield, *B. A.*

IF a passionate love of truth always produces a passionate defence of it there is no want of such expression in this reply. We never before remember such a shower of stones instead of a series of arguments, and particularly from a disciple of the school of Priestley. Happily, *non talibus auxiliis Christus eget.* See the answer to the first part, LXIV. 142.

208. *An Equestrian Epistle in Verse to the Right Hon. the Earl of* Jersey, *Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales, *adorned with Notes. By the Author of the Epistle to Dr.* Randolph, *English Preceptor to her Royal Highness the Princess of* Wales.

WHETHER the author of these two epistles be also author of the "Pursuits of Literature," we know not; but they bear some resemblance to each other.

209. *The Agency of God in the Events of Life. A Sermon preached before the University of* Cambridge, *Nov.* 5, 1795. *By the Rev.* John Owen, *A. M. late Fellow of* Corpus Christi *College, and Curate of* Hensham, Essex.

"THE truth of this doctrine will appear from considering the following statements; first, that it is conformable to the received science of God; secondly, from its utility in some cases, and its necessity in others, towards the ends and principles of human existence; thirdly, from the analogy which it finds in the history of mankind.

"In tracing the events of later history the mind receives a large accession of evidence and conviction. The preservation of Scripture pure and uncorrupt, down the lapse of centuries buried in darkness, profligacy, and oppression; the idle barbarity of a religious crusade, converted into instruments of restoring the light, the knowledge, and the virtue, of Europe; the emancipation of our ancestors from the long usurpation of a corrupt creed, and a depraved hierarchy; the successive defeats of the exiled powers, as the submersion * of their navies, and detection of their plots; are facts which fix the throne of Providence among the sons of men, and furnishes exhaustless matter for praise."

Mr. Owen's reasoning is more intelligible than is his language.

210. *A Letter to the Right Hon.* John *Lord* Sheffield, *on the Publication of the Memoirs and Letters of the late* Edward Gibbon, *Esq.*

THE writer of this letter has been recorded with applause in the article *Dr. Brown*, in the new edition of the Biographia Britannica, as having addressed a small pamphlet of observations on his strictures on our two Universities. He has resumed his pen, on the like account, in answer to Mr. Gibbon, whom he parallels with the Doctor, as alike actuated by "an intemperate fondness for literary fame."

"Even from early youth, there appeared in Mr. G. a strong propensity to figure as a writer; and, as Religion is usually estimated the most important of all subjects, the thought which most fell in with his proud pretensions to freedom and philosophy was that of distinguishing himself among its oppofers. This wretched distinction he certainly attained. Without the power of detracting one grain from the immense weight of evidence for its truth, he had the art of lessening its influence and authority by modes of deception, which he greatly improved if he did not entirely invent them" (p. 67, 68).

"When we consider the principal tendency and probable effects of his productions, whatever their fortune may be, one of the things which you, my Lord, and every friend of mankind, ought most to wish, is, that they may speedily perish. But, alas! this is not the usual fate of noxious things; he has left the world a lasting memorial of HIMSELF; so long as any regard for virtue, any reverence for true religion, shall remain, HE will stand forth a melancholy monument of misapplied talents, and mischievous endowments. I cannot but indulge a hope, that this letter, insignificant as it may be in any other view, will contribute something towards the fuller accomplishment of your Lordship's purpose, by assisting the publick in forming a just opinion of the talents and disposition, the studies and attainments, of so extraordinary a man. Indeed, I am almost persuaded that, if your Lordship had been wholly unconnected with him, and had conde cended to publish the Memoirs, they would have been accompanied with such reflexions. But, what the tenderness of a friend would not permit, another person might think it a duty to perform." (p. 70, 71).

211. *A Sermon preached at the Assizes holden at* Wisbech, *before* Edward Gwillim, *Esq. Chief Justice of the Isle of* Ely, *July* 28, 1796. *By* James Nasmith, *M. A. Rector of* Leverington.

THE

* "Submersion of the Egyptians, and surprize of Babylon." *Submersion* is a favourite word, and alliterates with *surprize.*

THE rector of Leverington (and we take this opportunity of publicly congratulating him on his good fortune in obtaining this rich rectory) from Exod. xx. 7, very properly deduces the force and obligation of all human laws from the laws of God, and combats the contrary opinion of modern philosophers, who affect to be at a loss to understand how government is supported by religion: "There is no sufficient tye over the unruly passions of mankind, but the fear of God; that fear is truly the beginning of all wisdom, religious, moral, and political." The example of France is a most melancholy confirmation of the contrary doctrine. Applying the text to the solemn occasion, Mr. Nasmith inculcates the most cautious attention to the truth in giving testimony.

212. *Evenemens miraculeux etablis par des Lettres authentiques d'* Italie.
Miraculous Events established by authentic Letters from Italy.

WE have here one of the most remarkable stratagems of modern times to revive the dithcartened spirit of the people, on whom the rapid and terrific progress of the French army may have struck a panic. The Virgin Mary, patroness of Ancona, exerts a miraculous interference for the preservation of that town, not only from external but from internal enemies. She opens her eyes repeatedly; and not only this single picture of her, but every picture in Italy, follows her example instantaneously. Three eminent painters are called in to examine the prodigy, and find sensible, globular, natural, eyes in the painted sockets. Certain flags, or *fleurs de lis*, which had been hung round some of these pictures, and had withered in a course of time, suddenly revived and re-flourished. But the consequence of these miraculous appearances was a still greater miracle; nothing short of complete reformation in the hearts and lives of all ranks and conditions of people. Six Jews, a Turk, and an *Englishman*, were converted. The first miracle is attested by Deschamps de la Magdelaine, ancient vicar-general and canon of Lyons; the others by a lady of quality at Munich. Mr. Stephen Green, subdeacon, and student in divinity in the English college at Rome, wrote to his father in Wyld-street. Will this miracle save from transportation the wonders of antient art, superior in value to all the Madonas in Europe?

"Many devout persons in this city (Rome) assure us, that these prodigies are only forerunners of a *still more astonishing miracle*, which will take place, and which will fill our hearts with spiritual joy and consolation. It seems as if God were determined to restore religion to its antient lustre, and morality to its primitive purity" (p. 15).

It is not only the Virgin Mary who works miracles. At Viterbo, St. Rose has been covered with an abundant perspiration *. In the March in the neighbourhood of Mandola, an illuminated cross, with three fleurs de lis, was observed to rest on Loretto †. The authentic proofs of these facts, confirmed by oath, have been transmitted to the sacred congregation of rites ‡. "It is attested by professional artists, as well as by an entire city of 16,000 souls. It cannot be the effect of a heated imagination; its duration of twelve days has given time to reflect, and examine it coolly;" says Mr. Green, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, to Mr. Milner.

P. 14, for "*intoned* the Te Deum," r. "began."

213. *Two Plans of the* London *Dock, with some Observations respecting the River immediately connected with Docks, &c. and the Improvement of Navigation. By* J. W.

THE plans are those which were first suggested to the Committee of Merchants, 1794, and printed for private use; but here made public, with the addition of 5 pages of brief remarks by the editor, who, if we mistake not, is Mr. William James.

214. Miles's *Correspondence with* Le Brun.
(Concluded from p. 676)

THE following is Mr. Miles's character of Mr. Fox:

"But Mr. Fox had acquired his great object; and the people, who before had been every thing, were taught to feel the mortifying and insulting distinction between a man in office and a man out of it. They

* We wish to know if this gentleman believes the tale.

* Did sire sweat for fear?

† Surely this is an ill omen, that the French will possess themselves of that holy house.

‡ The fall of the stone from the clouds in Italy was as well attested.

found

found they were no longer of that account in the eſtimation of Mr. Fox in power as they had been while he was in oppoſition. He had obtained, by the aſſurances he had given, their confidence on certain poſitive conditions, virtually agreed upon by both parties; unfortunately, they were *only* fulfilled by one of them. It was due to the manes of ſlaughtered thouſands; it was due to the millions wantonly ſquandered in a diſhonourable conteſt; it was due to public juſtice; that a delinquent miniſter ſhould have been made an example of; and Mr. Fox was bound to have put Lord North upon his trial. But Mr. Fox in power paid no regard to [the promiſes he had repeatedly made when out of it:

When the devil was ſick, the devil a monk would be,
When the devil was well, the devil a monk was he.

"On this occaſion, Mr. Fox may be ſaid to reſemble a thing which is good in the middle, but rotten at each end.

"If the people were offended and ſurpriſed at the impunity granted to a man whom they had been taught to believe would be impeached, their anger and ſurprize were much augmented on beholding this impunity aſſured to him by the very man who ſtood pledged to bring him to juſtice; by the very man who had publicly declared this guilty monſter to be ſo infamous, that he would not truſt himſelf in the ſame room with him! What the particular infamy was that rendered his lordſhip ſo dangerous, I know not; but I cannot even yet account for the facility with which Mr. Fox forgot that infamy, and braved that danger, on any other principle than that of getting again into office; and, however deſirable the object itſelf may have been, I am ſure the means by which he obtained it were far from honourable or juſtifiable.

"It was in the midſt of this general and well-founded diſcontent, that the people, angered almoſt to madneſs with a man who had impoſed upon them in the firſt inſtance, and inſulted them in the ſecond, withdrew their confidence, and placed it in the preſent miniſter, whoſe youth, uncontaminated with the vices of the age, was an argument of his integrity, and pleaded moſt powerfully in his favour; ... ſe perſon and whoſe name were alike ... known on the turf and at the gaming-..., and who ſeemed ſtudiouſly to ... thoſe exceſſes which ſtain the infant ... ter of manhood, and leave a ſtain ... life.

"The pardonable irregularities of Mr. ... x, at a very early period, had injured him in the opinion of thoſe who eſtimate the merit of men by their parſimony; there were others, who, with far more liberal ideas, were ill-diſpoſed to confide the honour and the intereſt of a great empire to a man who had been ſo ſhameleſsly improvident of his own. The ſincerity of Mr. Fox's profeſſions in favour of the rights of the people was denied by ſome, and conſidered as very equivocal by all thoſe who remember his former violence againſt the Printers, and his attachment to a miniſter who was certainly no friend to civil liberty.

"It is not my wiſh to do injuſtice to any man; but the moſt partial of thoſe who are attached to the gentleman in queſtion muſt acknowledge, that the brilliancy of his Aurora was very much ſhaded by diſſipated habits, and an alacrity to ſupport arbitrary meaſures at that period of his life when mankind are ſuppoſed to have the beſt and pureſt affections, with the feweſt vices. With a character, which, to ſpeak favourably of it, is at leaſt equivocal, it was the height of indiſcretion in Mr. Fox to have coaleſced with the man whom he had threatened to bring to the block, and whom he had alternately courted and ſpurned; to thoſe who attentively conſider the profeſſions and conduct of public men, and, by comparing the one with the other, judge of their merit and reſtitude, there was leſs in this part of his conduct to ſurprize them than to offend; while the nation, indignant at the inſult, or rather ſtab, which had been given to public morals, by this more than ſcandalous union, appreciated the conduct as it deſerved, and withdrew all confidence from the man who had deceived and inſulted them."

After tracing Mr. Fox's political conduct, from the proſecution of the printers, and the diſmiſſion of him and his worthy colleague from power, Mr. M. proceeds to draw a character of his ſucceſſor:

"It was at this epoch that Mr. Pitt, ſlow riſing above the horizon in all the majeſty of conſcious dignity, was hailed by his wounded country as its ſaviour and protector. The engaging ſimplicity of youthful innocence gave brilliancy to his dawn, while his degraded fallen adverſary, eclipſed by the luſtre of a triumphant rival, ſunk into darkneſs and oblivion. O God! it was a moment that Virtue herſelf might have envied him; it was a moment worth centuries of fame: and, if the ſenſibility of Mr. Pitt ſhould (unhappily for his repoſe) bear any proportion to the vigour of his underſtanding, the recollection of the rich poſſeſſion he has loſt muſt render him the moſt wretched of mankind! I ſhall not run into the unjuſt and illiberal extreme of vulgar indiſcriminate cenſure; I ſhall not pronounce, in union with a ſenſeleſs multitude, that

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a minister is culpable because he is unfortunate; those however, who would absolve Mr. Pitt from all blame, may mean well, but their zeal holds no pace with discretion, and is likely to do him mischief; while those who attribute the whole of our disasters to his criminality inflict a wrong that ill accords with the justice and generosity of an enlightened nation."

Lord Loughborough is considered as the *adviser* of the late state-trials; and the attorney-general is blamed for carrying on a prosecution, without being justified by sufficient evidence for the crown. A lately-created *earl* is considered as a legacy from lord Bute; and his frequent change of title is compared to the *alias's*, used by persons of a certain description to avoid detection. The country is every where represented to be in a most critical state, and the administration on the very brink of destruction. An œconomical joined to a parliamentary reform are alone thought adequate to our salvation; and Mr. Dundas, and the other members in the cabinet, who brought upon the nation the calamities incident to the American war, seem to be considered as improper colleagues for Mr. Pitt, who, it is hinted, will *perhaps* yet keep his promise with the people!

The appendix contains a variety of letters to and from Mr. Moret, the marquis of Buckingham, Mr. Rose, &c. and it seems to be the intent of this part of the publication to rescue the Chancellor of the Exchequer, if not from the whole, at least from great part, of the "guilt" and responsibility annexed to the present war. This is a curious and interesting publication.

215. *Travels into different Parts of* Europe, *in the Years* 1791 *and* 1792; *with familiar Remarks on Places, Men, and Manners. By* John Owen, *A.M. late Fellow of* Corpus Christi *College.*

IT is with regret that, after commending some former publications of this *ci devant* fellow of Corpus Christi college, *Cambridge*, we cannot bestow the same praise on these fruits of his travels in foreign countries. That every traveller has, or ought to have, an opinion of his own on what he sees of places, men, and manners, is not to be controverted; but there is a material difference between the mode of expression in familiar correspondence, and in communication to the world: where they differ, the propriety of each style has not been always observed. It was remarked of a late Antiquary's tour through Normandy, that he took as much pains to tell his readers what he did *not* see as what he did see. Much of Mr. Owen's observation is communicated with a brevity amounting almost to non-observance, or like the travels of M. le Postchaise; for, Mr. Owen is perpetually regretting the shortness of his *stay* at the most interesting places. We mean not to say that Mr. Owen has made no observations; but we do not find so much in his Travels as in some others we have lately perused; even Mr. Gray, with all the errors pointed out by our correspondents, is more informing; but Mr. Swinburne and M. de Salis deserve higher encomiums. General observations, trite citations, occasional flashes of wit, are the characteristics of these travels; not indeed in the extravagant degree as Dr. Cogan's, but below the gravity and dignity of a well-informed traveller.

The contents of these volumes would be sufficient to explain the nature of them, and how much they are enlarged by *general observations*. The seventh letter is *an exemplification of politeness*; the seventh *treats of the philosophy of the heart*; the ninth *of the law of etiquette—fourth law of morals—defined example to the rule*; letter 11, *intention of quitting Brussels*. Mr. Owen is an admirer of the principles of the French revolution; "The downfall of limited monarchy, the irruption of Jacobinism, Brissotinism, and all the modifications of republican tyranny, have cruelly reversed the picture; but the very hostility which these declared against the *first* reformers, and which themselves have experienced from the present less-informed and democratic rulers, is an argument in favour of the first legislative assembly, which cannot be defeated by any species of regular and ingenious reasoning." (Pref. p. xii.) These Letters were originally addressed to W. Belsham, esq. "to whose flattering encouragement, and critical services, it is owing that they have appeared at all, and not in a less correct state." In all that we have seen of these Travels, we should be sorry to be thought to have departed from the rule wherewith he concludes his preface:

"Speak of me as I am; nothing extenuate,
Nor aught set down in malice."

Mr. Owen begins his career at Ostend, passes through Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp, Breda, Rotterdam, Delft, Scheveling, Leyden, Haerlem, Amsterdam, Broek (a little village of North Holland, here, we believe, first described), Utrecht, Maestricht, Liege, Spa, Aix, Juliers, Dusseldorp, Cologne, Bonn, Andernach, Coblentz, Mentz, Worms, Manheim, Strasburg, Basle, Soleure, Berne, Geneva, Fernes, Lausanne, Glacieres, Aix les bains, Chamberri, Aigue belle, Mount Cenis, Turin, Alessandria, Tortona, Castel St. Giovanni, Piacenza, Parma, Modena, Bologna, Florence, Foligno, Terni, Velino, Narni, Litta Castello. The first volume leaves us at the entrance of Rome.

At Brussels we hear of nothing but the tragical horrors experienced by its inhabitants, and those of its environs, from the *dernier coup* of the revolutionists, p. 41. At Antwerp we have the character of the arch-politician Van Eupen, who was a canon of its church; and Vander Noodt, though foremost in name, only his tool, and now wandering in some distant clime; and Vander Monck, general of the factious. Mr. O. was so delighted with what he saw of North Holland, particularly with Broek, that he could with great pleasure have penetrated farther. *Artifice* is not more proverbial of the Dutch than *neatness*; yet he seems to hesitate in applying the latter term to their persons, p. 110. "The black patches on their temples were, by the superstition of antient times, deemed specifics against nervous affections; they have now become a part of Dutch dress" (p. 134).

"Gibbon is the *Grand Monarque* of literature at Lausanne. I have seen, conversed, and dined with him. There are, I think, three requisites to know something of a man. His conversation is correct and eloquent; his periods are measured; and his manner of delivering them pleasing. He appears rather inditing to an amanuensis than holding a conversation with a stranger. But, though he talks too oracularly, he is at his table cheerful, frank, and convivial. His hospitalities are not, however, strictly *patriotic*; his predilection for the Swiss is notorious; and, as a love of pre-eminence is not among the least of his failings, he seems to have decided well in the choice of his society" (p. 218).

The salt-works of Bex are described p. 269—273.

"Such is the severity now adopted by the government of Berne, that the French language is in many regiments forbidden to be spoken. Some gentlemen lately returned from an excursion into the heart of the country related to me, that, upon entering an inn where the officers of a Swiss regiment were quartered, they required, as usual, to be shewn the room where the company supped. They were scarcely entered when the commander demanded of the landlady, in a very angry tone, *Qui sont ces Messieurs-là? Ce sont des Anglois*, replied the matron. He looked at them, and, with some degree of harshness, rejoined, *Il est defendu à nos officiers de parler Français*; and they supped together without exchanging a word. Proscriptions are now going forward with great dispatch; but all is conducted with so much secrecy, that it is difficult to arrive at a knowledge of particulars. Thus much, however, is certain, that society has suffered considerably by these political machinations; and many individuals of the first character have been put under arrest. This change of measures in the ruling powers has abridged very greatly the freedom, and even the convenience, of strangers. The *libraries* * are put under a new law; all the gazettes from France, deemed dangerous or offensive, are proscribed; and a notice has been affixed to the walls, prohibiting the discussion of political questions; threatening the librarian * with a severe penalty if he neglected to see the order enforced" (p. 291).

"Italian dancing has been frequently commented upon with great severity; and indeed the measure of censure has more than reached the demerit of the performance. Such outrageous strides, jumps, and somersets, I never before had witnessed as were exhibited in the ballets annexed to the operas. The dance formed a direct contrast to the song, and produced in me as lively emotions of disgust as it did in the audience of applause. A dance of savages round a cannibal banquet could not have been more wildly extravagant. I could not but feel astonished that a people, who excel so decidedly in the arts of musical expression, should judge so corruptly on a subject which appears to turn upon principles so nearly analogous" (p. 324).

"It has been a subject of much dispute among the learned, what route Hannibal pursued in crossing the Alps. An attempt has been made, from the evidence collected on these mountains (of a temple, near the convent of St. Bernard, where the ground is still scattered with fragments of stones), to fix this route in the passage

* Rather the booksellers' shops, as the booksellers.

over

over St. Bernard. This opinion is not new, as Mr. Saussure has remarked. It was prevalent in the time of Livy; and he opposes it as destitute of foundation. Pliny was afterwards of opinion, that he passed by the Mons Jovis or Penninus. The latter of these appellations is referred to the Celtic word *Pen*, which signifies high. M. Saussure speaks of numerous *ex voto*, which he has himself seen; the greatest part of which are of bronze, and have been inscribed, some JOVI PENNINO, others JOVI POENINO. From the latter of these it has been concluded that Hannibal erected a temple here to the God of his country *, in testimony of gratitude for the discovery of the passage †. The statue of Jupiter, in question ‡, is proved to have been destroyed by Constantine, from a pillar which now stands at the foot of the mountain, at Pierre; it is inscribed to Constantine the younger §" (p. 255).

At Modena, Mr. O. was shewn, in the castle, a number of antient *mausoleums*, whose inscriptions were not difficult to decypher. My guide (a priest) was, however, so intolerably stupid, that I got from him no information as to their history. They were all found in the town, he assured me; and, when I asked him how long it was since their discovery, he talked to me of more centuries than I should choose to repeat. All that I could discover from him was, that they were found in the square, *trovati nel piazza*; conveyed here, *transportati qui*; and all of marble, *tutti di marmore*. This last he repeated with great energy" (p. 350). In this long recital Mr. O. lost the opportunity of seeing the *secchia*, which is preserved among the archives of this cathedral.

He was charmed with Bologna, and has dwelt on its beauties; but regrets his short stay, and only two days at Florence. The church of the Madonna di Sanchia, which contains a miraculous picture of the Virgin by St. Luke, is approached by a portico of *three arches* and 648 arcades, adorned with frescoes, and erected by voluntary contribution, for shelter and rest. The traveller takes occasion to accompany his description with some trite reflections on superstition. In the king's museum, at Turin, he saw the famous tripod, which contracts or increases its dimensions at pleasure. [This was found in the site of the antient city of Industria, and is engraved and described in Ricolvi and Rivantella's "Sito dell' antica Citta d'Industria discoperta ed illustrato, Turin, 1745," 4to. in which year it was laid open.] "Among a great variety of elegant works in bronze, were a delicious little figure of Venus, in the whimsical attitude of cutting her toe-nails; executed with the most perfect accuracy and beauty" (p. 319). Here also he describes the Iliac table, which, if we mistake not, we have somewhere read of as lost.

As a specimen of Italian tragedy, we are entertained with Shakespeare's *Amletto*, reduced to his jokes, and idle play upon words, p. 347. After being lighted half-way by the lambent and sulphureous flames of Pietra Mala, rising near the village of that name, and constantly burning, he arrives at Florence, where he gives his observations on the Venus. He remained for some time in silent contemplation of this "statue which enchants the world *;" and which is considered as the perfection of the sculptural art.

"Carrying my speculations back to the first rudiments of this wonderful production, I pretend to myself, with the abbé Du Palli, the birth of this design in the mind of the sculptor; and the enthusiasm which fired him when he first viewed the mass. Kindling as I gazed, I traced the progress of the chisel through all the stages of its formation. I admired the genius which actuated, the art which guided, and the delicacy which managed, the sculptor's hand. Such circumstances must combine to give perfection; and perfection is the only attribute which can characterise this statue" (p. 371).

We confess our stupidity, or want of taste, in not being able to comprehend this description, or the supposed mystery in the "position of body, cast of countenance, and circumstance of occupation," in the *Arrotino*, or Whetter. We consider the perplexity in developing this mystery to subsist purely in the brain of the Dilletanti or the Cicerone;

* Surely it would have been *Paeno*, and not *Pennino*.

† Rather to the God of the mountains, for favouring his passage over them.

‡ No *statue* has been before described or alluded to.

§ Q. if that in the church of Montigny, Délices de la Suisse, iv. (which, however, says nothing of the destruction of this statue); or was it a miliary?

* See Mr. Watkin's apostrophe to her, LXIII. 642.

who cannot comprehend that a statuary could not execute a figure of a country fellow, listening while he is whetting a knife, without having some piece of history in his mind's eye. If Mr. Owen's idea be as just as it is new, "it must be allowed that his heart seems ripe for a murderous deed." It may be the representation of one of the antient *Scarii*; or it may be a common butcher's man. On Perugia our traveller seems to have bestowed more attention than modern travellers generally do. In a newspaper of Foligno, he was surprized to read it stated, with some confidence, that an union was in agitation of the crowns of England and France, by the marriage of the prince of Wales with Madame Royale. But it is more than probable that this only passed from the French papers into the Italian ones; for it was copied from the former into our own. If we understand Mr. O. the fall of the Velino into the Nar, at Terni, was made by Clement VII. He adds, that "stones of considerable weight are often buoyed up by the rapidity of the motion" (p. 396).

(To be continued.)

215. *The History and Antiquities of the University of* Oxford, *in Two Books. By* Anthony à Wood, *M.A. of* Merton *College. Now first published, in English, from the original MS. in the* Bodleian *Library. By* John Gutch, *M.A. Chaplain of* All Souls *and* Corpus Christi *Colleges. Volume II. Part II.*

THIS is the second part of the second volume of a work, first noticed by us, LXIII. 439. It was then called the *third* volume; but the editor has chosen to change its title, and print the pages in continuity. The design of this publication has been already sufficiently explained. The annals are brought down to the year 1661, when a second visitation reinstated those whom the preceding scandalous parliamentarian one, in 1648, had ejected.

The second book begins thus:

"The original restauration and History or Annals of the University of Oxford being passed over with as convenient brevity as may be, I shall proceed to speak of certain local antiquities therein; the schools [and theater]; the antient and modern lectures [and the offices of Orator of the University and Keeper of the Records]; the libraries; the colleges and halls; with a catalogue of the Chancellors, Commissaries, Vice-chancellors, and Proctors, Stewards, and Parliamentary Burgesses."

Then follow additions and corrections, and a copious index of persons, places, and things. The conclusion of the History and Antiquities of Oxford is inscribed to the memory of Joseph Kilner, M.A. formerly fellow of Merton, and late rector of Gumlingfhay, co Cambridge, as a testimony of gratitude and respect.

We doubt not that Mr. Gutch, now released from the constraint of this long undertaking, will not remit his labours, but select some other subject of national antiquity equally interesting.

217. *Portraits of Illustrious Persons in* Scotland, *with Biographical Notices. Parts II. and III.*

IN our former account of this work we principally censured the delay that attended it, and are happy to find that the impediments, which at first lay in the way of the undertaking, seem to be now surmounted; for, at the time we were preparing to glance over Part II. the advertisement for Part III. appeared, which induced us to comprize both under one head. The execution of both these parts certainly surpass the former; and, in Part II. we particularly instance James IV. from the original painting in Mr. Battsford's possession; the regent Mar; George Jameson; Mary, from Kensington; Alicia Stewart; Robert Boyd, of Troching, &c. But in Part III. the antiquary and collector must be highly gratified with the engravings from those exquisite specimens of antient painting the altar-piece at the royal palace, Kensington, of James III. his queen Margaret, of Denmark, and son, James IV. a boy; and we much applaud the manner of giving the *three* compartments, and the enlarged portraits; the *fac simile* engravings from Johnston, though not the most desirable, yet in an intended series are indispensably necessary, especially as the original prints are now so very scarce; nevertheless, we think *duplicate prints* might be inserted rather more sparingly, so that not more than two of the same personage (instanced in Mary, and James IV.) be inserted in the same part; for, in a work of this nature, variety is a great object; though the connoisseur can by no means disapprove of different representations of the same

ſame perſon, varying in age or *coſtume* of dreſs. Of the portraits mentioned in the Proſpectus, or in the advertiſements to each part, we ſlightly notice, as unengraved, the portraits by Jameſon in the earl of Breadalbaine's collection; Margaret, queen of James IV. at Hampton court; queen Mary, from lord Morton's picture; Henry Darnley; cardinal Innes; regent Murray; Buchanan; Knox; Arthur Johnſon; Andrew Kant; and Gordon of Strachloch; biſhop Dunbar; Dr. Gregory; John Keill; viſcount Stair; chancellor Glencairn; principal Carſtairs; lady Mary Stewart; la belle Stuart, at Hagley; &c. &c. and we ſhould think it not unworthy the plan of the undertaking to notice more ſeals, or antient repreſentations, from charters, as given in that valuable work, *Anderſon's Diplomata*, &c. In fine, an inexhauſtible fund for future diſcovery yet remains for the undertakers. From many inſtances, ſo fully are we convinced of the learned editor's abilities, we the more regret that the biographical notices are ſo ſhort.

218. *A Word for the Bible: being a ſerious Reply to the Declarations and Aſſertions of the ſpeculative Deiſts and practical Atheiſts of modern Times, particularly the Age of Reaſon, Part II. by* Thomas Paine. *By the Rev.* J. Malham, *Author of Sermons on various intereſting Subjects, Dictionary of the Common Prayer, &c. &c.*

TO thoſe who wiſh for a direct anſwer to the comments of Thomas Paine on the different paſſages of ſcripture pretended to be examined in his work, this pamphlet will be acceptable. It diſclaims the idea of being a complete general defence of revelation; and profeſſes only to repel this particular attack upon the ſcriptures. Though we have met with replies that take a more general ſcope, we think this is entitled to a candid peruſal; many of the remarks are pointed; and the unprejudiced reader will not be diſappointed. A ſecond edition is in the preſs; and we heartily wiſh it ſucceſs.

219. *A Pocket Conſpectus of the new* London *and* Edinburgh *Pharmacopœias: wherein the Virtues, Uſes, and Doſes, of the ſeveral Articles and Preparations, contained in thoſe Works, are concifely ſtated: their Pronunciation as to Quantity diſtinctly marked, and a Variety of other Particulars reſpecting them given; calculated more eſpecially for the Uſe of junior Practitioners. By* Robert Graves, *M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians, London, Member of the Medical Societies of* London *and* Edinb.

THIS "Pocket Conſpectus" appears well adapted to ſupply the wants of thoſe for whom it is principally deſigned; but, from the judgement and accuracy with which it has been executed, it would ſeem, alſo, that ſuch even as enjoy more mature experience may occaſionally derive advantage from its uſe. Beſides the different *formulæ* contained in the London and Edinburgh Pharmacopœias, it has likewiſe ſeveral valuable extemporaneous ones interſperſed, which have been derived either from ſome foreign publication, or from the preſent practice of eminent medical men. In ſhort, we recommend this work to the notice of thoſe for whoſe uſe it has been compiled.

220. *The Young Gentleman and Lady's Poetical Preceptor: being a Collection of the moſt admired Poetry, ſelected from the beſt Authors; calculated to form the Taſte to Claſſic Elegance; and, while it delights the Fancy, to improve the Morals, and harmonize the Heart. To the whole are ſubjoined Notes, giving ſome Account of the Works of the various Authors from which the Selection is made.*

THE editor of this elegant little volume (as we learn by an introductory ſonnet, addreſſed to the author of the Taſk) is our ingenious correſpondent Mr. T. Woolſton, of Adderbury; and his leading motive for the publication appears to have been merely to provide a cheap collection for his own pupils. But, as the ſelection is judicious, we doubt not of its finding admiſſion, as a pleaſing companion, to the ſtudies of many other ſeminaries of inſtruction.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

A CORRESPONDENT, who venerates the memory of the late Bp. Anthony Ellys, wiſhes to know who were his parents; what ſchool he was educated at; whether he left any MSS. in the hands of his executors; and is there any portrait of him?

Another CORRESPONDENT aſks, if any *premium*, honorary and pecuniary, has been propoſed for the diſcovery of the *miſletoe* growing on the OAK?

A. H. aſks, "What is the beſt method for ſtuffing and preſerving birds, with the manner of making their eyes, or where the eyes may be bought?"

Mr. CURTIS will much oblige us by the view he promiſes of the antient ſeat of the family of COBHAM.

We are ſorry that we have it not in our power to comply with the wiſhes of A CONSTANT READER, at *Drayton, Salop.*

A NORTHERN BOTANIST in our next; with REFORMATOR, DONATUS, &c. &c.

On the Death of JOHN JAUNCEY*, *Esq. Captain in the 69th Regiment of Infantry, who, in June, 1796, at the Age of 28 Years, fell a Victim, at Port au Prince in St. Domingo, to the Yellow Fever, which has deprived the Nation of so many thousand Men.*

TOO soon will Albion's mournful annals tell,
In India's Western isles what myriads fell
By bile-envenom'd darts; more fatal far
Than hostile swords in this destructive war.
For these sad victims ev'ry heart must feel,
Feel—and deplore their fate, and burn with zeal,
Such gen'rous zeal as few but Britons know,
To soothe their widows' grief, relieve their orphans' woe. [rage,
Hadst thou, O Jauncey, 'scap'd its baneful
Return'd to cheer thy parent's waning age,
Remov'd the tears of a fond anxious wife,
And see the babes thou doat'st on fix'd in life,
Surviv'd thy num'rous comrades, to relate
What victims hourly met untimely fate;
Hadst thou, the soldier's ever-ardent friend,
Liv'd to recount what dreadful ills attend
That clime pestiferous—in vain thou'dst try'd, [dy'd.
The fall'ring accents on thy tongue had
Thy feeling heart, with piercing grief oppress'd,
Thy voice, by tears of sympathy suppress'd,
The direful tale begun, untold had left the rest.
But Heav'n ordain'd that thou should'st reach no more
Thy native soil from fell Domingo's shore;
That there thy dear remains in earth be laid,
There o'er thy bier the last sad duties paid.
For thee, thus fallen in the prime of life,
Mourn parents, children, and a widow'd wife; [mourn,
For thee with deep afflictive sighs they
Shed tear for tear, and utter groan for groan. [there
While mem'ry lasts, thy much-lov'd image
Will still remain, to fond remembrance dear; [heart,
No time can raze thee from their grief-torn
Its pow'r may balm, but, oh! no cure impart. [dwell,
Their wakeful thoughts on thee will ever
In sad idea sound the far, far distant knell.
In sleep's delusive dreams thy form appear
To mock their hopes, and force the gushing tear.
Though seeming hard thy fate, their lot severe, [vere;
The awful hand that smote thee they revere,
Submissive bow to his all-righteous sway,
What'er of good he gives or takes away;
With hope of long re-union calm their woes, [knows.
In that blest world that death nor anguish

On seeing the drowned Sailors of the Amphion floating. *(See p. 872.)*

In Imitation of Horace, Lib. 1. Ode 15.

SONS of Amphion! by one gen'ral sweep
Hurl'd into air, and delug'd in the deep;
What boots it now, ye gallant Sons of War,
Ye shew'd in England's cause a boasted scar!
But Death awaits us all. E'en he, who now
Wears a green garland on his warrior-brow,
Must yield to Death; and Howe shall be no more
Than Albion's chiefs and Cæsar were before!
Whoe'er shall haply tread the rocky shore,
Or spread the sail, or ply the nimble oar,
Oh! furl the sail, the nimble oar lay by,
Whene'er thou seest a sailor floating lie;
Lay on his poor remains a pious hand;
Tow gently the sad bloated corpse to land;
Safe in the bosom of an hallow'd grave,
Let each his last sad funeral rites receive.
This pious toil demands no long delay;
See dust thrice sprinkled on the breathless clay,
Then go—and may thy little vessel ride
Safe o'er the rising surge, or rapid tide;
When moon and stars afford no glimm'ring light, [night;
Veil'd with the gloom of some tempestuous
When East, with West contending, tempest brings, [wings,
Or, South controuling, shakes his dripping
Such moral acts a tempest may assuage,
Or woods receive its unrelenting rage.
Much do our sailors claim, who raise their sails,
To catch on Eastern shores the spicy gales;
Brave, in the West, the foe, disease, and storm,
Where Death tyrannic rules in every form;
They guard our commerce; and no toils forego [foe,
To shield their menac'd country from its
Preserve a gracious Monarch on his throne,
Who makes Britannia's happiness his own.

DANMONIENSIS.

ON SEEING HER FOOTSTEPS ON THE SANDS.

AH! dear impressions of Eliza's feet,
What tender transports in my bosom glow
Whene'er these lovely vestiges I meet,
And trace their form upon the sands below!

Here

---

* Captain Jauncey was the eldest of the two sons of the Rev. Fyge Jauncey, M.A. rector of Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire, and married the eldest daughter of captain Knight of Portsmouth, by whom he has left three children: Captain Collins, who married Miss Margaret Knight, we believe also to have fallen by the dire pestilence at St. Domingo.

Here let me dwell; with fond emotion gaze
On each fond fleeting image of my love;
Muse on each transient semblance which displays
The track her beauteous form was seen to move.

Here as she stray'd, fond Fancy would suggest
The various pleasures which I lost the while;
Suffer'd her graceful arm on mine to rest,
Her friendly converse, her angelic smile.

The ruddy tinge of Ev'ning's Western way,
The gale refreshing which old Ocean gave,
The vessel gliding, by the pale moon's ray,
As day declin'd, beneath the purple wave.

Soon shall the envious tide, with rapid pace,
Destroy these footsteps, which my joy supply;
Too soon each relique I adore deface,
And wash each frail memorial from mine eye.

So may no novel flame, no loftier views,
Wipe my remembrance from her pitying breast,
Bid her my constant truth, my faith, refuse,
And leave a wretch with agony oppress'd.

May no ambition, like the stealing tide,
Wash my fond love's impression from her heart;
Nor, as the waters her fair footsteps hide,
Its leaden sleep Forgetfulness impart!

NINFIELD.

Written under a Drawing of the Hermitage and Tomb at Breamore, in Hampshire.

HERE the holy Hermit liv'd,
In this moss-grown cell retir'd;
Tranquil pleasures sooth'd his mind,
Oft the tender thought inspir'd.

Ere he found this calm retreat
Youth's illusive dreams were fled;
Mem'ry trac'd the vary'd scenes
Which o'er life's gay picture spread;

Haply trac'd the pure delights
Which its early morn impress'd,
Through succeeding periods led,
With each fond endearment blest.

Many a distant year elaps'd,
All their joys and cares repos'd,
Time its lenient pow'rs had brought,
Here his pensive days were clos'd.

W. B.

Under a Drawing of a Cottage at the Village of Breamore, in Hants; inscribed to an Infant Son on the Day of his Birth.

BENEATH the shelter of the lowly cot,
To virtue and to rural comforts live!
These them shalt find, if Heav'n so bless thy lot,
More than the wealth of India has to give.

But, should thy fortune, at some future day,
Call thee far hence, in distant lands to roam,
Still may that Pow'r, attendant on thy way,
Ere life's best joys are fled, conduct thee home

To this lov'd vale, or other scenes as fair,
In tranquil ease thine active years to close,
To breathe the purest sweets of evening air,
And with the "parting day" in peace repose.

W. B.

Paraphrase on Psalm CXIV.

WHEN, freed from foreign bondage, Israel's host
Left Egypt's land, and sought a happier coast,
God on Judea shed his heav'nly grace,
Rul'd his own people, and preserv'd the place.

This saw the boundless deep, with fearful roar,
The agitated billows fled the shore;
This Jordan saw, and backwards to his source
Fled with his foamy tides, and reluent roll'd
The lofty mountains, with their forests, nod
As sheep afraid, before th' almighty God.
What ail'd thee, Sea! that, with a fearful roar,
Thine agitated billows fled the shore?
Why didst thou, Jordan! backwards to thy source
Fly with thy foamy tides, and reluent roll
What ail'd ye, lofty Mountains! that ye shook,
With all your forests, as a fearful flock?
Tremble, thou Earth! when present God appears,
The mighty God, whom Jacob's house reveres;
Who, from the flinty rock, their dark abode,
Call'd springing waters, and the waters flow'd!

N. B.

PSALM CXXXVII, VERSIFIED.

NEAR to the streams we weeping lay,
Our harps the willow trees upon,
We wept, for Zion was away,
We near the streams of Babylon.

While thus we wept, our conqu'rors come,
And ask of captives melody;
They ask the songs we sang at home;
A song of Zion sing, they cry.

In aliens' land how can our tongues
Sing songs for Zion's God design'd?
We here, ourselves in those sweet songs
No consolation mean to find.

Jerusalem! when thou'rt not dear,
Let my right hand forget her part;
To the mouth's roof my tongue adhere,
Jerusalem not in my heart!

O Lord! remember Edom's shout,
When sunk Jerusalem's fair head;

Daughter

Daughter of Babylon, ſtretch'd out
Pale, for the carriers of the dead;
Bleſs'd he, who thee each groan and tear
Pays back, in payment full and meet;
Takes from thy lap thy children dear,
Nor heeds their cruſh beneath his feet.
R.

To the Rev. Mr. STEWART,
on the Death of a moſt invaluable Wife.

TO Anna's tomb, in ſerious hour,
Will I with mournful ſtep repair,
For there the worms that form devour
Which once was faireſt of the fair.
Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

Thoſe lips, which once could ſweetly breathe,
Which once with converſe could beguile,
The ruthleſs marble now beneath,
No longer cauſe or give a ſmile.
Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

What ecſtaſy, my Friend, was thine
When they conſented to thy ſuit!
In mem'ry lives their ſound divine,
While they are ſilent, they are mute.
Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

With fond ſolicitude and care,
She anxious watch'd thy ev'ry look;
She joy'd if cloudleſs joy was there,
Or from thine eyes of grief partook.
Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

With love exceſſive did ſhe view
Each ſmiling cherub that ſhe bore;
Did ſickneſs threaten them or you,
What racking fears her boſom tore!
Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

For them was ev'ry proſpect fair,
What rapture did her face impart!
Did aught adverſe with gloom affright,
What was her agony of heart!
Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

Yet ſtill from thee ſhe'd veil the tear,
Hoarding with av'rice fond her grief;
Though parents both, o'er Charles's* bier,
Had hopeleſs mourn'd without relief.
Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

Thy woes, dear fainted Anna, ceaſe,
And ſorrow wounds thy breaſt no more;
With angels haſt thou endleſs peace,
While they with thee in heav'n adore.

* Their eldeſt ſon.

Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

Friend of my youth! each added year
Shall lighten thine affliction's rod.
Increaſes age; the time draws near;
With Anna thou ſhalt meet thy God.
Like roſes, earthly joys with thorns a-
bound; [wound.
But heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to

Forget each pain, each mis'ry paſt
In the bleſs'd manſions of the bleſs'd;
For long eternity to laſt,
United joys ſhall warm each breaſt;
In which, roſes unlike, no thorns abound;
For heav'nly bliſs hides not a ſting to
wound.

ODE
TO THE ANGEL OF GOOD DEATH.

DESCEND, bright Seraph, from the ſky,
And pour thy balm of comfort nigh;
Repreſs a ſoul's departing grief;
A pious ſoul implores relief!

Bleſs'd Guardian, at this fatal hour
From heav'n deſcend, thy bleſſings ſhow'r;
My ſtruggling ſoul from pain releaſe,
And bear me hence t' eternal peace!

Free me, oh! free me, from the duſt;
On Chriſt's all-pow'rful worth I truſt;
Oh! hither haſte thy gentle feet,
And make the hour of death moſt ſweet.

I ſee, I ſee thy face divine;
I feel, I feel thy arms entwine;
My boſom burſting hence to part,
And give thee my reluctant heart!

With radiant ſplendor hither come,
And take me to my heav'nly home;
Upon my couch while I expire,
With hymns of comfort tune thy lyre!

May Charity and Hope around
Attend, and bear my dying ſound;
And to the croſs true Faith my eye
Direct, and teach me how to die!

J. Moore.

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

OH! would we mortals of'ner deign to look
In Nature's wide intelligible book!
In ev'ry page Inſtruction guides her pen,
And points a moral for the uſe of men.
This little plant, how cautiouſly it meets
Th' approaching hand; advance, and it retreats!
See how it flies from the ſuppos'd diſgrace,
And ſhrinks from contact of the rude embrace!
So Wiſdom Folly ſhould for ever ſhun;
So Virtue from the touch of Vice ſhould run;
So female Beauty ſhould from flatt'ry fly,
And ſpurn the incenſe of the gilded lie.

Nuncaton. J. S. COBBOLD.

SONNET.

SONNET.

OFT when I've sat entranc'd, and view'd
The embers glowing on the earth,
Thousands of forms, grotesque and rude,
Has plastic Fancy given birth.

Or, when I've gaz'd on sky serene
Till fond illusions seize the brain,
Castles and rocks in clouds I've seen,
And hosts embattled in the plain.

So when on riches, honours, gaze,
While sportive Fancy lends her aid;
Pleasure on pleasure fondly raise,
And antedate th' embody'd shade;

Till, haply, touch'd by Reason's sober wand,
Down drops the pile, and strews the Fairy-land.

Nuneaton. J. S. COBBOLD.

Violets accounting, by a beautiful Fiction, for their purple Colour.

TRANSLATED, BY MR. ROSCOE, FROM LORENZO DE MEDICI.

NOT from the verdant garden's cultur'd bound,
That breathes of Pœstum's aromatic gale,
We sprang; but, nurslings of the lonely vale. [we're found.
'Midst woods obscure, and native glooms,
'Midst woods and glooms, whose 'tangled brakes around [form
Once Venus sorrowing traced, as all for-
She sought Adonis, when a lurking thorn
Deep in her foot impress'd an impious wound;

Then prone to earth we bow'd our pallid flow'rs, [dyes
And caught the drops divine; the purple
Tinging the lustre of our native hue.
Nor summer-gales, nor art-conducted show'rs, [vers' sighs
Have nurs'd our slender forms, but lo-
Have been our gales, and lovers' tears our dew.

Written on a blank Leaf of Thomson's Seasons.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON,
of Queen's College, Oxon.

HAIL, Nature's Poet! whom she taught alone
To sing her works in numbers like her own;
Sweet as the thrush that warbles in the dale,
And soft as Philomela's tender tale.
She lent her pencil too, of wondrous pow'r
To catch the rainbow and to paint the flow'r
Of many mingling lines; then, smiling, said
(But first with laurel crown'd her fav'rite's head),
"These beauteous children, though so fair they shine,
Fade in *my* Seasons, let them live in *thine*."
And live they shall, the charm of ev'ry eye,
Till Nature sickens, and the Seasons die!

THE FLOWER-GIRL.

BY MR. HOLCROFT.

(From Shield's Canzonettes.)

THE violet and primrose to pluck, as they grew,
Down hedge-rows I've rov'd, among meadows so green; [with dew;
Now torn by the bramble, now dripping
For I'm poor and forlorn—and I'm not yet fifteen.

For daisies and cowslips I seek, with a sigh,
Their cups all of gold, and their borders of green; [will buy;
I seek them in hopes some good Christian
For I'm poor and forlorn—and I'm not yet fifteen.

My nosegays not sold and no friend by my side, [seen,
At midnight, if houseless and hungry I'm
Ah, Gentles! be you my protectors and guide,
For I'm poor and forlorn—and I'm not yet fifteen!

TO SOLITUDE.

BY DR. PERFECT.

DAUGHTER of sereneſt joy!
Pleaſures which can never cloy,
Peace, the roſe of ſweet Content,
Time in meditation ſpent,
Ev'ry gift the Virtues bring
Sits enthron'd upon thy wing.
Wert thou rightly underſtood,
Soul elating Solitude!
Were thy charms more fully known,
Would Ambition beg a throne?
Would unthinking mortals grow
Fond of pomp, or wealth, or ſhow?
Airy nothings they'd deride;
Court thee for their ſober guide;
Stray with thee to yonder plain,
Crown'd with worſhip's pious fane.
Leaving empty mirth and noiſe,
Haſte to ſhare ſubſtantial joys;
Hand-in-hand with thee to rove
Through the ſweetly-checquer'd grove;
Where the unmoleſted hours,
Sacred to the ſylvan Pow'rs;
Intellectual pleaſures there
Boſoms warm'd by friendſhip ſhare.
Call Reflexion to our aid,
Partial to the lonely ſhade:
See! ſhe comes, divinely fraught;
Fancy, with her lucid thought,
Humble, yet exalted high
Pureſt tranſports to deſcry;
Contemplation, penſive fair,
Solitude, be mine to ſhare;
Prune my mind, expand thy wing,
To thy ſanct'ry Damon bring.
Nature's dreſs'd in ſummer's charms;
Ev'ry landſcape Phœbus warms;
Ev'ry landſcape, rival ſcene,
Smiles, bedeck'd in ev'ry green.
Purify my grateful breaſt;
Let the donor ſhine confeſs'd.

All

All the blossoms, ev'ry rose,
The creative hand disclose;
All the meadows, ev'ry field,
Varied admiration yield;
Ev'ry woodbine, ev'ry bush,
Ev'ry note of lark or thrush,
Ev'ry hill and ev'ry dale,
Ev'ry odour-yielding gale,
Ev'ry object, though minute,
Smallest blade and embryo fruit,
Goodness infinite display.
Bright Effulgence! pour thy ray;
Be it to my lot decreed;
Solitude shall bless indeed!
Silence dozes on her breast;
Does the screech-owl break her rest?
Cynthia sheds her silver smile,
Glowing o'er the ivied pile;
Where, from care and sorrow free,
All's again tranquillity.
Nurse of wisdom and repose,
Hid from life's ill-fated woes,
Lead me to thy sober shade,
By funereal cypress made,
By wasted tower, moss-clad wall,
Or where crystal currents fall
Of waters stealing under ground,
Ev'ry gloom above and round!
There my soul her tenor keeps;
Ev'ry earth-born trouble sleeps.

EPIGRAM.

A NOXIOUS DRAUGHT:

From the Kentish Gazette, Sept. 13, 1796.

NO wonder, cries Ned, we are poison'd by beer, [the year;
If you look to the process of hops through
'Tis blubber and horse-dung that rear up the plant, [stone, you'll grant.
Which is brought to perfection by brim-
But the brewer, not finding them nauseous enough,
Adds *Cocculus Indicus*, *Quassia*, and *Snuff*.

I. B.

A TRIBUTE TO CUMBERLAND:

Written by a Native of that County, now resident in Buckinghamshire.

WHILE Mem'ry wafts me, on her subtle wing,
To times long past, and scenes of former days;
I count the joys of youth's enchanting spring,
And deem them worth the Muse's amplest praise.

For then my cares were small, my wants were few; [the last;
Each following day seem'd happier than
The merry minutes lightly by me flew,
Unmindful of the future or the past.

And thus, dear Cumberland! I call to mind
Thy cloud-capp'd mountains, and thy valleys green; [twin'd,
Romantic views! still with my heart en-
Still in the eye of fond Remembrance seen.

'Twas there I first beheld the light of heav'n,
And felt of friends the strong-endearing tie;
A virtuous bias to my soul was giv'n,
Form'd and matur'd beneath a parent's eye.

Inscrib'd upon the tablet of my heart,
Long may I there thy pleasing image trace!
I'll cherish, till e'en life itself depart,
The partial love I bear my native place.

Those are the hills to which our fathers fled
To 'scape the vengeance of too pow'rful foes; [bled;
For Freedom long they boldly fought, and
Then hither came to guard her patriot-cause.

Their offspring too, an undegen'rate band,
Would dare to spurn Oppression's galling chain! [hand,
But they are prompt, with manly heart and
To check confusion, and just laws maintain.

There sweet Simplicity delights to dwell,
Of manners plain, but homely and sincere;
The sons of luxury can poorly tell
What store of bliss attends their homely cheer.

Long may ye then in peace your blessings hold,
Ye happy swains, and feel no higher aim;
Supremely blest'd, beyond the pow'r of gold, [blame!
In calm content, and conscience void of

TO MY LYRE.

OH, why so mute, my gentle Lyre!
Oh, why so mute each silver string!
With wildest note, with freest fire,
That wont, ere while, so gay to sing.

Break, break, my Lyre, this iron sleep,
And list'ning Fancy charm again;
My silent woes now cease to weep,
And Peace renews her golden reign!

Oh, Lyre belov'd, forget those hours
When Sorrow clouded each sad day!
Nor Hope, nor Fancy, angel-pow'rs
Pour'd on my soul one genial lay,

When she, life's last-remaining charm,
Though pale with grief and sick'ning fears,
Strove with vain smiles my heart to warm;
Ah! wat'ry smiles, that shone in tears!

See, fairer visions rise to bless,
Bright in the beams of fairer skies;
Again does long-lost happiness
Give light to Laura's darken'd eyes.

Then wake, oh! wake, my grateful Lyre!
Nor sleep so mute, each silver string!
With wildest note, with freest fire,
Again, as wont, so freely sing!

IN-

INTELLIGENCE of IMPORTANCE from the LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, July 22. Extract of a letter from Capt. Trollope, of his Majesty's ship the Glatton, to Vice-Ad. Macbride, commanding his Majesty's ships and vessels in Yarmouth-roads, dated the 21st inst. (transmitted to Mr. Nepean by Vice-Admiral Macbride).

"I beg leave to inform you, that, in pursuance of your orders, I sailed in his Majesty's ship Glatton, on the 15th of July, from Yarmouth-roads, in order to join Capt. Savage and a squadron under his command; and on the 16th, at one P. M. we observed a squadron about four or five leagues off Helvoet. Owing to light winds and calms, it was seven P. M. before we were near enough to discover the squadron to consist of six frigates, one of which, the commodore's ship, appeared to mount near fifty guns; two others appeared about thirty-six guns, remarkably fine long frigates; and the other three smaller, and might mount about twenty-eight guns each. There were also a very fine brig and cutter with them. We soon suspected, from their signals, and their not answering our private signals, that they were enemies, and immediately cleared for action, and bore down to them. From their manœuvring it was ten at night before we got close alongside the third ship in the enemy's line, which from her size we supposed to be the commodore; when, after hailing her, and finding them to be a French squadron, I ordered him to strike his colours, which he returned with a broadside, and I believe was well repaid by one from the Glatton within twenty yards; after which the action became general with the enemy's squadron, the two headmost of which had tacked, and one of the largest had placed herself alongside, and another on our weather-bow, and the sternmost had placed themselves on our lee-quarter and stern. In this manner we were engaged on both sides for a few minutes, with our yard-arms nearly touching those of the enemy on each side; but I am happy to acquaint you that in less than twenty minutes the weight of our fire had beat them off on all sides; but, when we attempted to follow them, we, much to our regret, found it impossible. I have no doubt, from the apparent confusion the enemy were in, we should have gained a decisive victory, but, unfortunately, in attempting to wear, we found every part of our running rigging totally cut to pieces, and the major part of our standing rigging, every stay, except the mizen, either cut or badly wounded, and our masts and yards considerably damaged. In this situation, although every officer and man exerted themselves to the utmost the whole night, it was seven in the morning before the ship was in tolerable order to have renewed the action. The enemy, who appeared in the morning in a close line, seemed to have suffered very little in their rigging, although I am certain they must have much damage in their hulls, at which the whole of our fire was directed, as they did not choose to come near us again, although they must plainly have seen our disabled state, but made the best of their way for Flushing, and we followed them as close as we could till the 17th at nine A. M. when they were within three leagues of that port, with the hopes of meeting with some assistance to enable me to destroy them; but it coming on to blow hard at West, in the disabled state the ship was in, we were forced to haul off the shore; but although we were not able to take any of them, I trust you will think the officers and men, whom I have the honour to command in the Glatton, to whom I have reason to give every merit for their steady, gallant, and cool behaviour in the attack, have done their utmost, and also some good, in driving so very superior a force into port to refit, that might have done very considerable damage to our trade had they got to sea. I cannot conclude this without recommending to your notice, in the strongest manner, Lieut. Robert Williams (2d), my first lieutenant, who gave me every assistance in his power on the upper deck; and also Lieut. Schomberg, second lieutenant; and Lieut. Pringle, third lieutenant, who commanded on the lower deck; and also Capt. Strangeways, of the marines, who, I am very sorry to acquaint you, has received a bad wound from a musket-ball in his thigh, which is not extracted yet, who, after he had received it, and had a tourniquet on, insisted on coming on deck to his quarters again, where he remained, encouraging his men, till he was faint with the loss of blood, and I was under the necessity of ordering him to be carried down again; and all the warrant-officers and petty officers and ship's company behaved as English sailors always do on such occasions. And I am particularly happy in acquainting you, that I have not lost one life in so warm an action, and only one wounded, besides Capt Strangeways, viz. William Hall the corporal of marines, who also received a musket ball through his thigh bone; the ball passed out on the opposite side. Our small loss can only be attributed to their firing totally at our rigging to disable us, in which they too well succeeded; and his Majesty's ship Glatton being unfit to keep the sea from the damage she had

had received in her masts, yards, and rigging, I have thought fit, for the good of his Majesty's service, to come to Yarmouth roads to refit."

July 30. Extract of a letter received from Col. Graham by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated Roveredo, July 4, 1796.

"On the 30th ult. I had the honour of informing your Lordship, that the enemy made an unsuccessful attack on Monte Baldo on the 28th; since that all has remained quiet. Marshal Wurmser arrived here this morning."

July 30. Extract of a letter received from Lieut. Col. Crauford, by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, dated Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Essingham, near Pfortzheim, July 11, 1796.

"I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 7th and 8th inst. the Archduke remained in the possession of Ettlingen, in order to give time for the arrival at Pfortzheim of the Saxons, who were advancing from Graben to reinforce his Royal Higness's army; and the corps that had been detached into the mountains, under the command of Gen. Keim, to cover the left, was ordered to take its principal position at Franwen Alb. The Saxons reached Pfortzheim in the night of the 7th: on the 8th the disposition was made to attack Gen. Moreau on the 10th, in the position of the Murg, at Rastadt, Kupenheim, and Gertzbach: and, on the 9th, whilst the preparatory movements were executing, in order to bring the troops forward to the different points whence they were to advance the next morning, the enemy forced back the Archduke's advanced posts with a part of their army, whilst the principal force attacked Gen. Keim. His Royal Highness immediately supported his advanced posts, and was victorious on his right, and along his whole front; but Gen. Keim, after having made a most obstinate resistance, was obliged to yield to the superiority of numbers, and he retired to Pfortzheim. The Saxons, who were in march to cover that general's left flank, did the same; and, as this unfortunate circumstance gave the enemy possession of all the passes in the mountains on the Archduke's left, his Royal Highness found himself under the necessity of marching with his main army to Pfortzheim on the 10th, where he is now encamped. The Austrians lost on this occasion about 1600 men and four pieces of cannon. The loss of the French cannot be exactly ascertained, but it must have been very considerable. The Prince of Condé's corps, which has behaved with great bravery, was at Villengen on the 8th, the date of the last accounts that were received from it. The Austrian general Frolich still remained in the Brisgaw. The enemy has passed the Lahn; and the army which was left for the defence of that part of the country, has retired to the position of Bergen, having thrown proper garrisons into Mayence and Ehrenbreitestein."

July 30. Letter from Capt. James Athol Wood, commander of his Majesty's sloop Favourite, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Fort Royal Bay, Martinique, June 2, 1796.

Inclosed are some letters which I had no opportunity to forward to Sir John Laforey before he left this country, therefore transmit them for your perusal.

Favorite, St. George's Bay, Grenada, Feb. 17.

Sir, Since I did myself the honour of writing to you on the 5th inst. his Majesty's sloop under my command has captured two French privateers, and run one on shore within the Bocas on the island of Trinidada; at the same time the Alarm and Zebra captured a privateer to leeward of us, and retook two schooners. The name of the largest privateer captured by the Favorite is the Gen. Rigaud, of eight guns and 45 men, mostly Italians and Spaniards, a most desperate set, without any commission. The small one was lately the Hind Packet, taken off St. Vincent's. The men jumped overboard, and got ashore before we could take possession of the Hind. The name of the privateer run ashore is the Banan.

Favorite, St George's Bay, Grenada, March 12.

Sir, Three days ago, about seven in the morning, in his Majesty's sloop under my command, we fell in with three of the enemy's cruizers to windward of this island; two schooners, one of 10 and the other of 12, and a ship of 14 guns. They at first bore down on us; but, perceiving we did not alter our course, they soon after hauled their wind to the southward; light and baffling winds prevented our getting alongside of the ship until 11 at night, when she surrendered without resistance. This ship was the Susanna of Liverpool, that had been taken only a few days before, and was fitted and manned by the enemy to cruize against the trade of his Majesty's subjects. The two schooners escaped under the favour of the night. Having had about 70 French prisoners on-board the Favorite, I have taken upon me to distribute them, to the number of two or three, on-board of each of the transports and merchant-ships homeward bound. The officers I have put on-board the Charlotte sloop, Lieut. Williams. The remainder I have put on-board the prison ship at this place.

JAMES ATHOL WOOD.

An-

August 6. Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill to Mr. Nepean, dated L'Engageante, Cork Harbour, July 31.

Sir, Please to inform my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that his Majesty's ships Cerberus and Sea-Horse arrived here yesterday afternoon. During their cruize they captured a French privateer cutter, called Calvados, mounting 6 guns, 10 swivels, and 38 men, which had been out ten days from Brest, but not made any prize; and they sent her to Plymouth. R. KINGSMILL.

August 13. An explanatory article to the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between his Majesty and the United States of America, was concluded and signed, at Philadelphia, on the 4th day of May last, by Phineas Bond, Esq. on the part of His Majesty, and by Timothy Pickering, Esq. on the part of the United States; and the same has been duly ratified by the two contracting parties.

August 8. Extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker, bart. to Mr. Nepean, dated Royal William, at Spithead, August 6.

The Telemachus cutter returned this morning from a cruize, with the Marguarita French privateer, of 4 guns and 40 men, which she captured yesterday afternoon off the Owers. The said privateer had, early the same morning, taken the sloop John, William Ayles, master, from Sunderland, bound to Weymouth, which the Telemachus retook and sent into this port. Inclosed is Lieut. Crispo's letter, giving an account of the capture and recapture above-mentioned.

Sir, *Telemachus, Spithead, Aug.* 6.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that yesterday morning, being off the Needles, I stood in shore after a sloop and cutter; soon after, the sloop made sail to the eastward, and, at eleven, coming up with the sloop, re-captured the John, of Weymouth, William Ayles, master, loaded with coals, who had been taken in the morning early by the cutter. After making all possible dispatch in taking charge of her, I immediately gave chace to the cutter, which had got at a great distance; but the fast sailing of the Telemachus brought us up with her at a quarter past two in the afternoon, being then off the Owers, when firing a shot at her she struck, and proved to be the Marguarita, French cutter privateer, mounting 4 guns and 4 swivels, and manned with 40 men. She had been three days from Cherbourg, and had only taken this sloop; but I have the satisfaction to add, that, by taking her, five other vessels escaped being captured.

JOHN CRISPO.

August 10. The following letter has been transmitted by Admiral Sir John Jervis, K. B. commander of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship Victory, off Toulon, July 18, 1796.

Captain, Porto Ferrajo, July 20.

Sir, I have the pleasure to inform you, that the troops under the command of Maj. Duncan, took possession of the forts and town of Porto Ferrajo, this day, at ten o'clock. On my joining the convoy from Bastia yesterday forenoon, Maj. Duncan having done me the favor to come on-board, we concerted the most proper methods for speedily executing the Viceroy's instructions to the major. The troops were landed last night, about one mile to the westward of the town, under the direction of Capt. Stuart, of the Peterell, and the Maj. immediately marched close to the gate on the West side; and at five o'clock this morning sent in to the governor the viceroy's letter, containing the terms which would be granted to the town, and gave him two hours for his answer. At half past five I came on shore, when we received a message from the governor, desiring one hour more to consult with the principal inhabitants. We took this opportunity to assure the Tuscan inhabitants, that they should receive no injury whatever in their persons or property. Having ordered the ships into the harbour to their several stations, before appointed, the major and myself determined, should the terms offered be rejected, to instantly open the fire of the ships, and to storm the place on every point from the land and sea. The harmony and good understanding between the army and navy, employed on this occasion, will, I trust, be a farther proof of what may be effected by the hearty co-operation of the two services. I cannot conclude without expressing my fullest approbation of the zeal and good conduct of every captain, officer, and man, in the squadron; and also that, during the time I was necessarily employed on shore, my first lieutenant, Edward Berry, commanded the ship, and placed her opposite the Grand Bastion, within half pistol shot, and in such a manner as could not have failed, had we opened our fire, to have had the greatest effect.

HORATIO NELSON.

N. B. The place is mounted with one hundred pieces of cannon, and garrisoned by four hundred regulars besides militia.

Ships names: Captain, 74 guns; Inconstant, 36 guns, Capt. Freemantle; Flora, 36 guns, Capt. Middleton: Southampton, 32 guns, Capt. Macnamara; Peterell, 16 guns, Capt. Stuart; Vineau brig, Lieut. Gourly; Rose cutter, Lieut. Walker.

Letter from Vice-Ad. Murray, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Halifax, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board the Resolution, July 15.

The Thetis arrived here on the 1st of last month, and brought me a letter from Capt. Evans, (of which I enclose a copy, No. 1.) giving an account of the capture of the French privateer Vulcan by his Majesty's sloop Spencer; and on the 7th of the same month the Espérance arrived, and brought me a letter from Capt. Rodd (of which I also inclose a copy, No. 2.), containing an account of the capture of another French privateer, named the Poisson Volante, formerly the Flying Fish, in his Majesty's service.

(Copy, No. 1.)

Spencer, St. George's, Bermuda, May 19.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you of our arrival in this port; as also that on the morning of the 4th instant, being in company with his Majesty's ship Bonetta and Espérance, in lat. about 28 deg. N. and long. 69 deg. W. our signal being made to chase to the Westward, with the wind N. E. we made sail; but, perceiving the chase was hauled to the wind on the larboard tack, we pursued her under a press of sail; at ten A. M. she bore up, endeavouring to escape before the wind; at half-past eleven our bow chases went over her, when she shewed French colours, and fired several shot from the stern; at twelve o'clock, being close up with her, we began to engage her; at a quarter past one, her top-mast being shot away, and her sails and rigging cut to pieces, she surrendered. She is called the Volcan, Citizen Bremand, commander, and pierced for 16 guns, mounting 12 long 4-pounders, with some cohorns and swivels, and having between 70 and 80 men, from Charlestown, bound to Guadaloupe. She is a national corvette. I am happy to say that our loss, considering her tops and lower yards were manned with marksmen, and that she had 30 men at small arms, was inconsiderable, having 1 killed and 1 wounded. I cannot ascertain the loss of the enemy with precision, as they endeavour to conceal it; but I find that six have been thrown overboard during or after the action, and that several others are wounded. My officers and ship's company deserve the highest credit for their conduct on this occasion, evincing a coolness and obedience very meritorious. I feel a peculiar gratification in recommending Lieut. Lenox, and Mr. Harriden, the master, to your notice. I am informed that some powder-flasks, and a variety of combustibles (which they had prepared with an intention of boarding us), taking fire, occasioned great havoc amongst them. I have to add, that the Spencer's damage, except the mizen mast and some of the running rigging rendered useless, is not material.

Anr. F. Evans.

(Copy, No. 2.)

Bonetta at Sea, Mybe Light-House, bearing W. S. W. distance 10 leagues.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that, on the 4th of this month, after having stood to the southward and eastward, in order to get hold of an easterly wind, at five A. M. I made the Spencer's signal to chase a sail W. by S. the wind being then about N. by E. That the chace had brought the Spencer nearly by the wind, at eight o'clock, to the southward and eastward, I having previous to this hauled after her, in order to keep in sight. About eight the Espérance made the signal for a sail W. by S. At about half past nine saw two sail in the S. W. a schooner and a sloop. At a quarter past nine the Bonetta and Espérance gave chace to a schooner, she appearing very suspicious, and, after our having kept away and made sail, she crowded every thing from us. The Spencer being in chace to the S. S. E. and the Bonetta and Espérance to the S. W. by W. and at the time we gave chace being at a great distance, we unavoidably parted company. The Espérance being considerably to leeward of the Bonetta, consequently much nearer the chace, very fortunately kept sight of her; and about 1 A. M. on the 5th, after having fired several shot at her, brought her to; she turned out to be the republican schooner Le Poisson Volante, from Aux Cayes to New York, which place she had left a few days, and eight or ten days the Concorde, who was also bound for New York; she was formerly the Flying Fish in his Majesty's service, and commanded by Lieut. Seton, on the Jamaica station, and was taken by two privateers after a smart action. The people on board her cut her gunwales down, hove some of her guns over-board, and otherwise damaged the schooner: all of which Capt. Rose will be able to give a particular account of; she was commanded by a sub-lieutenant of the Concorde, and the prisoners in all amount to thirty-eight.

John Tremayne Rodd.

A letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Downs, to Mr. Nepean, dated August 19, 1796.

Sir, I have received a letter from the master of his Majesty's hired armed cutter Lion, dated the 17th inst. which acquaints me that on the 16th, Beachy Head bearing E. N. E. four leagues, signal being made of an enemy at the signal-post, the Lion, together with the Swallow revenue-cutter, chased a lugger and a sloop, re-captured the sloop, and took the lugger; found her to be a French privateer, with swivels and small arms, and

and 17 men, three days from St. Valory's, and had not taken any thing but the above sloop. Jos. Peyton.

By a letter from Sir John Borlase Warren, commanding a squadron of his Majesty's frigates, dated the 7th inst. information is received that he had chased into Dovarneaux Bay, near Brest, a French convoy, under the protection of a frigate of 30 guns, and a brig of 18, which were driven on shore, and the latter bilged; as were also a transport of 600 tons, and a schooner of 80 tons; and that five brigs of 250 tons each, two Chasse Marées of 90, and a dogger of 100, were abandoned by their crews and burnt.

Aug. 27. Copies of dispatches received from Col. Graham by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters of Field-Marshal Wurmser's army, Valeggio, Aug. 1.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the siege of Mantua is raised, the French having retreated last night with the utmost precipitation. I can now send only a very hasty account of the operations of the Imperial army, which have been attended with signal success. The great exertions the enemy was making against Mantua determined his Excellency Field-Marshal Count Wurmser to make dispositions for attacking the enemy, without waiting for the arrival of farther reinforcements. Accordingly, on the 28th ult. the different corps were assembled at their respective destinations, the army forming four divisions, which were to advance by the different passes from the mountains of the Tyrol. The first column, on the right of the Lago de Garda, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Quasdanowich, was to march on to Salo and Brescia; the second commanded by Lieut. Gen. Melas, between the Lake and the Adige, was to force the enemy's posts on Monte Baldo; the third was ordered to march, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Davidowich, by the great road from Alla, and, being separated only by the Adige from a part of the third division, was to support it, and join it as soon as a bridge could be placed between Dolci and Rivoli; the fourth column, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Mezaros, was designed to turn the enemy's right flank, by marching from Bassano on to Legnago. Early on the 29th, the enemy were attacked on their whole line of posts, and were every where driven. Lieut.-Gen. Quasdanowich took 1000 prisoners at Salo, and marched on to Brescia. Gen. Melas attacked the post of Ferrara on the summit of Monte Baldo, covered by an immense ravine; his troops crossed it with the greatest intrepidity, and drove the enemy from their intrenchments, batteries, and redoubts; a part of his division attacked, with equal courage and success, the narrow pass of Brentino, between the mountain and the Adige. The artillery of the third division supported this attack from the left bank of the river; and the same corps, which acted under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sepulcro off, pushed on along the right bank, and forced the important post of Rivoli, where the enemy's batteries commanded the passage of the river. In these attacks, nine pieces of cannon and 1500 men were taken. The other divisions advanced with little resistance. On the 30th, the two centre divisions, being united, continued their march in different columns on Castel Nuovo and Peschiera; at the defiles of Campora and Cavaggione the enemy were again driven, with loss, from strong positions, and in the night they retreated by Peschiera. Maj.-Gen. Spiegel entered Verona, which the enemy abandoned. On the 31st, Maj.-Gen. Pironi occupied Villa Franca, and the head-quarters were fixed here without opposition; a corps of observation being left near Peschiera, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Bajolitz. These well-concerted and rapid movements determined Gen. Buonaparte to an immediate retreat across the Po and the Mincio. Thomas Graham.

Head-quarters, Goito, Aug. 2.

My Lord, Since I had the honour of writing to your Lordship yesterday, the Field-Marshal has received accounts from Gen. Canto d'Irlas, commandant of Mantua, which state, that the enemy having marked their retreat, by continuing to fire as usual on the place during the night, he could only send his cavalry in pursuit of them yesterday morning, and that they had already brought in about 600 prisoners, among them a great number of artillerymen; that he was in possession of all their mortars and cannon, amounting to 140, with 190,000 shells and balls, and great quantities of other stores of all kinds. The head-quarters were removed here today, and the army will continue the pursuit of the enemy; but the excessive fatigue the troops have undergone, the difficulty of supplying them at first, where no magazines could be previously formed, and the excessive heat of the weather, retard the progress of the army. No farther report is yet received from Lieut.-Gen. Quasdanowich. Thomas Graham.

P. S. No reports having been as yet received from the different divisions, I cannot mention the loss of the Imperial army; but I am happy to be able to state, from general information, that it is inconsiderable, in comparison of what might have been expected from the difficulties that were surmounted.

Head-

Head-quarters, Guidizolo, Aug. 4.

My Lord, Field-Marshal Wurmser, with a view of assisting the operations of Lieut.-Gen. Quasdanowich, having sent Gen. Liptaye with an advanced guard, on the 2d, to Castiglione delle Stoviere, marched a body of troops early yesterday morning from Goito to support him. Gen. Liptaye had been forced to retire from Castiglione, and was nearly surrounded on the heights between it and Solformo. The cavalry disengaged him, and, the regiments forming as they came up, the affair became general, the Imperial troops maintaining their ground, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers of the enemy, till night put an end to the combat. Too much praise cannot be given to those regiments which were first engaged, and which sustained, alone, the attack of three divisions of the French army; nor to the cavalry, which repeatedly repulsed the French cavalry, consisting of 3000 horse. The whole Austrian force engaged consisted of about 13,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. All is quiet hitherto to-day, both armies remaining opposite to one another in the same position as yesterday. THOMAS GRAHAM.

Head-quarters, Valeggio, Aug. 5.

My Lord, The French army having yesterday received very considerable reinforcements from the Milanoise; and a strong column, from Bozodo and Marcaria, having advanced this morning by St. Martino towards Medoli, threatening the rear of the left wing of the Imperial army, which extended into the plain; the Field-Marshal ordered that its front should be changed, by being thrown back towards the high ground on which the right wing was posted. During the movement the enemy attacked in great force on the high ground; and some of the battalions of the right wing, having given way, fell in with those of the left wing not yet posted. This unfortunately created confusion, and obliged the Field-Marshal to retreat on this place. Lieut.-Gen. Mezaros, who was on his road from Borgoforte to join the army, arrived to-day at Goito. There are no accounts yet of Lieut.-Gen. Quasdanowich, so that it is probable he is among the mountains; and, the enemy being collected in such force near the South end of the Lago de Garda, it will be very difficult for him now to form a junction that way. THOMAS GRAHAM.

Aug. 25. Extract of a Letter from Adm. Sir Peter Parker, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Royal William, at Spithead, Aug. 23.

Please to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's cutter Speedwell arrived at Spithead this morning with La Brave French cutter privateer, carrying one six-pounder, two swivels, and 25 men, which she took yesterday morning off St. Catharine's Point. The said privateer had been 12 hours only out of Cherbourg, and was captured in the attempt to board the Speedwell under cover of the night. The Fly sloop has also sent into this port La Foret French lugger privateer, of five swivels and 27 men, which she took yesterday seven leagues from Portland.

A Letter from Capt. John Ignateaff, commanding her Imperial Majesty's Sloop Dispatch, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, Aug. 22, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that, cruising with her Imperial Majesty's sloop under my command off the Texel, with the fleet, on the 20th inst. at four o'clock in the morning, being about three miles to windward of it, the admiral made me a signal to examine a strange vessel then in sight. Upon stopping her, I found her to be an English merchant brig, named the Nelly, of Sunderland, proceeding to Flushing, having been captured on the 18th inst. by L'Augustine, French schooner privateer. I sent immediately to the admiral; and, seeing a suspicious vessel a-head of me at a distance, I lost no time in giving chace to her, and in the course of five hours, by the help of towing and rowing, I came up with her, when, after firing a few shot, I had the pleasure to see her strike her colours. She proves to be the said schooner privateer, mounted with six guns and four swivels, and having on-board 35 men. I learned from the captain, that she had captured three English vessels besides the Nelly, and was then on her passage from Norway to the Texel, for which place she had two pilots on-board. She was built three-years ago, is coppered, and, in my opinion, fit for his Majesty's service. I have the honour to be, &c.

Monday, Sept. 5. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday, the 15th day of September, was this day ordered to be farther prorogued to Tuesday, the 27th of September.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 5. A letter from Capt. Drury, of his Majesty's ship Alfred, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Port-Royal, July 16, 1796.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, pursuant to orders from Rear-Ad. Harvey, which I received the 9th inst. at anchor off Mariegalante, by his Majesty's sloop Thorn, to proceed immediately to Jamaica, I lost no time in getting under weigh. On the Wednesday following, at eight o'clock in the morning, I had the good fortune to fall in with the French national frigate, La Re-

Renommée, of 44 guns, and 320 men, commanded by citizen Pilot, which I came up with and captured the next morning, just before day-break, the East end of St. Domingo, bearing N. E. 30 leagues. She is a very fine frigate, only two years old, and in every respect fit for his Majesty's service. In justice to the officers and company of his Majesty's ship under my command, particularly the first lieutenant, Mr. John Richards, I cannot help expressing my entire approbation of their steady behaviour, which I am confident would have been very conspicuous had she been a ship of equal force; neither can I omit mentioning the very able assistance I received from Capt. Winthorpe, of his Majesty's sloop Albicore, who was on-board, as a passenger, to join his sloop.

Dresden, Aug. 27. Intelligence has been received here of considerable advantages having been obtained here by the united armies of the Archduke Charles and Gen. Wartensleben over that of Gen. Jourdan. These accounts state, that, after Gen. Wartensleben left Amberg, he retreated to the left side of the Nab, having his main corps opposite to Schwartzenfeldt, with two different corps besides, towards Narbourg and Schwardorff, where he remained while Gen. Jourdan's army advanced near him on the opposite side of the river, in three divisions, of which he himself commanded the centre. This was about the 20th or 21st of August. That the Archduke, after abandoning Donawert, had retired behind the Lech, and taken a strong position near its confluence with the Danube; but, understanding that, independent of Gen. Jourdan's grand army in face of Gen. Wartensleben, another division of the French, under Gen. Championet, was advancing towards Ratisbon, his Royal Highness, after leaving a strong corps behind the Lech to observe Gen. Moreau, marched along the Danube with the remainder (about 40,000 men), and passed that river at Ingoldstadt about the 17th or 18th. That thence he advanced by Dietfurt to Teining, where he met the advanced posts of Gen. Championet's division, beat them back, and followed towards Castel, on the way to Amberg. That by this time Gen. Jourdan took alarm, and recalled his troops towards Amberg; and in proportion as he retreated Gen. Wartensleben advanced. That, between Amberg and Sultzburg, Gen. Jourdan drew up his army, and a battle ensued, in which the Austrians were victorious. That the loss of the French on this occasion was supposed to be 5000 killed and 2000 made prisoners, with about 30 pieces of cannon. That the whole Austrian army was not engaged, but a considerable corps was detached at the same time to Hurspruch, Lauff, and Nuremberg, of which city the Austrians took possession.

St. James's, Oct. 8. The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto John March, of Weeley Hall, in the parish of Weeley, in the county of Essex, gent. his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may assume the surname, and bear the arms, of Weeley only, in compliance with the last will and testament, and in grateful respect to the memory, of Samuel Weeley, of Weeley Hall, aforesaid, Esquire, lately deceased; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN NEWS.

Paris, Oct. 22. This day Lord Malmesbury, Minister Plenipotentiary from the cabinet of St. James's, made his entry into this city. He had a very numerous and very brilliant attendance. He has with him four secretaries of embassy, one of whom is the brother of Lord Gower, and the other Mr. Ellis. Two of these arrived here the day before.

Extract from the Quebec *Gazette.*

Speech of His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esq. lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. upon proroguing the fifth session of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada.

"Honourable gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"The public business of the session being brought to a conclusion, it is with pleasure I consider your proceedings therein have been marked with the same attention to the welfare of the province which has distinguished your conduct throughout the whole of this the first provincial parliament of Upper Canada, which draws near to its termination, agreeable to the laws.

"It is not possible for me, without emotion, to contemplate, that we have been called upon to execute the most important trust that can be delegated by the King and British Parliament during a period of awful and stupendous events, which still agitate the greater part of mankind, and which have threatened to involve all that is valuable in civil society in one promiscuous ruin. However remote we have been happily placed from the scene of these events, we have not been without their influence; but, by the blessing of God, it has only been sufficient to prove, that this province, founded upon the rock of loyalty, demonstrates one common spirit in the defence of their king, and their country.

"In

"In the civil proviſions for the eſtabliſhment and maintenance of our conſtitution, and the benefits flowing therefrom, we ſhall, I truſt, always recollect with great ſatisfaction, that we have been actuated and guided by a fair and upright deſire to lay the foundations of private right and of public proſperity.

"I humbly believe that his Majeſty, the father of his people, and the beneficent founder of this loyal province, will accept our endeavours to perpetuate theſe bleſſings, which it is his wiſh ſhould attend his faithful ſubjects and their remoteſt poſterity."

"Honorable gentlemen, and gentlemen,

"It is our immediate duty to recommend our public acts to our fellow-ſubjects by the efficacy of our private example; and to contribute, in this tract of the Britiſh empire, to form a nation obedient to the laws, frugal, temperate, induſtrious; impreſſed with a ſtedfaſt love of juſtice, of honour, of public good, with unſhaken fortitude amongſt men, with Chriſtian piety and gratitude to God.

"Conſcious of the intention of well-doing, I ſhall ever cheriſh, with reverence and humble acknowledgment, the remembrance, that it is my ſingular happineſs to have borne to this province the powers, the privileges, the principles, and the practice, of the Britiſh Conſtitution; this perpetual monument of the good-will of the empire, the reward of tried affection and loyalty, can beſt fulfil the juſt end of all government, as the experience of ages hath proved, by communicating, univerſally, protection and proſperity to thoſe, who make a rightful uſe of its advantages."

Country News.

Sept. 16. A dreadful fire happened at a ſmall village called *Eaſt Whitton*, on the eſtate of the Earl of Aylesbury, in the North Riding of the county of York. The flames broke out at the workhouſe, in the middle of the day, when moſt of the inhabitants were in the fields reaping. The buildings being chiefly covered with thatch, and the wind ſtrong at S. W. the fire burnt with ſuch irreſiſtible fury as in the courſe of a few hours totally ruined near a dozen families, burning 16 dwelling-houſes and out-buildings, with a large quantity of corn and farming-utenſils, all of which were uninſured.

Sept. 20. About 11 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Bruce, ſhop-keeper, near the new market-place, *Thetford*, which communicated to, and alſo deſtroyed, three other tenements adjoining, together with the principal part of the furniture and other effects therein. Two ſheep were burnt, and another much injured. The flames ravaged with ſuch fury that it was with ſome difficulty the family where it firſt broke out eſcaped with their lives, which they probably would not have done but for the ſpirited exertions of counſellor Mingay and Mr. Purr, who, in returning home, firſt diſcovered the fire, but were unable to awake the inhabitants till they forced open the outer door, and compelled them to quit their beds. One girl was much burnt in eſcaping through the flames, but, we are happy to learn, not dangerouſly. Only a very ſmall part of the property conſumed (which is eſtimated at 800l.) was inſured.

Plymouth, Sept. 22. About four this afternoon the fore magazine of the Amphion, then lying alongſide the ſheer hulk in hamoaze, refitting, by ſome accident took fire and blew up, which had ſuch an effect as to rip the upper works in the fore part of the ſhip to atoms, and ſhe almoſt immediately ſunk in ten fathoms of water. Several of her crew were blown up with her, ten or twelve of whom fell on-board the hulk, mangled in a manner too dreadful to deſcribe; many others fell in the water and periſhed, and a few were taken up with but ſlight injury. The number of the ſhips company, and the viſitors (of which there were ſeveral), unfortunately on-board at the time, are, from the beſt accounts, ſtated at no leſs than 250, out of which number, according to the moſt accurate returns that have been made, only thirty-ſeven men and two women have been ſaved, and ſome of thoſe ſeverely wounded. Capt. Pellew had ſome officers of other ſhips on-board to dine, who, with his own officers, were with him in the cabin at the time of the accident, out of whom, there is reaſon to fear, only himſelf and his firſt lieutenant have eſcaped with life, both of whom are wounded, the former ſlightly, the latter, it is feared, in a much more dangerous manner. As the names of all the officers who have periſhed cannot yet be obtained with that accuracy which is neceſſary, on ſo melancholy an occaſion, it is deemed prudent to mention that only of Capt. William Swaffield, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Overyſſell, of 64 guns, now under ſailing orders in this harbour, who was in the cabin with Capt. Pellew and other officers, and is gone down in the ſhip, in conſequence of which the Overyſſel is in mourning on the melancholy event. It is alſo feared that the ſecond and third lieutenants of the Amphion had ſhared a ſimilar fate. Capt Pellew had a very miraculous eſcape—He is ſaid to have heard a kind of rumbling noiſe immediately preceding the blowing up, which alarmed him, and he inſtantly ran into the quarter-gallery neareſt the ſheer hulk, on whoſe deck he was inſtantaneouſly thrown,

thrown, whereby he received a severe blow on one side of the head, and a contusion on his breast, but is in a fair way of recovery. Though the explosion was, as may be expected, very great, yet it had but a trifling effect on shore, or indeed even on board the ships along-side which she lay. Her masts, yards, &c. were shivered almost to pieces, and lifted out of the ship (except the mizen mast), four of her guns, twelve pounders, were thrown in upon the hulk's deck, and several bodies, pieces of the wreck, &c. were seen to be thrown as high as her maintop-gallant mast head; in short, the whole was such a dreadful scene, as the human mind cannot dwell upon but with indescribable horror! The dead bodies and mangled limbs that were picked up have been conveyed to the hospital, in order to be buried. Apparatuses are preparing for lifting the ship, which will be done as soon as possible, as she lay immediately in the track of the men of war going into, and coming out of dock; perhaps, when this is effected, she will present such a spectacle, as possibly has been seldom or scarcely equalled, the greater part of the unfortunate sufferers being still in the ship's hold. The cause of this accident is not, and in all probability never will be, discovered; as there is little reason to doubt but the person, whose imprudence occasioned the disaster, has shared in the melancholy fate of his unfortunate companions.

Sept. 27. Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a terrible fire broke out on board the ship Lady Allayne, lying near the lower end of *Shields* harbour. The vessel, being afloat, was immediately cut adrift, and towed out from amongst the other ships, which, together with his Majesty's floating battery redoubt, narrowly escaped the flames. The wind being from the South-East, the whole town of North Shields, and the shipping in the girt, ran the greatest hazard of being consumed; but happily (the gunpowder having been taken out of the ship in the forenoon, and the guns being unloaded) the boats from the Redoubt, tenders, and other ships, conducted the burning vessel down through the Narrows, and by the help of the ebb tide got her to ground below Tynemouth barracks. By the assistance of the engines for near five hours, the fire was at last put out.

Leicester, Oct. 7. This day the loyal Leicestershire regiment of gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry was reviewed by their colonel, Sir William Skerrington, in the Abbey Meadow. The corps performed their several evolutions, &c. with a precision and exactness that would have done honour to veteran troops, greatly to the satisfaction of the colonel, and a numerous and elegant assemblage of distinguished characters of the county. On quitting the field, the colonel, with his usual animation, addressed each squadron of the regiment as he went down the line with an appropriate speech, the purport of which was to thank them for their soldier-like appearance, and the alertness with which they performed every part of their exercise, and in the politest terms acknowledged they merited his highest praise for the zeal and attention they shewed on every occasion, reflecting so much honour on themselves, and equally gratifying and obliging to him as colonel of so meritorious a corps. What added greatly to the splendour of the day, was the disposal of the Loyal Leicester Infantry, which was so judiciously executed by Capt. Walker, commandant of the corps, and his officers, that the field of exercise was kept clear of all obstructions, and rendered additional brilliancy to the spectacle by their martial appearance.

Oct. 9. About a quarter past 10 at night a fire was discovered at New Mills near *Henley*, which in the space of an hour burnt the corn and paper mills to the ground, with one of the drying houses containing 800 reams of paper. The corn and paper mills, with the out-houses and stock, were insured; but one meal-man, who had lately come to the town, lost corn and flour to the value of near four hundred pounds, which was not insured. The inhabitants of Henley, and part of the 16th regiment of light dragoons, exerted themselves very much in suppressing the fire, and by that means saved the dwelling-house and part of the premises from the flames. Some infamous wretches stole several reams of paper, and other articles, which they threw into the ditches, &c. about the premises, till a better opportunity offered of carrying them away; but the goods were luckily discovered, and the horrid villains disappointed of their plunder.

Oct. 23. This morning, about 6 o'clock, the inhabitants of *Ripon* were greatly alarmed by a violent concussion of the earth, which shook almost every house in the place. A mile from the town the ground, above four yards square, was found to have sunk, and water issued in great abundance from the aperture. On Monday afternoon nearly three roods of ground had fallen in, and the gulph was still increasing. The depth was more than 19 fathoms; and a large ash-tree growing upon the spot had sunk out of sight. This singular phænomenon excites the more alarm, as there is not any coal, or other pits, in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Ingill, house-steward and butler to the dowager Lady Webster, at *Battle Abbey* in Sussex, is now in his 116th year, and

Head-quarters, Guidizolo, Aug. 4.

My Lord, Field-Marshal Wurmser, with a view of assisting the operations of Lieut.-Gen. Quasdanowich, having sent Gen. Liptaye with an advanced guard, on the 2d, to Castiglione delle Stiviere, marched a body of troops early yesterday morning from Goito to support him. Gen. Liptaye had been forced to retire from Castiglione, and was nearly surrounded on the heights between it and Solformo. The cavalry disengaged him, and, the regiments forming as they came up, the affair became general, the Imperial troops maintaining their ground, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers of the enemy, till night put an end to the combat. Too much praise cannot be given to those regiments which were first engaged, and which sustained, alone, the attack of three divisions of the French army; nor to the cavalry, which repeatedly repulsed the French cavalry, consisting of 3000 horse. The whole Austrian force engaged consisted of about 13,000 infantry and 1500 cavalry. All is quiet hitherto to-day, both armies remaining opposite to one another in the same position as yesterday. THOMAS GRAHAM.

Head-quarters, Valeggio, Aug. 5.

My Lord, The French army having yesterday received very considerable reinforcements from the Milanoise; and a strong column, from Bozodo and Marcaria, having advanced this morning by St. Martino towards Medoli, threatening the rear of the left wing of the Imperial army, which extended into the plain; the Field-Marshal ordered that its front should be changed, by being thrown back towards the high ground on which the right wing was posted. During the movement the enemy attacked in great force on the high ground; and some of the battalions of the right wing, having given way, fell in with those of the left wing not yet posted. This unfortunately created confusion, and obliged the Field-Marshal to retreat on this place. Lieut.-Gen. Mezaros, who was on his road from Borgoforte to join the army, arrived to-day at Goito. There are no accounts yet of Lieut.-Gen. Quasdanowich, so that it is probable he is among the mountains; and, the enemy being collected in such force near the South end of the Lago de Garda, it will be very difficult for him now to form a junction that way. THOMAS GRAHAM.

Aug. 25. Extract of a Letter from Adm. Sir Peter Parker, Bart. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board the Royal William, at Spithead, Aug. 23.

Please to acquaint their Lordships, that his Majesty's cutter Speedwell arrived at Spithead this morning with La Brave French cutter privateer, carrying one six-pounder, two swivels, and 25 men, which she took yesterday morning off St. Catharine's Point. The said privateer had been 12 hours only out of Cherbourg, and was captured in the attempt to board the Speedwell under cover of the night. The Fly sloop has also sent into this port La Foret French lugger privateer, of five swivels and 27 men, which she took yesterday seven leagues from Portland.

A Letter from Capt. John Ignateaff, commanding her Imperial Majesty's sloop Dispatch, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Yarmouth Roads, Aug. 22, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, for their Lordships information, that, cruising with her Imperial Majesty's sloop under my command off the Texel, with the fleet, on the 20th inst. at four o'clock in the morning, being about three miles to windward of it, the admiral made me a signal to examine a strange vessel then in sight. Upon stopping her, I found her to be an English merchant brig, named the Nelly, of Sunderland, proceeding to Flushing, having been captured on the 18th inst. by L'Augustine, French schooner privateer. I sent immediately to the admiral; and, seeing a suspicious vessel a-head of me at a distance, I lost no time in giving chace to her, and in the course of five hours, by the help of towing and rowing, I came up with her, when, after firing a few shot, I had the pleasure to see her strike her colours. She proves to be the said schooner privateer, mounted with six guns and four swivels, and having on-board 35 men. I learned from the captain, that she had captured three English vessels besides the Nelly, and was then on her passage from Norway to the Texel, for which place she had two pilots on-board. She was built three-years ago, is coppered, and, in my opinion, fit for his Majesty's service. I have the honour to be, &c.

Monday, Sept. 5. The Parliament, which stood prorogued to Thursday, the 15th day of September, was this day ordered to be farther prorogued to Tuesday, the 27th of September.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 5. A letter from Capt. Drury, of his Majesty's ship Alfred, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Port Royal, July 16, 1796.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, pursuant to orders from Rear-Ad. Harvey, which I received the 9th inst. at anchor off Mariegalante, by his Majesty's sloop Thorn, to proceed immediately to Jamaica, I lost no time in getting under weigh. On the Wednesday following, at eight o'clock in the morning, I had the good fortune to fall in with the French national frigate, La Re-

Renommée, of 44 guns, and 320 men, commanded by citizen Pitot, which I came up with and captured the next morning, just before day-break, the East end of St. Domingo, bearing N. E. 30 leagues. She is a very fine frigate, only two years old, and in every respect fit for his Majesty's service. In justice to the officers and company of his Majesty's ship under my command, particularly the first lieutenant, Mr. John Richards, I cannot help expressing my entire approbation of their steady behaviour, which I am confident would have been very conspicuous had she been a ship of equal force; neither can I omit mentioning the very able assistance I received from Capt. Winthorpe, of his Majesty's sloop Albicore, who was on board, as a passenger, to join his sloop.

Dresden, Aug. 27. Intelligence has been received here of considerable advantages having been obtained here by the united armies of the Archduke Charles and Gen. Wartensleben over that of Gen. Jourdan. These accounts state, that, after Gen. Wartensleben left Amberg, he retreated to the left side of the Nab, having his main corps opposite to Schwartzenfeldt, with two different corps besides, towards Narbourg and Schwardorff, where he remained while Gen. Jourdan's army advanced near him on the opposite side of the river, in three divisions, of which he himself commanded the centre. This was about the 20th or 21st of August. That the Archduke, after abandoning Donawert, had retired behind the Lech, and taken a strong position near its confluence with the Danube; but, understanding that, independent of Gen. Jourdan's grand army in face of Gen. Wartensleben, another division of the French, under Gen. Championet, was advancing towards Ratisbon, his Royal Highness, after leaving a strong corps behind the Lech to observe Gen. Moreau, marched along the Danube with the remainder (about 40,000 men), and passed that river at Ingoldstadt about the 17th or 18th. That thence he advanced by Dietfurt to Teining, where he met the advanced posts of Gen. Championet's division, beat them back, and followed towards Castel, on the way to Amberg. That by this time Gen. Jourdan took alarm, and recalled his troops towards Amberg; and in proportion as he retreated Gen. Wartensleben advanced. That, between Amberg and Sultzburg, Gen. Jourdan drew up his army, and a battle ensued, in which the Austrians were victorious. That the loss of the French on this occasion was supposed to be 5000 killed and 2000 made prisoners, with about 30 pieces of cannon. That the whole Austrian army was not engaged, but a considerable corps was detached at the same time to Hurspruch, Lauff, and Nuremberg, of which city the Austrians took possession.

St. James's, Oct. 8. The King has been graciously pleased to give and grant unto John March, of Weeley Hall, in the parish of Weeley, in the county of Essex, gent. his royal licence and authority, that he and his issue may assume the surname, and bear the arms, of Weeley only, in compliance with the last will and testament, and in grateful respect to the memory, of Samuel Weeley, of Weeley Hall, aforesaid, Esquire, lately deceased; such arms being first duly exemplified according to the laws of arms, and recorded in the College of Arms.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN NEWS.

Paris, Oct. 22. This day Lord Malmesbury, Minister Plenipotentiary from the cabinet of St. James's, made his entry into this city. He had a very numerous and very brilliant attendance. He has with him four secretaries of embassy, one of whom is the brother of Lord Gower, and the other Mr. Ellis. Two of these arrived here the day before.

Extract from the Quebec *Gazette.*

Speech of His Excellency John Graves Simcoe, Esq. lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. upon proroguing the fifth session of the provincial parliament of Upper Canada.

"Honourable gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

"The public business of the session being brought to a conclusion, it is with pleasure I consider your proceedings therein have been marked with the same attention to the welfare of the province which has distinguished your conduct throughout the whole of this the first provincial parliament of Upper Canada, which draws near to its termination, agreeable to the laws.

"It is not possible for me, without emotion, to contemplate, that we have been called upon to execute the most important trust that can be delegated by the King and British Parliament during a period of awful and stupendous events, which still agitate the greater part of mankind, and which have threatened to involve all that is valuable in civil society in one promiscuous ruin. However remote we have been happily placed from the scene of these events, we have not been without their influence; but, by the blessing of God, it has only been sufficient to prove, that this province, founded upon the rock of loyalty, demonstrates one common spirit in the defence of their king, and their country.

"In

"In the civil proviſions for the eſtabliſhment and maintenance of our conſtitution, and the benefits flowing therefrom, we ſhall, I truſt, always recollect with great ſatisfaction, that we have been actuated and guided by a fair and upright deſire to lay the foundations of private right and of public proſperity.

"I humbly believe that his Majeſty, the father of his people, and the beneficent founder of this loyal province, will accept our endeavours to perpetuate theſe bleſſings, which it is his wiſh ſhould attend his faithful ſubjects and their remoteſt poſterity."

"Honorable gentlemen, and gentlemen,

"It is our immediate duty to recommend our public acts to our fellow-ſubjects by the efficacy of our private example; and to contribute, in this tract of the Britiſh empire, to form a nation obedient to the laws, frugal, temperate, induſtrious; impreſſed with a ſtedfaſt love of juſtice, of honour, of public good, with unſhaken fortitude amongſt men, with Chriſtian piety and gratitude to God.

"Conſcious of the intention of well-doing, I ſhall ever cheriſh, with reverence and humble acknowledgment, the remembrance, that it is my ſingular happineſs to have borne to this province the powers, the privileges, the principles, and the practice, of the Britiſh Conſtitution; this perpetual monument of the good-will of the empire, the reward of tried affection and loyalty, can beſt fulfil the juſt end of all government, as the experience of ages hath proved, by communicating, univerſally, protection and proſperity to thoſe, who make a rightful uſe of its advantages."

Country News.

Sept. 16. A dreadful fire happened at a ſmall village called *Eaſt Whitton*, on the eſtate of the Earl of Ayleſbury, in the North Riding of the county of York. The flames broke out at the workhouſe, in the middle of the day, when moſt of the inhabitants were in the fields reaping. The buildings being chiefly covered with thatch, and the wind ſtrong at S. W. the fire burnt with ſuch irreſiſtible fury as in the courſe of a few hours totally ruined near a dozen families, burning 16 dwelling-houſes and out-buildings, with a large quantity of corn and farming-utenſils, all of which were uninſured.

Sept. 20. About 11 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Bruce, ſhop-keeper, near the new market-place, *Thetford*, which communicated to, and alſo deſtroyed, three other tenements adjoining, together with the principal part of the furniture and other effects therein. Two ſheep were burnt, and another much injured. The flames ravaged with ſuch fury that it was with ſome difficulty the family where it firſt broke out eſcaped with their lives, which they probably would not have done but for the ſpirited exertions of counſellor Mingay and Mr. Purr, who, in returning home, firſt diſcovered the fire, but were unable to awake the inhabitants till they forced open the outer door, and compelled them to quit their beds. One girl was much burnt in eſcaping through the flames, but, we are happy to learn, not dangerouſly. Only a very ſmall part of the property conſumed (which is eſtimated at 800l.) was inſured.

Plymouth, Sept. 22. About four this afternoon the fore magazine of the Amphion, then lying alongſide the ſheer hulk in hamoaze, refitting, by ſome accident took fire and blew up, which had ſuch an effect as to rip the upper works in the fore part of the ſhip to atoms, and ſhe almoſt immediately ſunk in ten fathoms of water. Several of her crew were blown up with her, ten or twelve of whom fell on-board the hulk, mangled in a manner too dreadful to deſcribe; many others fell in the water and periſhed, and a few were taken up with but ſlight injury. The number of the ſhips company, and the viſitors (of which there were ſeveral), unfortunately on-board at the time, are, from the beſt accounts, ſtated at no leſs than 250, out of which number, according to the moſt accurate returns that have been made, only thirty-ſeven men and two women have been ſaved, and ſome of thoſe ſeverely wounded. Capt. Pellew had ſome officers of other ſhips on-board to dine, who, with his own officers, were with him in the cabin at the time of the accident, out of whom, there is reaſon to fear, only himſelf and his firſt lieutenant have eſcaped with life, both of whom are wounded, the former ſlightly, the latter, it is feared, in a much more dangerous manner. As the names of all the officers who have periſhed cannot yet be obtained with that accuracy which is neceſſary on ſo melancholy an occaſion, it is deemed prudent to mention that only of Capt. William Swaffield, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Overyſſell, of 64 guns, now under ſailing orders in this harbour, who was in the cabin with Capt. Pellew and other officers, and is gone down in the ſhip, in conſequence of which the Overyſſel is in mourning on the melancholy event. It is alſo feared that the ſecond and third lieutenants of the Amphion had ſhared a ſimilar fate. Capt Pellew had a very miraculous eſcape.—He is ſaid to have heard a kind of rumbling noiſe immediately preceding the blowing up, which alarmed him, and he inſtantly ran into the quarter-gallery neareſt the ſheer hulk, on whoſe deck he was inſtantaneouſly thrown,

thrown, whereby he received a severe blow on one side of the head, and a contusion on his breast, but is in a fair way of recovery. Though the explosion was, as may be expected, very great, yet it had but a trifling effect on shore, or indeed even on board the ships along-side which she lay. Her masts, yards, &c. were shivered almost to pieces, and lifted out of the ship (except the mizen mast); four of her guns, twelve pounders, were thrown in upon the hulk's deck, and several bodies, pieces of the wreck, &c. were seen to be thrown as high as her maintop-gallant mast head; in short, the whole was such a dreadful scene, as the human mind cannot dwell upon but with indescribable horror! The dead bodies and mangled limbs that were picked up have been conveyed to the hospital, in order to be interred. Apparatuses are preparing for lifting the ship, which will be done as soon as possible, as she lay immediately in the track of the men of war going into, and coming out of dock; perhaps, when this is effected, she will present such a spectacle, as possibly has been seldom or scarcely equalled, the greater part of the unfortunate sufferers being still in the ship's hold. The cause of this accident is not, and in all probability never will be, discovered; as there is little reason to doubt but the person, whose imprudence occasioned the disaster, has shared in the melancholy fate of his unfortunate companions.

Sept. 27. Yesterday evening, about six o'clock, a terrible fire broke out on board the ship Lady Allayne, lying near the lower end of *Shields* harbour. The vessel, being afloat, was immediately cut adrift, and towed out from amongst the other ships, which, together with his Majesty's floating battery redoubt, narrowly escaped the flames. The wind being from the South-East, the whole town of North Shields, and the shipping in the girt, ran the greatest hazard of being consumed; but happily (the gunpowder having been taken out of the ship in the forenoon, and the guns being unloaded) the boats from the Redoubt, tenders, and other ships, conducted the burning vessel down through the Narrows, and by the help of the ebb tide got her to ground below Tynemouth barracks. By the assistance of the engines for near five hours, the fire was at last put out.

Leicester, Oct. 7. This day the loyal Leicestershire regiment of gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry was reviewed by their colonel, Sir William Skerrington, in the Abbey Meadow. The corps performed their several evolutions, &c. with a precision and exactness that would have done honour to veteran troops, greatly to the satisfaction of the colonel, and a numerous and elegant assemblage of distinguished characters of the county. On quitting the field, the colonel, with his usual animation, addressed each squadron of the regiment as he went down the line with an appropriate speech, the purport of which was to thank them for their soldier-like appearance, and the adroitness with which they performed every part of their exercise, and in the politest terms acknowledged they merited his highest praise for the zeal and attention they shewed on every occasion, reflecting so much honour on themselves, and equally gratifying and obliging to him as colonel of so meritorious a corps. What added greatly to the splendour of the day, was the disposal of the Loyal Leicester Infantry, which was so judiciously executed by Capt. Walker, commandant of the corps, and his officers, that the field of exercise was kept clear of all obstructions, and rendered additional brilliancy to the spectacle by their martial appearance.

Oct. 9. About a quarter past 10 at night a fire was discovered at New Mills, near *Henley*, which in the space of an hour burnt the corn and paper mills to the ground, with one of the drying houses containing 800 reams of paper. The corn and paper mills, with the out-houses and stock, were insured; but one meal-man, who had lately come to the town, left corn and flour to the value of near four hundred pounds, which was not insured. The inhabitants of Henley, and part of the 16th regiment of light dragoons, exerted themselves very much in suppressing the fire, and by that means saved the dwelling-house and part of the premises from the flames. Some infamous wretches stole several reams of paper, and other articles, which they threw into the ditches, &c. about the premises, till a better opportunity offered of carrying them away; but the goods were luckily discovered, and the horrid villains disappointed of their plunder.

Oct. 23. This morning, about 6 o'clock, the inhabitants of *Ripon* were greatly alarmed by a violent concussion of the earth, which shook almost every house in the place. A mile from the town the ground, above fouryards square, was found to have sunk, and water issued in great abundance from the aperture. On Monday afternoon nearly three roods of ground had filled in, and the gulph was still increasing. The depth was more than 19 fathoms; and a large ash-tree growing upon the spot had sunk out of sight. This singular phænomenon excites the more alarm, as there is not any coal, or other pits, in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Ingall, house-steward and butler to the dowager Lady Webster, at *Battle Abbey* in Sussex, is now in his 116th year, and

and in the 92d of his servitude in that family; indeed, for several years past, his attention cannot be called servitude; for so indulging and humane is Lady Webster, that he does whatever he pleases; and her orders to all their servants are to humour him in every thing.

Extraordinary vegetation. Two single tares, that were planted the last season in the garden of Mr. Henry Dann, of *Littlebourne-court*, near *Canterbury*, produced the astonishing number of *five thousand, seven hundred, and eighty-three, seeds.*

Mr. Aitchin, at Haghill in *Shandon*, in Kent, put in his garden last spring two barley-corns; and the produce was nineteen, one hundred and sixty-six ears, and four thousand, two hundred, and sixteen, barley-corns.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.

This morning a convocation was held at St. Paul's Cathedral. This is a ceremony which takes place upon the meeting of every new parliament. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Rochester, and several other dignitaries of the church, assisted. The procession consisted, first, of the choristers and gentlemen of the cathedral, the archbishop and bishops, the judges and civilians, of Doctors Commons with the proctors in their full robes. The whole was conducted with great solemnity. Prayers (according to usual custom) were read in Latin by Bp. Horsley, and a Latin sermon was preached by Doctor Radcliffe. Two anthems were performed in English. The ceremony lasted about two hours, and was attended by a numerous and elegant company.

Thursday, October 6.

HIS MAJESTY'S *most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament.*

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"It is a peculiar satisfaction to me, in the present conjuncture of affairs, to recur to your advice, after the recent opportunity which has been given for collecting the sense of my people, engaged in a difficult and arduous contest, for the preservation of all that is most dear to us.

"I have omitted no endeavours for setting on foot negotiations to restore peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity. The steps which I have taken for this purpose have at length opened the way to an immediate and direct negotiation; the issue of which must either produce the desirable end of a just, honourable, and solid peace, for us, and for our allies, or must prove, beyond dispute, to what cause alone the prolongation of the calamities of war must be ascribed.

"I shall immediately send a person to Paris, with full powers to treat for this object; and it is my anxious wish that this measure may lead to the restoration of general peace; but you must be sensible that nothing can so much contribute to give effect to this desire, as your manifesting that we possess both the determination and the resources to oppose, with increased activity and energy, the further efforts with which we may have to contend.

"You will feel this peculiarly necessary at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent on these kingdoms; it cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an enterprise; but it befits your wisdom to neglect no precaution, that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy.

"In reviewing the events of the year, you will have observed that, by the skill and exertions of my navy, our extensive and increasing commerce has been protected to a degree almost beyond example; and the fleets of the enemy have, for the greatest part of the year, been blocked up in their own ports.

"The operations in the East and West Indies have been highly honourable to the British arms, and productive of great national advantage; and the valour and good conduct of my forces, both by sea and land, have been eminently conspicuous.

"The fortune of war on the Continent has been more various, and the progress of the French armies threatened, at one period, the utmost danger to all Europe; but, from the honourable and dignified perseverance of my ally the Emperor, and from the intrepidity, discipline, and invincible spirit, of the Austrian forces, under the auspicious conduct of the Archduke Charles, such a turn has lately been given to the course of the war, as may inspire a well-grounded confidence that the final result of the campaign will prove more disastrous to the enemy, than its commencement and progress for a time were favourable to their hopes.

"The apparently hostile dispositions and conduct of the Court of Madrid have led to discussions of which I am not yet enabled to acquaint you with the final result; but I am confident that, whatever may be their issue, I shall have given to Europe a further proof of my moderation and forbearance; and I can have no doubt of your determination to defend, against every aggression, the dignity, rights, and interests, of the British empire.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I rely on your zeal and public spirit for such supplies as you may think necessary for the service of the year. It is a great satisfaction to me to observe, that, notwithstanding the temporary embarrassments which have been experienced, the state

state of the commerce, manufactures, and revenue, of the country, prove the real extent and solidity of our resources, and furnishes you such means as must be equal to any exertions which the present crisis may require.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The distresses which were in the last year experienced from the scarcity of corn, are now, by the blessing of God, happily removed; and an abundant harvest affords the pleasing prospect of relief in that important article to the labouring classes of the community. Our internal tranquillity has also continued undisturbed: the general attachment of my people to the British Constitution has appeared on every occasion; and the endeavours of those, who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into this country, have been repressed by the energy and wisdom of the laws.

"To defeat all the designs of our enemies, to restore to my people the blessings of a secure and honourable peace, to maintain inviolate their religion, laws, and liberty, and to deliver down unimpaired to the most posterity the glory and happiness of these Kingdoms, is the constant wish of my heart, and the uniform end of all my actions. In every measure that can conduce to these objects, I am confident of receiving the firm, zealous, and affectionate, support of my Parliament."

Wednesday, Oct. 26.

The following address was this day presented to his Majesty in the Council Chamber at St. James's.

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the humble Address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in Common Council assembled, at all times deeply sensible of the paternal regard and solicitude manifested by your Majesty for the welfare of your people, and the security of the honour and prosperity of the British empire, are at this time peculiarly desirous to express our sentiments of gratitude for your most gracious communication to both Houses of Parliament, in the present most important conjuncture of affairs.

"Conscious as we are that no endeavours for setting on foot negotiations to restore peace to Europe, and to secure for the future the general tranquillity, have been omitted on the part of your Majesty, it is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that we understand your Majesty's most gracious intention is to send immediately a person to Paris, with full powers to treat for this object; and we are impressed with the most sanguine hopes that the success of that measure may secure to Britain and her allies a just, honourable, and solid peace.

"At the same time, most gracious Sire, much as we desire so great a blessing, and feelingly as we deplore the calamitous means which have hitherto retarded its attainment; yet, as Britons, we are not the unmindful of the blessings we really enjoy, in this free and happy country, under the glorious constitution handed down to us by our ancestors, nor so careless of the consequences of endangering it by the fatal a security, as to deny, that, should the issue of the negotiation be unfavourable, and preclude the possibility of restoring peace at once honourable and substantial, it is the united determination of your Majesty's faithful citizens of London to support and assist your Majesty in opposing, with increased activity and vigour, the farther efforts with which the country may have to contend.

"We sincerely congratulate your Majesty on the general attachment of your people to the British constitution; and on the energy and wisdom of the laws, which have repressed the endeavours of those who wished to introduce anarchy and confusion into the land.

"We humbly beg leave to renew our assurances of loyalty to your Majesty's person and government: and pray that the Great Disposer of all events will long secure to your Majesty the happy and firm possession of the illustrious Crown of these realms, and the unshaken throne of your people's hearts.

Signed, by order of Court, "R——."

His Majesty's most gracious answer:

"I thank you for these fresh and cordial assurances of your attachment to my person and government.

"Should my endeavours for the restoration of a general peace, on just and honourable terms, not meet with success, I confidently trust, that the spirit and firmness of my councils, supported by the bravery of my fleets and armies, and the united efforts of my people, will, under the blessing of Providence, enable me to maintain the safety, honour, and interests, of my kingdoms, against all attempts of the enemy.

"My loyal city of London may rely upon my unremitting attention to its welfare and happiness."

After which, the King conferred the honour of knighthood on the two sheriffs, now Sir Stephen Langston and Sir William Staines.

Monday, Oct. 31.

Intelligence of importance from Paris is anxiously and hourly expected. We earnestly pray that it may be such as may lead to an honourable and permanent peace.

P. 789. Mr. Borradaile was married at "Brightling," not at "Hurst-green."

P. 790. John Talker, esq. of Franks in Horton Kirby, near Dartford, in Kent. This seat, in the time of Henry III belonged to the family of Frankish, from whom it consequently derived its name; from whom, passing through the family of Martin, it was purchased by Lancelot Barhurst, alderman of London, ancestor of the present noble family, who built the present house early in the reign of Elizabeth. With the elder branch of the family this seat remained until it descended to a female heir, Bennet, married to Mr. Joseph Fletcher, of London, whose only daughter and heir, Susan, carried it in marriage to Mr. T. He afterwards married Anne, eldest daughter of Thomas Faunce, esq. of Sutton at Hone, who survives him. By neither of whom he left issue. Mr. T, formerly belonged to the Six Clerks office, from which he retired in the early part of his life, to enjoy rural felicity at Franks, where he completed a life full of years beloved and lamented. For a more particular account of both the house and family, see Hasted's Kent, vol. I. p. 296. Mr. Hasted omitted to mention many original portraits of eminent persons, from the times of Queen Elizabeth to Charles I. being there preserved; an account of which would be acceptable.

Ibid. Sir Richard Symons was son of the late Mr. Alderman Peers, and either his mother (or rather, it is believed, his lady) was heiress of the family of Symons, of the Mee d, near Hereford, whence he got his name and estate.

Ibid. In the month of *September*, the navy and army of this kingdom have experienced a severe loss by the deaths of Captain Lewes, of the Annibal man of war; and of his brother Brigadier-general Lewes, who fell, in the exercise of their duties, beneath the malignant climate of St. Domingo, the former on-board his ship off Cape Nichola Mole; and the latter in Jamaica, to which place he had repaired, a few days only before his decease, in the hope of recovering from his illness. These gentlemen, who were of a respectable family in Carmarthenshire, entered at an early period of their lives into those professions, of which their honourable conduct, their refined and prepossessing manners, their able and scientific discharge of duty, their happy conciliation of command with familiarity, of discipline with indulgence, constituted them the ornament and delight. The elder of the brothers, Captain Lewes, after climbing for 27 years the ascent of naval promotion, attained the rank of post-captain in the year 1782. Since that event, his services have been chiefly engaged in large fleets, and principally as admiral's captain; to a powerful to those who knew him was the recommendation of his knowledge as an officer, of his character and manners as a man, that his professional connexion was solicitously courted, and tenaciously maintained, by his superiors in command. On the commencement of the present war, he was sent as captain of the Sampson of 64 guns on the Jamaica station; and soon afterwards was appointed to the Annibal of 74. This ship he found ravaged by the fury of that fever which, in those intemperate latitudes, discloses itself in a manner so peculiarly fatal to Europeans. Far from shrinking from a situation replete with so much discomfort and alarm, he met it with alacrity, and rejoiced in it as offering him the indulgence of the favourite virtue of his heart. His exertions to arrest the devastating progress of the disease were so unremitted and judicious, that, if they failed of complete success, the circumstance may perhaps be imputed solely to that stroke, which numbed his arm in its act of efficient humanity, and extended the benefactor with the objects of his defeated benefits. Brigadier general Lewes advanced slowly through the gradations of the army, with a character not merely unsullied, but bright; made estimable by the virtues which give worth, and pleasing by the manners which add polish to life. From the opening to the close of the American war, his active services in the flank companies of different regiments, and, for a part of the time, in the office of major of Brigade, engaged the attention and the regard of the several generals who in succession directed the operations of that unhappy and sanguinary contest. On his return to England, when he was raised by brevet to the rank of major, he determined, with a constitution impaired by the fatigues of honourable duty, and with a fortune ill-adapted to the maintenance of his rank in the community, to retire, and terminate his days in the bosom of his native Wales. From the execution, however, of this plan he was diverted by the influence of some of his high military connexions, and particularly by the flattering notices of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by whose friendship he had the honour to be distinguished. Thus induced, and thus patronized, he accepted of a command at Cape Nicola Mole, and there he was invested with the appointment of quarter-master general, and with the local rank of Brigadier general; his rank in the army being no more than that of lieutenant-colonel. By those who were equalified to appreciate military talents, his professional abilities were held in considerable estimation; and he was regarded as one of the best judges in the British army of ground for the operations of war. United in their lives by warm and uninterrupted friendship, as well as by an admirable resemblance of character

character and manners, the brothers were scarcely divided in their deaths. Not many days separated the periods of their departure; and they fell (the Captain in the 54th, and the Brigadier-general in the 52d year of his age) equally lamented by the various objects of their beneficial and pleasing intercourse—by the sailor the soldier, the officer, and the friend, on the other and on this side of the Atlantic.

P. 797. George Welfstead, esq. was deputy collector of the coast duties under the Duke of Manchester, and likewise of the coast lights. He was a most worthy character, and has left a large family to lament his loss. In private life he was a good father, kind master, and warm friend. In public life he was assiduously attentive to the duties of his station; which he conducted with the greatest honour, integrity, and ability. He was universally beloved and respected not only by the masters and owners of vessels trading from the outports of Great Britain, whom he was immediately connected with from the duties of his station, but also by a numerous society of gentlemen, and others, who had the happiness of knowing him; nor will the remembrance of him soon be effaced from their hearts. As a proof how much he was respected, the masters of vessels, immediately on hearing the news of his death, hung out and depressed the flags of their respective vessels; a singular and mournful tribute of esteem. His unwearied attention to business, it is supposed, brought on the violent fever which terminated in his death.

P. 798. Lord Cranston's death was occasioned by the sugar of lead from cider, which had been kept in a cistern lined with lead. This baneful practice is too frequent in cider counties; and the malady occasioned by it is called the lead colick.

Births.

Sept. 22. THE wife of Treley Hele Hays, esq. a daughter.

At Windsor, Lady Cathcart, a dau.

29. The Lady of Sir James Sanderson, bart. a daughter.

30. Mrs. Towse, of Fishmongers-hall, a son.

Lately. The wife of Henry Peters, esq. M. P. for the county of Oxford, a dau.

In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-sq. the Dowager Countess Winterton, a dau.

Oct. 2. At his Lordship's house, at Hunton, in Kent, the Right Hon. Lady George Murray, a son.

3. At Shugborough, co. Stafford, the wife of Thomas Anson, esq. M. P. a dau.

6. In Great Cumberland-street, the wife of James Durnford, esq. a daughter.

8. At the Rev. Mr. Martin's, at Croydon, the Rt. Hon. Lady Mary Martin, a son.

9. In Clarges-street, the wife of Commissioner George, of the Transport office, a son.

13. At Gaddesby, co. Leicester, the wife of Edwin A. Barnaby, esq. a daughter.

14. Mrs. Gosnell, wife of Mr. G. of Queen-street, Lincoln's-Inn-fields, a son.

16. At Sutton, co. Bedford, the Lady of Sir Montague Burgoyne, bart. a son and heir.

21. The wife of Robert Berkeley, esq. of Hotspur-house, a daughter.

22. In Upper Harley-street, the wife of Chaloner Arcedeckne, esq. a son.

24. In Gower-street, Bedford-sq. the wife of Rob. Charnock, esq. a son and heir.

25. In Berners-street, the wife of John March, esq. a son.

Marriages.

Sept. 15. MR. G. Langton, to Miss Ward, both of Grimsborough.

17. At Elstree, John Woodcock, esq. to Miss Mary-Ann Graham, third da. of R. R. G. esq. of Aldinham-park, Herts.

19. Mr. George Grey, of Louth, to Miss Maltby, of South Ormsby.

At St. Mary's church, Lichfield, Mr. Stanton, aged 70, father of Mrs. Goodall, of Drury-lane theatre, to Miss Moor, of Lichfield, aged 25.

At Monymusk, the Rev. Joseph Pickford, to Miss Grant, da. of Sir Archibald G. bart. of Monymusk, co. Aberdeen.

21. At Kibworth, co. Leic. the Rev. T. Thomas, of Farndon, co. Northampton, to Miss Foxton, of Kibworth.

24. At St. Mary, Lambeth, Smithson Waller, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss E. Lalande, of Greenwich.

Mr. Hiram Powell, to Miss Elizabeth-Anna Campbell, grand-daughter of the late George C. of Liverpool, merchant.

Mr. Samuel Hancock, of Bread-street-hill, wholesale grocer, to Miss Hamerton, dau. of Charles H. esq. of Bread-street.

25. John Pugh, esq. of Percy-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Townley, dau. of James T. esq. of Doctors Commons.

26. At Tamerton, Thomas Orby Hunter, esq. to Miss Heywood, daughter of J. M. H. esq. of Maristow, Devon.

27. Mr. John Gentry, jun. of Nettefwellcrofs, to Miss Tarling, of Harlow, Essex.

At Colney-hatch, Middlesex, the Rev. Samuel Wilson Warneford, of Broughton, Oxfordshire, to Miss Loveden, eldest dau. of Edward Loveden Loveden, esq. Bulcotpark, Bucks.

At St. Bride's church, Mr. Rich. Hinckesman, of Fleet-street, to Miss Mary Fulbrook, of Ramsbury, Wilts.

The Rev. William Armstrong, B. A. of Jesus college, Cambridge, to Miss Whittred, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas W. of Newnham, near Cambridge.

28. Moses Potter, esq. of Bath, aged 66,

to

to Miſs Hallier, of Granham, near Marlborough, aged 22. Mr. P. has now living a father and a grandfather.

At Iſlington, Mr. George Armſtrong, of the 5 *per cent.* Bank annuity office, to Mrs. Newbank, of Iſlington, widow of Mr. Robert N. of the Exciſe-office.

29. At Courton, near Newark, Mr. Morris, an eminent grazier, of Little Carlton, to Miſs Sarah Hole.

Mr. Copperthwaite, of Gray's-inn, to Mrs. Hoare, of Corſitor-ſtreet.

At Wickham, Hants, Mr. Wm. Grant, of Portſmouth, banker, to Miſs Ann Maidman, ſecond daughter of Richard M. eſq. of Wickham.

Sir Thomas Gage, bart. to Miſs Charlotte Campbell, couſin to Lord Cawdor.

30. At Southampton, Thomas-William Filgate, eſq. of Arthur's town, co Lowth, Ireland, to Miſs Emily Mahone, fourth da. of the late Roſs M. eſq. of Carthgan, in the ſaid kingdom.

At Kenſington church, the Rev. James Tate, of Richmond, Yorkſh. to Miſs Wallis.

At Stapleford, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Lawrence, of Elton, co. Huntingdon, to Miſs Savage, of the former place.

At the ſame place, Mr. Burchnell, of Whiſſendine, in Rutland, to Miſs E. Wright, of the former place.

At Mansfield, Mr. Birks, to Miſs Williſon.

Mr. James Weatherby, to Miſs Sophia Thorpe, of Newmarket.

At Newton, co. Devon, Henry Roe, eſq. of Graton, in the ſame county, to Miſs Frances Portallis Mackrill, da. of Joſ. M. eſq. of Kingſton upon Thames.

Lately. At Tytherley, Hants, Samuel Foote, eſq. late of the North Hampſhire regiment, to Miſs Maria Hanks, of Twyford, in that county.

Lieut. Pope, of the marines, to Miſs Dias, of Coleman-ſtreet.

At Little Malvern, co. Worceſter, Walter Wakeman, of Mythe, eſq. to Miſs Williams, only daughter and heireſs of the late Thomas W. eſq. of Malvern.

At Barrow, Thomas Turner, eſq. of Caughley-place, in the commiſſion of the peace for Salop, to Mrs. Mary Alſop, widow of Henry A. eſq. late of Doctors Commons.

Mr. William Timſon, merchant, of Lower Thames-ſtreet, to Miſs Ann Tooky, daughter of the late Rev. Watſon T. of Exning, near Newmarket.

Charles Blair, eſq. of the 4th dragoon guards, to Miſs Dawſon, daughter of James D. eſq. of Moleſworth-ſtreet, Dublin.

At Newton Buſhel, John Colton Worthington, eſq. major in the Suſſex fencible cavalry, to Mrs. Ley Tickell.

In Dublin, the Rev. Henry-Francis Cary, vicar of Abbot's Bromley, to Miſs Ormſby, daughter of J. O. eſq. of that city.

Mr. Groſs, of Covent-garden, to Mrs. Davis, widow of the late Mr. Dibble D.

D. O. P. Okeden, eſq. of Moor Critchell, co. Dorſet, to Miſs Harris, only daughter of the Rev. J. Harris, of Sturminſter Marſhall, in the ſame county.

Dr. Gregory, phyſician, in Edinburgh, to Miſs Iſabella Macleod, 2d daughter of Donald M. eſq. of Geanies, Roſsſhire.

Mr. E. Billingham, of Northampton, one of the Huntingdonſhire cavalry, to Miſs Andrews, of Briſtol.

Oct. 1. John Huxham, eſq. of Exeter college, Oxford, to Miſs Brown, of Aſhburton, co. Devon.

2. At St. James's church, Clerkenwell, Mr. Thomas Lough, of Ludgate-hill, to Miſs Robinſon, of Cheapſide.

3. Mr. Pawſon, ſurgeon, of Harrowden, Rutland, to Miſs Newton, of Stamford.

At Plymouth-dock, Capt. Sheldrick, of the royal artillery, to Mrs. Durnford, widow of Col. D late of the royal engineers.

At King's Lynn, Norfolk, —— Blencowe, eſq. to Miſs Everard, eldeſt dau. of Edward E. ſen. eſq. alderman of that place.

4. At Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. Nathaniel Thorold Darwin, only ſon of Mr. John Thorold D. of Bucklerſbury (nephew of the late Sir Nathaniel Thorold, bart.) to Miſs Ann Wheldale, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Alderman W. of Boſton.

At St. Mary-la-bonne church, the Rev. Thomas Baines, of Batchcott, rector of Richd. Caſtle and Cainham, Shropſhire, to Mrs. Trevor Humphreys, of Ludlow.

At Seile, co. Leiceſter, S. Pipe Wolferſtan, of Statfold, co. Stafford, eſq. to Miſs Elizabeth Jervis, eldeſt daughter of Philip J. of Nether-Seile, eſq.

5. At Qundle, Mr. Little, of Hemmington, to Miſs Wigginton, of Qundle.

Thomas Crowder, eſq. of 6th dragoons, to Miſs Jenney, of Bungay, co. Suffolk.

The Rev. Robert Watts, vicar of St. Helen's, Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Hodges, of Highgate.

6. Lieut. George Smith, of the Blues, to Miſs Frances Smith, youngeſt daughter of the late Hoiled S. eſq. of Normanton-houſe, co. Leiceſter.

George Dorrin, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, to Miſs Aſhhurſt, only daughter of the Hon. Sir W. A. of Waterſtock, co. Oxford, and one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench.

The Rev. George Richards, fellow of Oriel college, to Miſs Parker, of Oxford.

The Rev. Thomas Milnes, M. A. chaplain to the Duke of Montroſe, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. M. of Newark, Nottinghamſhire, and late a fellow-commoner of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Eleanor Geary, one of the daughters and co-heireſſes of William G. eſq. of Bulwick-park, co. Northford.

At the cathedral church of Peterborough, the Rev. Mr. Serle, of Writtle, near Chelmsford, to Miss Vinter, of Peterborough.

Mr. Henry Paddison, of Ingleby, near Lincoln, to Miss Sarah Foster, daughter of Mr. Alderman F. of Lincoln.

At Durham, the Rev. Geo. Frederick Lauder Nicolay, rector of St. Michael's Royal, to Miss Hayes, eldest dau. of the Rev. Tho. H. vicar of St. Oswald's, Durham.

At Manchester, Thomas Ollivant, esq. to Miss Whittenbury, daughter of John W. esq. of Failsworth-lodge.

At Neston, the Rev. Richard Massie, only son of Thomas M. esq. to Miss Hester Lee Townshend, eldest daughter of Col. T. of Chester.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lord Templetown, of the kingdom of Ireland, to Lady Mary Montague, only da. of the Earl of Sandwich.

Philip Havens, esq. of Donyland-hall, Essex, to Miss Sage, daughter of Edward Sage, esq. of Wivenhoe.

8. At Tiverton, Mr. John Besly, of Teignmouth, to Miss Mary Theresa Shaw, of Tiverton.

At Portsmouth, George Johnston, M.D. to Miss Meik, eldest da. of Dr. M. king's physician to the town and garrison of Portsmouth.

9. At Hinckley, Mr. Barwell, of Leicester, to Miss Houghton, of Ibstock.

Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Miss Smith, da. of Mr. Benjamin S. of Nottingham.

Mr. Thorpe, of Sheepshead, co. Leic. to Miss Stanford, only daughter of Mr. T. S. of Nottingham.

10. Mr. John Reeve, of Craven-street, Strand, to Miss Charlotte Unwin, of Earl's Colne, Essex.

11. At Rothley, co. Leic. Mr. Faulks, of Flawborow, co. Nottingham, to Miss Elizabeth Kinton, of Rothley.

At Antony, co. Cornwall, Rich. Holmes, esq. of his Majesty's ship Colossus, to Miss E. Nash, of Gravesend.

At Sidmouth, co. Devon, Charles Lyell, esq. of Kinordie, in Scotland, to Miss Smith, daughter of Thomas Smith, esq. of St. Martin's-lane.

John-Thomas Stanley, esq. eldest son of Sir John S. of Alderley, bart. to the Hon. Miss Holroyd, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield.

12. At Bishopsgate church, Mr. Thomas Chance, of Ebley, co. Gloucester, to Miss Harvey, of Beaconsfield.

Mr. Churchill, jun. of Woodstock, to Miss Martha Townsend, youngest sister to S. Townsend, esq. of Oxford.

13. At St. James's church, Mr. Fryer Rous, of Little Ryan-street, to Miss Evans, of Sackville-street.

At Dorking, Thomas Croft, esq. to Miss Ardell, of Dorking.

At Streatham, John Brickeno, esq. of Shortmead, near Biggleswade, Bedfordsh. to Miss Kent, of Streatham, Surrey.

At Burton, near Melton Mowbray, Mr. Linney, to Miss Snow, of the same place.

14. At Bottisham, the Rev. John Vachall, son of W. V. esq. of Hinxton, co. Cambridge, to Miss Jenyns, sister of the Rev. George-Leonard J. of Bottisham-hall.

At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, Lieutenant Martin Brookes, son of the Rev. Dr. B. of Shipton, Oxon, to Miss Henrietta-Ellis Bentley, daughter of Mr. John B. goldsmith, of Castle-street, Holbourn.

At Shoreditch church, William Hammond, esq. of Stanton, co. Cambridge, to Miss Gregory, of Crispin-str. Spitalfields.

17. At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. Tho. Smith, to Miss Ann Veasey, both of Stratford.

At Halifax, Edward Protheroe, esq. fellow-commoner of Christ-college, Cambr. to Miss Anne Waterhouse, 2d dau. of John W. esq. of Well-head, near Halifax.

The Rev. James Serjeantson, to Miss Mary Bell, daughter of the late Peter B. esq. of Huby, in Yorkshire.

At Thornton, near Skipton, the Rev. Will. Atkinson Wansey, M. A. of Thornton-house, to Miss Wilkinson, of Fenceend, both in Craven.

18. At Overtown-house, near Strathaven, James Stewart, esq. of Carfin, to Miss Sword, of Glasgow.

Capt. Search, of the Princess of Wales's light dragoons, to Miss Eliza Johnstone, of Dumfries.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. James Hitchman, to Miss S. Lock Simkins, eldest dau. of Mr. William S. of that place.

20. The Rev. James Ward, M. A. fellow of Queen's coll. to Miss Burroughes.

The Rev. William Walford, M. A. to Miss Diana Burroughes.

At Cadbury, Mr. Perfect, of Wansfworth, to Miss M. Cornish, of Woolston, co. Somerset.

Mr. Alexander Pain, to Miss Potter, da. of the Rev. Robert P. prebend of Norwich cathedral, and vicar of Lowestoft.

22. At St. Dunstan's church, Mr. John Anthony Wiss, of Lawrence Pountney-la. to Miss Janet Sinclair; and Mr. Matthew Wiss, of Broad-street, to Miss Alexia Sinclair, daughter of Mr. Rob. S. of Foulkes-buildings, Tower-street.

Mr. Beswick, of the Strand, to Miss Cockow, of Rochester.

Mr. Nash, of Cheapside, to Miss Watson, of Stamford.

23. At St. John's, Peterborough, Capt. Orange, of the 86th regiment, to Miss Eliza Phillipson, dau. of the Rev. Burton Wright P.

24. Gen. Bentham, surveyor-general of naval works, to Miss Sophia Fordyce, eldest daughter of Dr. F. of Essex-street.

At Chipping Norton, Mr. Coleman, of Churchill, to Miss Smiles.

27. Mr. Richard Bush, jun. of Wandsworth, to Miss G. Hartman, of Woodford.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Daniel Manors, surgeon, of Chancery-lane, to Miss Kitty Millward, one of the daughters of the late John M. esq. of Bromley, Middx.

DEATHS.

1793. AT Porto Rico, in Mexico, *July* 26. aged 49, Sig. Juan del Castillo, a native of Jaca, in the province of Arragon, in Spain. At the age of 24, he was appointed principal apothecary of the royal hospital at Porto Rico, and remained in that station till his death. He was a diligent and well-informed botanist, and by his will has bequeathed a considerable sum to defray the expence of printing a *Flora Mexicana*, materials for which he had collected.

Sept.... At Paris, in his 41st year, of an inflammation of the chest, M. Bulliard, author of the "Herbier de la France," and of other botanical works.

29. At the age of about 60, killed in his bed by a bomb during the siege of Lyons, the Abbé Rozier, the original editor of the "Journal de Physique."

1794. *June* 1.. At Paris, in his 46th year, of pulmonary inflammation, Felix Vicq D'Azyr, physician to the late queen of France, one of the 40 members of the late French Academy, member of the Academy of Sciences, secretary of the Medical Society at Paris, and author of many valuable works, chiefly on anatomical subjects. Of his splendid anatomical plates only five numbers were published; but he has left many more plates finished, and much MS description prepared for the press. These are to be published at the expence of the French nation. His last performance was an anatomical description of the rhinoceros that died lately at Versailles.

1796. *Jan.* 20. At Calcutta, in her 22d year, of a lingering illness of a few months, the wife of William Moscrop, esq. of that place, banker. She was of a delicate constitution, of most engaging manners, and died much lamented. Mrs. M. was the only daughter of the late Thomas Baxter Aveling, esq. who was a captain in the Cambridgeshire militia, by Miss —— Barrow, one of the nieces of the late Rev. Capel Berrow, rector of Rissington, co. Notts, lecturer of St Benet's, Paul's wharf, and chaplain to the honourable the judges and serjeants in Lincoln's-inn, and author of many learned works.

May 7. At Mr. Hammond's, surgeon, Enfield, aged 82, Mrs. Colcraft.

July 1. In the island of St. Domingo, Lieutenant-colonel George Legard, of the 69th regiment of foot.

... At Grenada, in the West Indies, aged 26, C. G. Greenwood, lieutenant in the 58th regiment, eldest son of the late Mr. G. of Leicester-square.

At Morne Fortuné, St. Lucia, of the yellow fever, Lieut. John Le Gros, of the York fuzileers.

15. At Dundee estate, Trelawny, Jamaica, Mr. Geo. Carruthers, eldest son of the late Mr. James C. of Dunrig, Berwickshire.

18. In Grenada, Mr. Edward Brown, son of Mr. John Brown, merchant, of Glasgow.

21. In the island of St. Vincent's, Lieut. John Grattick, of 2d West-India reg.

23. At St. Pierre's, in Martinico, Lieut. Philip Austruther, of the royal navy, son of Sir Robert A. of Balmakie, bart.

28. At Cape Nichola Mole St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Charles Pennyman, of the 56th reg. of infantry, third son of Sir James P. bart.

Aug. 11. At Charlestown, South Carolina, in her 40th year, Mrs. Mary Anne Pownall, formerly the far-famed Mrs. Wrighten. As a public singer, Mrs. P. was incontestibly at the head of her profession; and, in the other walks of the drama, she was not only respectable, but, in many, admirable. In her private deportment, her benevolence stood conspicuous; and never was an exertion of her uncommon talents for a charitable purpose solicited and refused. Her manners were refined; her language chaste and classical, and her conversation amusive and instructive. Some unpleasing arrangements which had taken place in her own family, highly afflicting to her, have hastened this melancholy event. She died of a broken heart.

26. In Surrey-street, Strand, Thomas Squire, esq. son of the late Bishop of St. David's.

Sept. 9. At Alva, near Stirling, in the 94th year of his age, Mr. Robert Wilson, late of Park, in the parish of Kells.

11. Capt. William Brisbane, late of the L'Aurora, stationed at Gibraltar. From every appearance since his death, his friends are confident that he was poisoned by the prisoners he had charge of on board. Capt. Brisbane was the son of Admiral B.

At Fulham, Mr. William Caddick, of Piccadilly, ironmonger.

17. At a very advanced age, Samuel Weeley, esq. of Weeley-hall, Essex. (See p. 871).

19. Mrs. Mary Mackenzie, wife of the Rev. Mr. Donald M. of Foulderty, Scotland.

At Kilmarnock, aged 85, and in the 60th year of his practice of surgeon and man-midwife, Dr. William Moore.

20. Miss Sutherland, of Calbrook, in the Isle of Wight.

22. At Aberdeen, in his 79th year, Capt. James Skeine.

23. In Cumberland-st. aged 88, the Hon. Lady Gunston, relict of Sir John G. knt.

At Dingwall, Rossshire, Andrew Robertson, esq. of Blackwells.

At Dundee, Captain Hugh Campbell, of the 2d battalion 4th sencible regiment.

24. Aged 86, Jane Merrill, of the parish of St. Botulph, Lincoln.

Mrs. Goodwin, wife of Mr. Harvey G. attorney at law, of Lynn.

At Coates, near Edinburgh, in his 46th year, the Rev. and Right Hon. John Earl of Gloucester. The title devolves to Sir Adam Ferguson.

At Hackney, of a complaint in the bowels, John Beach, esq. many years a director of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company.

25. At Exmouth, James Hoffick, M.D. late, and for 25 years past, physician to the royal hospital at Greenwich. At the age of 77 he calmly resigned a life of public utility and private worth.

After a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret Sweetland, a respectable bookseller of this city, and widow of the late Mr. Abel S.

At Oundle, co. Northampton, after a lingering and painful illness, Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Mr. Peter-John B. of Hull.

Aged 84, the Rev. Samuel Bourne, formerly minister of the Octagon chapel, St. George's, Norwich, and author of several volumes of discourses.

At the house of Mrs. Slaney, near Birmingham, Mr. Joseph Ledsam, of Water Eaton, in the parish of Penkeridge, Staffordshire.

26. Aged 71, Mrs. Rooke, of Lincoln, widow of the late Mr. Richard R. formerly of Fiskerton, farmer and grazier. She was in good health at church the day before.

In the 80th year of her age, Mrs. Harcourt, wife of the Rev. Henry H. of Stonehouse, rector of Warbleton and Crowhurst.

At Clapton, Mrs. Grace Wier, of Russel-place, Bloomsbury.

Suddenly, at his house in Irvine, Scotland, James Montgomerie, esq. of Knockewart, one of the magistrates of that place.

At Leith, Miss Magdalen Kerr, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert K. merchant.

27. At Horton, near Colnbrook, Miss Emilia Lawson, only daughter of the late Sir Gilfred L. bart. of Brayton-hall, Cumberland, and sister to Sir Winfred L. bart.

At Holloway, Mrs. Harper, of the Poultry.

At his house at Croydon, Nicholas Donnithorne, esq. of St. Agnes, co. Cornwall.

Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. James L. cornfactor of the city of Gloucester.

At Marlborough, Wilts, Miss Amelia Nyne, fourth daughter of John H. esq.

At Millingdon, Middlesex, aged 27, Mrs. Neale, wife of Burrell N. esq.

Suddenly, at Ashminster, in his 58th year, Mr. S. Pettenmot, of that place.

In his 70th year, Mr. John Doo, of Chipping, in Hertfordshire.

At Col. Dillon's, at Datchett, aged 17, of a deep decline, Miss Alice Trant, sister to the Hon Mrs. Dillon.

28. In his 80th year, Mr. Peter Bunnell, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, the oldest director of the Hand-in-hand fire-office.

Of the jaundice, in her 40th year, Mrs. Fenoulhet, wife of Mr. James F. many years an eminent accoucheur in Red-lion-street, Clerkenwell.

At Sheen, Miss Kay, niece to Brook Watson, esq. (lord-mayor elect).

At her lodgings, in Bath, Miss Anne Edwardes, of Rhydygorse, co. Carmarthen, daughter of the late Admiral E.

After a few days illness, in the 22d year of his age, Mr. Robert Pridie, eldest son of Mr. George P. of Oxford.

At Berwick upon Tweed, aged 75, James Wood, esq. a surgeon of considerable practice there for many years. He has left a numerous family. One of his sons is a physician at Newcastle, and another a captain in the artillery.

29. At High Standing, near Farmead bottom, Epping forest, aged 80, Mr. Geo. Berner, many years a manufacturer of blue, afterwards proprietor of the corn-mills on the river Lea, in South-street, Enfield.

Aged 24, Mrs. Bonsor, wife of Mr. B. at the glass-warehouse, Nottingham.

Aged 78, at Alswere, in the parish of Maryansleigh, near Southmolton, after a long illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. Mary Eastmond, widow of the late Mr. John E. auctioneer; whose loss will long be felt by upwards of 70 children and grandchildren, and a numerous acquaintance, to whom she was a tender mother and an affectionate friend.

In St. Martin's in the Fields, Miss Dickinson, daughter of the late Plaxton D. esq. of Scarborough, Yorkshire.

30. At West-end, Hampstead, Mrs. Cooper, wife of Mr. C. of Holywell-str.

Aged 85, at his seat, at Esher, in Surrey, Richard Coffin, esq.

Sir Archibald Grant, of Monymusk, bart.

Lately. Mr. William Laister, of Dunleynook, near Lincoln.

At Kinsale, in Ireland, after a lingering illness, Ensign Ryder, of the Sligo militia. His death was in consequence of a wound he received some time since in a duel. He was son of the late Thomas R. esq. manager of the Irish stage.

Aged 80, the Rev. Thomas Shepherd, M. A. rector of Woodhay, and vicar of Speen, both co. Berks.

Aged 100, Ann Keighly, of Hunslet, near Leeds. She was mother, grandmother, and great grandmother to 253 children. She was carried to church by 12 grandchildren, and nearly 100 of her progeny attended her funeral.

At St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, in the

the flower of his age, Mr. T. Hempsted, of Broughton, co. Huntingdon, surgeon of the Bridgewater hospital ship.

In the West-Indies, Mr. W. Foster, 2d son of the Rev. Mr. F. of Ryall, Rutland.

At Lynn, co. Norfolk, Mr. Sinclair, formerly a considerable farmer at Barwick.

At Leeds, in Yorkshire, after an illness which she bore with unexampled fortitude, Mrs. Carruthers, wife of Lieut. C. of the marines, and daughter of F. Wooldridge, esq. of Plymouth, captain in the royal navy, and at present commander of the Fortune sloop of war, on a cruise. She was a woman of extreme cheerfulness and vivacity, tempered by manners at once easy and unaffected: an exemplary daughter, and an affectionate wife.

In his 22d year, Mr. Benjamin Edy, surgeon, of Mill Prison.

At East Dereham, aged 84, Mrs. Mary Fenn, mother of the late Sir John F. knt.

At his house at Brompton, Major-gen. William Roberts. He lost his leg at the battle of Fontenoy.

After a long illness, Mr. W. L. Williams, of Greenwich, in Kent, one of the coroners for that county.

Aged 80, Mrs. Stafford, wife of Mr. Joseph S. and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. of Wymondham, Norfolk.

Mrs. Colvill, wife of Mr. C. timber-merchant, Portsea, Hants.

At Richmond, Surrey, Mrs. Lewes, widow of the late dean of Ossory.

At Dover castle, aged 72, Capt. James Wiggan, 2d reg. of West York militia.

Far advanced in years, Mrs. Crofts, of Elton, in Huntingdonshire.

At Plymouth, after a very lingering illness, which he bore with great resignation, Mr. Thomas Reynolds, for many years last past coroner for the Southern district of Devon.: an office which he filled with great ability and integrity; and was supposed, by those versed in the subject, to have a more competent knowledge of the coronotorial law than any coroner in the kingdom. At the commencement of this war he was appointed by the Sick and Hurt Board, through the interest of his Grace the Duke of Richmond, to the office of commissary for prisoners of war at this port; but, finding his health declining, and the duties of his station become more fatiguing, about 14 months since he resigned his situation as commissary, preferring the more easy and tranquil pleasures of private life. He was the early friend and companion of the celebrated typographer Mr. Andrew Brice, of Exeter. He was cheerful and entertaining, full of anecdote, and had a familiar and pleasing manner of relating the singular adventures of the early part of his life. He had three sons in the British navy; all of whom he had the misfortune to lose in this war in the service of their country. This severe stroke, added to increasing infirmities, put a period to his life, at the age of 70, in his cottage in Nut-street; leaving a wife and three children to lament his loss.

At Fareham, in Hampshire, Miss Legge, eldest daughter of the late Capt. John L. of the royal navy.

At Startforth, co. York, the Rev. Geo. Fielding, M. A. rector of Loughton, Bucks.

The Rev. Luke Leake, rector of Great Blakenham, and vicar of Offton with Bricet, co. Suffolk.

Oct. 1. At the Bristol Hot Wells, in her 88th year, after a lingering illness of upwards of two years, Mrs. Shephard, wife of Charles S. esq. of John-street, Bedford-row. She was the last surviving child of the late Mr. Hinchliff, of Covent-garden, mercer.

In Scotland, Mr. Speare, bookseller, in Holbourn, partner with Mr. Ogilvy.

At Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, aged 60, Mr. Robert Price, watch maker.

At Claypole, near Newark, aged 83, Mrs. Isabella Barber, wife of Mr. Wm. B.

At Kincardine lodge, Scotland, Sir Edward Bannerman, bart.

2. At Ashborne, co. Leicester, aged 61, Mr. John Howard, brazier.

Richard Vaun, esq. of Belgrave, co. Leic.

At Town Malling, in Kent, Miss Geary, dau. of the late Adm. Sir Francis G. bart.

3. In Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, Miss Pelley, eldest sister of Stanhope P. esq. of Tetworth, Huntingdonshire.

Mr. Combes, attorney at law, of Oakham, and clerk of the peace for the county of Rutland.

Miss Hales, of High-street, Lynn.

At Ditchleys, Essex, Mrs. Pickett, wife of Mr. Alderman P. She was buried on the 11th in Stoke Newington church-yard with her daughter; of whose melancholy fate see vol. LI. p. 594; and of her son's fate, see this year, p. 515.

After a short illness, Mr. Gilbert Belford, of Newland, near Ramsgate.

4. Aged 66, of a paralytic stroke Mr. William Mutherell, formerly contractor for fresh beef for his Majesty's navy, and in this war principal assistant in that business to Messr. Hole and Disking, the present contractors. In the various and extensive business in which he was engaged he preserved the most incorruptible integrity. His employers had a very high value and esteem for him, as he always endeavoured to advance their interest by fair and honest means. He was firmly attached to the King and Constitution; and, when seized with the fatal stroke of the palsy, had just drunk "Success to His Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land." He was carried home, and never spoke afterwards.

After a few days illness, Mr. Matthias, surgeon and apothecary, Lewisham.

Aged 72, on her birth-day, Mrs. Brookes, a very old inhabitant of Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Mr. North, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, who had for ſome years retired on a penſion.

5. At Brompton-row, Knightſbridge, Miſs Henrietta Floyer, one of the daughters of the late Peter F. eſq. of Shinfield, near Reading.

Advanced in years, Mr. Edward Haylock, a gentleman of large property, at Weſtwratting, co. Cambridge.

6. In Albemarle-ſtreet, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Lady Daſhwood, the lady of Sir Henry D. bart. of Kirtlington park, co. Oxford, lady of the bed-chamber to the princeſſes, and governeſs of the royal nurſery, Carlton-houſe. She was the eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Graham, formerly a member of the council in Bengal, and niece to the late Lord Newhaven; and married at Gatton-park, July 17, 1780, Sir Henry Daſhwood, by whom ſhe had ſeveral children, of whom the eldeſt was appointed a page at Court. Thoſe who recollect the domeſtic misfortunes of this amiable and pleaſing woman, and the cruel treatment ſhe experienced within the walls of a royal palace from the hands of one moſt unfeeling creditor of her own ſex, will drop the tear of ſympathy on her memory, and agree that the loſs her relatives and the publick ſuſtain by her deceaſe, in the prime of life, muſt be ſeverely felt.

The wife of John Groves, eſq. of the Board of Works.

At Aberdeen, Duncan Forbes Mitchell, eſq. of Thainſton, third ſon of the late Sir Arthur F. of Craigievar, bart.

7. At Caſtle Donnington, after a long illneſs, Mr. Towle.

At Spalding, co. Lincoln, Mr. Thomas Tilley, maſter of the blue-coat charity-ſchool of that town.

Aged 102, at Little Berkhampſtead, Herts, Jane Collins, a poor induſtrious widow, who, a very few days before her death, walked more than four miles, carrying a baſket of vegetables under her arm.

At Glaſgow, in his 87th year, Thomas Reid, D.D. profeſſor of moral philoſophy in the univerſity of Glaſgow. He afforded a wonderful example of early proficiency in mathematicks, ſince he was maſter of Sir Iſaac Newton's Principia at the age of 20. He wrote ſome papers in the Philoſophical Tranſactions on mathematical ſubjects, which do him much honour. But his fame chiefly reſts on his metaphyſical writings, in which he maintains the doctrines of common ſenſe againſt ſcepticks; and ſeverely arraigns the philoſophy of Locke, whom he conſiders as the great promoter, though unintentionally, of modern ſcepticiſm. His firſt work on common ſenſe was anſwered by Dr. Prieſtley, who told him, with his uſual politeneſs, that "his ignorance was a diſgrace to any univerſity."

At Caroline Park, Scotland, in his 81d year, Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank, bart.

8. At his houſe in Bath, in his 76th year, the Rev. James Fordyce, D.D. many years paſtor of a numerous and reſpectable congregation in Monkwell-ſtreet. [A more particular account of this juſtly-celebrated Divine ſhall be given in our next].

Suddenly, at Uppingham, aged 63, Mrs. Marriott.

At Bath, after a ſhort illneſs, in her 9th year, the Hon Frances-Mary Egerton, youngeſt daughter of Lord Grey de Wilton.

At his houſe at Upper Clapton, Mr. John Leathley.

William Withycombe, eſq. of Bickham, co. Somerſet.

9. Near the Aſſembly-room, Leiceſter, Mr. Reynolds.

Mr. Samuel Allen, one of the aldermen of Stamford.

After a few hours illneſs, Mr. Peter Smith, attorney at law; late one of the coroners for the Iſle of Ely, and for many years deputy-ſteward to the biſhop and the dean and chapter.

Mr. Richard Bicknell, ſon of Mr. B. brewer, Mile-end.

Mr. John Rogers, of Sun-court, Cornhill.

At Dover, Richard Phillips, of Woodlands, near Swanſea, eſq. one of the people called Quakers.

After a lingering illneſs, Miſs Anna Richardſon, da. of Mr. R. of Chancery-lane.

Mrs. Mary Ludbrook, of Great Milton, co. Oxford.

10. Mrs. Hughes, relict of John Hughes, eſq. of Ongar, Eſſex.

At Highgate, in his 70th year, H. Peter Kuhff, eſq. an eminent merchant, and many years a director of the Royal Aſſurance Company.

In her 77th year, at Wymondham, co. Leiceſter, Mrs. Bullivant.

11. At Send-heath, Surrey, aged 27, Mr. George Bixley, jun.

Mrs. Blake, of Glouceſter-place, Newroad, formerly Mrs. Mills, of Hampſtead.

Aged 81, at Boſton, co. Lincoln, Mr. John Bradford.

12 At his houſe in Camomile-ſtreet, Mr. George Maxwell, merchant.

Mrs. Barbara Balmain, wife of Adam Pearſon, eſq ſecretary of Exciſe in Scotland.

13. At Hatherſtone, co. Warwick, in his 41ſt year, Mr. Cornelius Grove Harold, a ſurgeon and apothecary of conſiderable eminence, and ſon of the late Rev. Mr. Sherman Harold, rector of Temple Patrick, and vicar of Antrim, in the county of Antrim, Ireland. His death was the conſequence of a violent fever, which the ruſture of too much buſineſs at a ſickly ſeaſon is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned.

Mr.

Mr. Baker, of Whittering, near Stamford.

At Southampton, the Rev. Rich. Davis, many years rector of Newbury and High-clerk.

Of the wounds he received on the 20th, as he was returning from Evesham market, Mr. Jonathan Partington, of Wry Priddle, co. Oxford. Debbins, the slater, suspected of being the murderer, was fully committed on the 25th, after Mr. P.'s deposition was taken, in which he swore positively to his person and voice.

24. At her house, in Northumberland-street, Strand, Mrs. Oldershaw, relict of the late James O. esq. of Leicester.

Aged 28, Mr. Chamberlain, postmaster, of Derby.

Mr. Samuel Eaton, one of the senior council in the corporation of Nottingham.

At Somersbrook, in a very advanced age, Sir John Hopkins, knt. alderman of the ward of Castle-Baynard. Having formerly been in the common-council, he was the father of the Corporation. He was elected alderman in 1782; sheriff in 1784; lord-mayor in 1793.

At Ripley, in Surrey, aged 46, Miss R. Newman.

Suddenly, the Rev. Mr. Waker, curate of Mells.

25. Suddenly, at Brighthelmstone, Mrs. Davenport, wife of Richard D. esq. of Court gazier, Bucks.

26 At Loughborough, co. Leicester, Mr. Wm. Capp, liquor-merchant. Without any previous indisposition, he was suddenly seized while at dinner with his family, and never spoke afterwards.

At Bristol, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hall, relict of William Hall, esq. merchant of that city, and Monkton, Devonshire.

At his house in St. James's-square, Bath, the Rev. Mr. Poulton.

At Tottenham, in her 61st year, Mrs. Reeves, wife of Mr. Thomas R. of Holbourn-bridge, colour-merchant.

At Cork, the Rev. Samuel Perrott, senior minister of the Presbyterian congregation in that city. He received his ministerial education at the academy at Carmarthen, over which his uncle had formerly presided; and officiated successively at Frome, Dewizes, and Yeovil, from which last place he removed to Cork, where he discharged the functions of a faithful teacher of the Divine Word, for nearly 30 years, with honour to himself and advantage to his hearers. He was a man of a well-informed mind, which he continued assiduously to cultivate until his last illness; but he never published on any subject. The loss of a pastor and able Moulder will always be felt by his Church, especially in times like the present. To say, therefore, that Mr. P. is sincerely lamented is unnecessary.

27. At Thrussington, co. Leicester, after a long and painful illness, Miss Catlin, daughter of the Rev. W. C. vicar of that place, and rector of Kings Norton.

After a short illness, at Glympton parish, co. Oxford, where he was on a visit, Richard Lloyd, Esq. of Headington-house, near Oxford.

28. Aged 72, William Hames, esq. of Kibworth, co Leicester.

Suddenly, at his lodgings in Oxford, aged upwards of 70, J. Hrl, LL. D. of the university of Leyden. He was by birth an Hungarian, and several years since was employed by the university of Oxford to arrange the Oriental MSS. in the Bodleian library: a catalogue of which was published in 1787.

29, Mr. Richard Reed, many years one of the vergers of St Paul's cathedral.

30. Mrs. Barnes, wife of Dr B. of Chelsea college.

At Ardgowan-house, in Scotland, in his 84th year, Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, bart. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, John Shaw S. esq. of Greenock.

At Gainsborough, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Ravenall.

31. Aged 90, Mrs. Crippen, of Great Tower-street.

In Gower street, the wife of Mr. Deputy Chapman, of Coleman-street, to whom she was married (his second wife) on the 21st of January last. She was the widow of Mr. Thomas Chandler, Coffin-maker, Fleet-market.

32. At his house in Knightsbridge, in his 70th year, Mr. Street, upwards of 40 years confectioner to the king.

At Fareham, Hants, after a short illness, Mrs. Utterton, wife of John U. esq.

After a lingering and painful illness of 18 months, Mr. Simon Phillips, master of the Bear inn, Exeter, universally respected for his humane, sincere, and inoffensive, deportment.

33. At Rideford, after a long illness, Mrs. William Edwards, landing waiter in the customs at that port.

34. At Stanmore, aged 76, Mrs. Robinson, relict of William R. esq. and aunt to Sir George R. bart.

Aged upwards of 70, Mr John Smith, formerly a mercer in Oxford.

At Lyme-Regis, where she went for the recovery of her health, Mrs. Blades, of Ludgate-hill.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 69, Mr. Lawrence Gorame.

35. At his house on Tower-hill, Wm. Davis, esq. one of the elder brethren of the corporation of Trinity-house.

Suddenly, at Stonnall, near Lichfield, aged 62, Mr. George Pitt, smith and farmer, a jovial, honest, and industrious man, and a true lover of good ale; of which, it is supposed, he has drunk as much as any man in this kingdom of his age.

Mr.

Mr. Doody, of the Woolpack public-house, in Bigbeth. He suddenly dropped down dead. A few months since, his brother died in the same manner.

26. At Bromley, in Kent, Mrs. Scott, wife of Major John S.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, after a long illness, the Countess of Abergavenny.

27. At Wansield, aged 67, Mrs. Coggan.

At Apsley-house, Piccadilly, the Hon. Baron George Bathurst, 3d son of Earl B.

29. In her 24th year, after a long and severe illness, Miss Elizabeth Bayley, of Little Stukeley, co. Huntingdon; whose dispositions were amiable, mild, humane, and charitable.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR Gurney, of the Temple, elected recorder of Bridport, co. Dorset.

Charles Earl of Northampton, elected recorder of the borough of Northampton, *vice* his father, dec.

Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. elected recorder of the borough of Tregony, co. Cornwall.

Henry Hutton, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, elected recorder of Lynn, co. Norfolk, *vice* Preston, dec.

William Petrie, esq. M. P. for East Retford, co. Nottingham, elected high steward of that borough, *vice* the late Duke of Newcastle.

Mr. Freer, attorney, of Leicester, elected coroner of the county of Leicester, *vice* Tilly, resigned.

Rev. R. Wright, of Wrangle, co. Linc. appointed surrogate.

Rev. Thomas Davies, vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and curate of Cuddesden, appointed one of the surrogates for the diocese of Oxford.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. William Wheeler, B. A. Ladock R. and Roche R. both co. Cornwall.

Rev. James Bowyer, B. A. late of Hinckley, co. Leicester, St. Roche R. co. Cornwall, agreeably to the last will of the late John Thornton, esq. of Clapham.

Rev. Wm. Becher, M.A. prebendary and chancellor of Southwell, Whittington R. co. Derby; Rev. Thomas Carr, of Alfreton, son of the vicar, Heath V.; and Rev. John Mitchell, Wingerworth curacy; all *vice* Pegge, dec.

Rev. Francis Blick, M. A. of Sutton-Coldfield, Tamworth V.

Rev. Mr. Parrer, Thurnby V. with Stoughton chapelry, co. Leicester, *vice* Freer, dec.

Rev. G. B. Oliver (son of Peter O. esq. of Leicester), Belgrave V. with Burfall chapelry, co. Leicester, *vice* Clayton, dec.

Rev. Richard Turner, collated to the prebend of Empingham, in the cathedral of Lincoln, *vice* Salisbury, dec.

Rev. Thomas Reynon, rector of Penboyr, co. Carmarthen, collated to the prebend or canonry of Carvay, in the cathedral of St. David.

Rev. Robert Markham, Southwell prebend, co. Nottingham, and Bolton Percy R. near Tadcaster, both *vice* Marsden, dec.

Rev. Henry Foster Mills, M. A. son-in-law of the Archbishop of York, Barton-in-Fabis R. near Nottingham; and installed prebendary of the prebend of Oxton, second part in the collegiate church of Southwell, *vice* Marsden, dec.

Rev. William Coxe, M. A. rector of Bemerton, Bitton R. near Bristol.

Rev. Dr. Bouvett, Winsham V. *vice* Royce, dec.

Rev. George Shelton, M.A. Clave Prior V. co. Worcester, *vice* Neve, resigned.

Rev. Vincent Edwards, M. A. rector of Darlston, co. Stafford, Broomfield R. near Chelmsford, co. Essex.

Rev Thomas Gilbert, Little Gaddesden R. Herts, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rev. Charles Wake, B. D. Fenny Compton R. co Warwick, *vice* Dickenson, dec.

Rev. William Moore Newnham, B. D. Basingham R. co. Linc. *vice* Skinner, dec.

Rev. William Benwell, M.A. Chilton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Edward Cannon, B. A. appointed one of the priests in ordinary to the Bishop of London, *vice* Waring, dec.

Rev. Lewis Marshall Clufe, B. A. Warleggin R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Drummond, Rawcliffe R. co. York.

Rev. R. Lloyd, Aynsburg R. Herts.

Rev. Robert Young, Great Creaton R. near Northampton.

Rev. Mr. Davies, Stockland-Bristol V. co. Somerset, *vice* Blake, dec.

Rev. T. Matthews, Outwell R. in the diocese of Ely.

Rev. James Nafmith, rector of Snaile well, near Newmarket, Upwell R. co. Norfolk, and Leverington R. near Wisbeach; the latter *vice* Eyre, dec.

Rev. John G. Newbury, M. A. Ufton prebend in the cathedral of Lichfield.

Rev. Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, rector of St. Anne's, Sutton-Bonnington, Aston-upon-Trent R. co. Derby.

Rev. Robert Davers, Little Welnetham R. near Bury, *vice* Cocksedge, resigned.

Rev. William Baker, Lyndon R. co. Rutland, *vice* Freeman, dec.

Rev. Joseph Colbourne, M.A. Syde R. in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Chapman, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Hart, M.A. fellow of Exeter-college, Merton V. co. Oxford.

Rev Malby Bookwith, St. Dennis with St. George cum Nahum R. in York, *vice* Barret, dec.

Rev. Augustine Sulyard, Salle R. co. Norfolk.

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At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 69, Mr. Lawrence Gorsome.

35. At his house on Tower-hill, Wm. Davis, esq. one of the elder brethren of the corporation of Trinity-house.

Suddenly, at Stonnall, near Lichfield, aged 62, Mr. George Pitt, smith and farmer, a jovial, honest, and industrious man, and a true lover of good ale; of which, it is supposed, he has drunk as much as any man in this kingdom of his age.

Mr.

Mr. Doody, of the Woolpack public-house, in Bigbeth. He suddenly dropped down dead. A few months since, his brother died in the same manner.

26. At Bromley, in Kent, Mrs. Scott, wife of Major John S.

At the Hot Wells, Bristol, after a long illness, the Countess of Abergavenny.

27. At Wansteid, aged 67, Mrs. Coggan.

At Apsley-house, Piccadilly, the Hon. Baron George Bathurst, 3d son of Earl B.

29. In her 24th year, after a long and severe illness, Miss Elizabeth Bayley, of Little Stukeley, co. Huntingdon; whose dispositions were amiable, mild, humane, and charitable.

Civil Promotions.

MR Gurney, of the Temple, elected recorder of Bridport, co. Dorset.

Charles Earl of Northampton, elected recorder of the borough of Northampton, vice his father, dec.

Sir Christopher Hawkins, bart. elected recorder of the borough of Tregony, co. Cornwall.

Henry Hutton, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, elected recorder of Lynn, co. Norfolk, *vice* Preston, dec.

William Petrie, esq. M. P. for East Retford, co. Nottingham, elected high steward of that borough, *vice* the late Duke of Newcastle.

Mr. Freer, attorney, of Leicester, elected coroner of the county of Leicester, *vice* Tilly, resigned.

Rev. R. Wright, of Wrangle, co. Line. appointed surrogate.

Rev. Thomas Davies, vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and curate of Cuddesden, appointed one of the surrogates for the diocese of Oxford.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

REV. William Wheeler, B. A. Ladock R. and Roche R. both co. Cornwall.

Rev. James Bowyer, B. A. late of Hinckley, co. Leicester, St. Roche R. co. Cornwall, agreeably to the last will of the late John Thornton, esq. of Clapham.

Rev. Wm. Becher, M. A. prebendary and vicar-general of Southwell, Whittington R. co. Derby; Rev. Thomas Carr, of Alfreton, sub of the vicar, Heath V.; and Rev. John Mosewald, Wingerworth curacy; all *vice* Pegge, dec.

Rev. Francis Blick, M. A. of Sutton-Coldfield, Tamworth V.

Rev. Mr. Parrer, Thurnby V. with Stoughton chapelry, co. Leicester, *vice* Freer, dec.

Rev. G. B. Oliver (son of Peter O. esq. of Leicester), Belgrave V. with Burfall chapelry, co. Leicester, *vice* Clayton, dec.

Rev. Richard Turner, collated to the prebend of Empingham, in the cathedral of Lincoln, *vice* Salisbury, dec.

Rev. Thomas Reynon, rector of Penboyr, co. Carmarthen, collated to the prebend or canonry of Carvay, in the cathedral of St. David.

Rev. Robert Markham, Southwell prebend, co. Nottingham, and Bolton Percy R. near Tadcaster, both *vice* Marsden, dec.

Rev. Henry Foster Mills, M. A. son-in-law of the Archbishop of York, Barton-in-Fabis R. near Nottingham; and installed prebendary of the prebend of Oxton, second part in the collegiate church of Southwell, *vice* Marsden, dec.

Rev. William Coxe, M. A. rector of Bemerton, Bitton R. near Bristol.

Rev. Dr. Bouvett, Wimham V. *vice* Royce, dec.

Rev. George Shelton, M. A. Clave Prior V. co. Worcester, *vice* Neve, resigned.

Rev. Vincent Edwards, M. A. rector of Darlston, co. Stafford, Broomfield R. near Chelmsford, co. Essex.

Rev Thomas Gilbert, Little Gaddesden R. Herts, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rev. Charles Wake, B. D. Fenny Compton R. co Warwick, *vice* Dickenson, dec.

Rev. William Moore Newnham, B. D. Basingham R. co. Linc. *vice* Skinner, dec.

Rev. William Benwell, M. A. Chilton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Edward Cannon, B. A. appointed one of the priests in ordinary to the Bishop of London, *vice* Waring, dec.

Rev. Lewis Marshall Clise, B. A. Warleggin R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Drummond, Rawcliffe R. co. York.

Rev. R. Lloyd, Avenbury R. Herts.

Rev. Robert Young, Great Creaton R. near Northampton.

Rev. Mr. Davies, Stockland-Bristol V. co. Somerset, *vice* Blake, dec.

Rev. T. Matthews, Oakwell R. in the diocese of Ely.

Rev. James Nalsmith, rector of Snaile-well, near Newmarket, Upwell R. co. Norfolk, and Leverington R. near Wisbeach; the latter *vice* Eyre, dec.

Rev. John G. Newbury, M. A. Ufton prebend in the cathedral of Lichfield.

Rev. Nathaniel Palmer Johnson, rector of St. Anne's, Sutton-Bonnington, Aston-upon-Trent R. co. Derby.

Rev. Robert Davers, Little Welnetham R. near Bury, *vice* Cocksedge, resigned.

Rev. William Baker, Lyndon R. co. Rutland, *vice* Freeman, dec.

Rev. Joseph Colbourne, M. A. Syde R. in the diocese of Gloucester, *vice* Chapman, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Hart, M. A. fellow of Exeter-college, Merton V. co. Oxford.

Rev Malby Beckwith, St. Dennis with St. George cum Nahurn R. in York, *vice* Barret, dec.

Rev. Augustine Sulyard, Salle R. co. Norfolk.

Rev.

Rev. Henry Cooper, M.A. senior fellow of Pembroke-college, Cambridge, Saxthorpe R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Richard Wilson, B.D fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, Moreton R. co. Essex, worth 300l. per annum, *vice* Salisbury, dec.

Rev. William Workman, Foord R. co. Northumberland, *vice* Marsh, dec.

Rev. William Hayne, B.A. Southleigh and Northleigh curacies, co. Devon.

Rev. George Moore, jun. B.A. Peter Tavy R. co. Devon.

Rev. Dr. William Finch, fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, Avington R. Berks, *vice* Griffiths, dec.

Rev. George Holcombe, M.A. Matlock R. co. Derby.

Rev. —— Cumings, M.A. fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, Cardington and Caysho VV. both co. Bedford.

Rev. Joseph Birkett, B.A. Stranton V. co. Durham.

Rev. Mr. Darwall, lecturer of St. John's chapel, Deritend, in Birmingham, Walfall V. co. Warwick.

Rev. Richard Mountfort, Stockton R. with Boningale chapelry, annexed together with the donative of Astley Abbotts, all co. Salop.

Rev. T. C. Johnstone, Aston Botterell R. co. Salop.

Rev. William Pigott, brother of J. P. esq. of Brockley-house, Bleadon R. co. Somerset, *vice* Downing, resigned.

Rev. George Martin, M.A. Overbury V. with Alston, Teddington, and Washbourne chapelries, co. Worcester.

Rev. Edw. Bulwer, Guiestwick V. co. Norf.

Rev. Thomas-Edward Colston, Broadwell V. co. Oxford.

Rev. Andrew-Philip Poston, M.A. appointed, unanimously, lecturer of the parish-church of St. George, Bloomsbury, *vice* Ball, dec. (see p. 526).

Dispensations.

REV. William Becher, M.A. vicar-general of Southwell, to hold Cole-Orton R. co. Leicester, with Whittington R. co. Derby.

Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A. of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to hold Hunmanby and Folkton VV. in the East riding of the county of York.

Rev. George Hay Drummond, to hold Rawmarsh R. with Tankersley R. both co. York.

Rev. T. Biseley, M.A. vicar of Harrold, to hold Woolston Parva R.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Oct. New Drury-Lane.

1. The Country Girl—The Triumph of Love—My Grandmother.
4. First Love—The Triumph of Love—The Prisoner.
6. The Gamester—The Triumph of Love—The Smugglers.
8. The Confederacy—Ditto.
10. Macbeth—The Citizen.
11. Jew—Triumph of Love—Prisoner.
13. The Grecian Daughter—The Triumph of Love—Who's the Dupe?
15. Love for Love—The Deserter.
17. The Gamester—Bon Ton.
18. Mahomet—Love in a Camp.
19. A Bold Stroke for a Wife—Richard Cœur de Lion.
20. The Country Girl—Ditto.
22. Edward and Eleonora—The Triumph of Love—No Song No Supper.
24. Hamlet—The Devil to Pay.
25. The Belle's Stratagem—Richard Cœur de Lion.
26. Isabell—The Triumph of Love—The Smugglers.
27. The Belle's Stratagem—Richard Cœur [de Lion.
28. A Trip to Scarborough—Ditto.
29. The Grecian Daughter—*The Scotch Ghost*—Who's the Dupe?
31. Hamlet—The Devil to Pay.

Oct. Covent-Garden.

3. The Jew—The Wicklow Mountains.
5. The School for Wives—Rosina.
6. The Mountaineers—Netley Abbey.
7. The Merchant of Venice—Wicklow
10. King Lear—Ditto [Mountains.
12. The Jew—Ditto.
13. Mahomet—Ditto.
14. The Road to Ruin—Ditto.
17. The Woodman—Follies of a Day.
18. The Jew—Triumph of Love—Prize.
19. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
20. Henry the Fourth—Sprigs of Laurel.
21. The Castle of Andalusia—Irishman in London.
24. Othello—Harlequin's Treasure.
25. The Woodman—The Farm-house.
26. Douglas—The Wicklow Mountains.
27. Romeo and Juliet—Harlequin's Treasure
29. *Fortune's Fool*—The Irish Mimick.
31. Ditto—Harlequin's Treasure.

BILL of MORTALITY, from September 27, to October 30, 1796.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	913	1742	Males	946	1845
Females	829		Females	899	

Whereof have died under two years old 787

Peck Loaf 2s. 11d ½

Between					
2 and 5	269	50 and 60	110		
5 and 10	93	60 and 70	89		
10 and 20	69	70 and 80	86		
20 and 30	204	80 and 90	30		
30 and 40	129	90 and 100	4		
40 and 50	130				

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES o CORN, from the Returns ending O&. 24, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	57	7	36	9	31	1	20	0	30	0
Surrey	58	10	35	0	31	2	19	10	32	0
Hertford	56	2	38	3	30	7	18	2	36	7
Bedford	55	1	36	4	29	3	16	6	00	0
Hunting.	53	10	00	0	29	6	14	10	27	0
Northam.	58	6	41	0	39	4	15	10	32	0
Rutland	63	0	34	6	37	0	18	0	32	6
Leiceſter	66	5	00	0	37	5	20	3	37	2
Notting.	70	3	49	0	40	8	22	10	40	6
Derby	70	6	00	0	37	6	24	3	42	0
Stafford	68	10	39	2	37	1	23	0	41	4
Salop	65	1	43	10	40	9	20	0	33	10
Hereford	60	6	44	0	35	11	21	11	31	10
Worceſt.	68	6	39	6	39	2	24	7	34	8
Warwick	67	4	43	0	39	6	22	5	42	5
Wilts	65	8	00	0	34	2	22	10	39	8
Berks	59	2	42	4	30	3	23	0	34	10
Oxford	62	5	00	0	32	4	19	10	30	9
Bucks	57	8	00	0	30	0	19	6	34	6
Montgom.	54	5	33	8	36	10	21	10	00	0
Brecon	65	8	48	0	36	10	19	4	00	0
Radnor	64	4	00	0	38	8	22	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

61	3	37	2	33	4	19	1	33	4

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	61	0	29	0	31	0	19	6	29	0
Kent	55	3	32	0	28	0	18	6	25	7
Suſſex	60	6	00	0	27	6	21	0	00	0
Suffolk	55	8	30	4	29	2	18	9	23	10
Cambrid.	63	0	00	0	26	5	13	5	28	0
Norfolk	52	7	29	0	27	6	16	0	24	0
Lincoln	61	4	35	3	37	6	14	2	32	8
York	57	5	38	8	31	7	16	10	35	4
Durham	53	1	26	11	00	0	20	1	00	0
Northum	50	0	28	0	27	4	18	10	00	0
Cumberl.	66	8	40	10	36	2	23	6	00	0
Weſtmor.	67	6	40	8	36	0	21	8	00	0
Lancaſt.	56	4	00	0	34	4	22	10	35	7
Cheſter	61	2	00	0	39	2	22	6	33	6
Flint	60	9	00	0	40	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	59	6	00	0	36	8	20	6	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	28	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv	58	0	38	0	28	0	16	0	00	0
Merioneth	64	8	43	0	30	9	15	4	00	0
Cardigan	63	3	34	0	29	2	14	2	00	0
Pembroke	54	6	00	0	33	1	9	4	00	0
Carmarth.	65	4	00	0	36	7	11	10	00	0
Glamorg.	65	3	00	0	32	1	14	0	00	0
Glouceſt.	67	1	00	0	34	0	20	5	34	0
Somerſet	68	0	00	0	35	7	17	0	00	0
Monm.	64	0	00	0	33	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	59	4	00	0	28	4	19	5	00	0
Cornwall	63	7	00	0	32	8	17	0	00	0
Dorſet	61	7	00	0	33	0	20	0	00	0
Hants	61	3	00	0	29	2	23	0	32	6

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	58	1	38	9	32	10	17	11	25	7
2	57	6	30	2	28	5	16	1	25	0
3	52	2	29	0	27	6	16	0	24	0
4	59	2	32	10	35	0	15	8	32	4
5	51	6	27	3	27	4	19	4	33	4
6	67	0	40	9	36	1	22	9	43	4
7	58	3	37	2	35	11	22	8	34	11
8	60	10	31	0	31	8	17	3	33	4

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	62	6	34	0	32	9	11	4	32	4
10	66	9	37	2	34	2	19	3	34	0
11	61	6	37	2	30	11	17	11	33	4
12	61	4	37	2	30	5	20	8	32	6
13	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
14	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
15	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
16	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	48s. to 50s.	Middling	40s. to 54s.
Seconds	44s. to 46s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 00s
Thirds	31s. to 37s.	Common ditto	18s od to 00s od
Horſe Pollard	8s od to 0s od
Bran	7s. 6d. to 0s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 39s. 11d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 15s.
Farnham Pockets	5l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 5l. 0s. od. to 6l. 3s. 3d. Aver. 5l. 11s. 6d.
Straw 1l. 14s. 6d. to 1l. 17s. 6d. Aver. 1l. 16s. od.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending O&. 19, 1796, is 63s. 2¼d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, O&. 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. od. to 4s. od.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.
Mutton	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.
Veal	4s. od. to 5s. 6d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 2d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 38s. od. to 40s. od. Sunderland, 33s. od. to 35s. od.

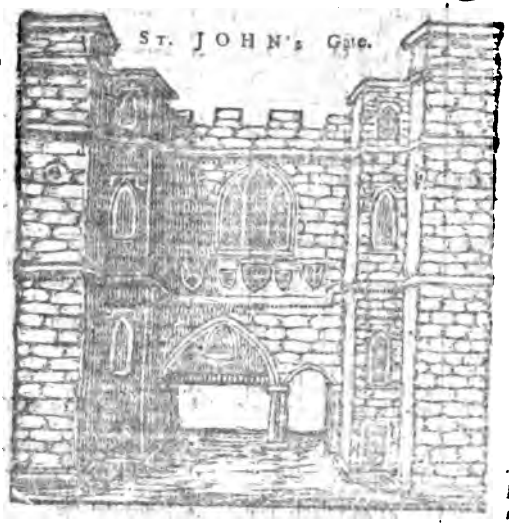
EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN OCTOBER, 1796.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchequ. Bills.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	Comm. Ex. Bill	5 per Ct. ditto.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27	148		57½ a ¾		83½			174					15 dis.			10½		7 dis.	11 3 6	5 16 0
28	147½	59	57¾ a 58		84			173½					14½							
29	147		58 a 57½		83¾			175					14				3 dis.	6½	11 4 0	5 16 0
30	148		57 a 58		85			174½					13¾		54⅜		2			
1			57¾ a 58½		84½			173					13½		54⅜					
2	Sunday																			
3			57 a 57¾		84⅜								14½			10		6¾	11 5 0	5 15 6
4	147		58 a 57		85⅛								13¾			10¾	2			
5			57½ a 57		85¼			176					14		54½	10½				
6			57¾ a 58		85⅜			177					14½			10		6¾	11 4 0	5 15 6
7			57 a 57¾		85½			174					13½			10¼		7	11 5 0	5 16 0
8			57⅜ a ¾		85⅝								13¾		54⅜	10½	2			
9	Sunday																			
10			57¾ a 58		85¾								13¾		54⅜	10⅝	3	7	11 4 6	5 16 0
11	146½		58¼ a 57⅞		85¾			174				58¼	13	1 dis.	54⅜	10⅝	2	7¼		
12			5[illegible] a 58⅜		85⅝			176					12¾		54⅜	10⅝		7¼	11 5 0	5 17 0
13			58⅜ a 59		85¾								12¾			10⅝		6½	11 5 6	
14			58⅞ a 59⅜		86			177					12½						11 5 6	5 16 6
15	148		59⅛ a 58⅞		86¼								12					6	11 7 0	
16	Sunday																			
17			58⅞ a 59⅜		86⅜					64⅛			11					5½	11 10 0	6 0 6
18																				
19	149½		59⅜ a 60		88								11				1	5½	11 11 0	6 5 0
20	151½		60⅛ a 60		89			180					9					4½	11 12 0	6 5 0
21	152	60¼	59⅜ a 60		89						60⅛		8					3½	11 16 6	6 5 0
22	148	57¼	58¾ a 59½		88¼			178					6¾				2	2½	11 13 0	6 4 0
23	Sunday																			
24	148	57⅞	58¾ a 59¼		89¼		7						6¾					2½	11 13 0	6 1 0
25	149	58¼	58⅞ a 59					178					4¾					2½	11 16 0	6 2 0
26			58 a 57⅞					177½					2					[illegible]		

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St. Paul's Church-yard.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post—Telegr.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry



Cumberland
Doncaster 2
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
IRELAND
LEICESTER
Lewes Leeds
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Reading
Salisbury
SCOTLAND
Shemeld 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stafford
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
YORK 3

NOVEMBER, 1796.

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Embellished with an Historical Carved Chimney piece in the Parlour of the TANKARD ALEHOUSE, IPSWICH; Views of DOUAY COLLEGE; and HORE ABBEY; the LUCERNAL, a COIN, &c.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street;
where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed POST-PAID. 1796.

Days	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Hygrom. feet	in.	State of Weather in October, 1796.
1	NW brisk	30,10	57	51	51	52	52	14	2.3	overcast, little rain
2	NW brisk	8	58	52	52	58	54		.4	overcast, frezly showers
3	SW moderate	15	58	54	54	54	55		.2	very gloomy
4	SW moderate	29,97	58	55	55	60	60		.2	rain A. M. gloomy P. M.
5	SW moderate	56	60	53	53	63	63		.1	ſtormy ſhowers
6	S moderate	28	57	49	50	48	48		.1	ſtormy ſhowers
7	SSW moderate	20	54	44	46	45	45		.3	ſlight ſhowers
8	W briſk	26	54	48	48	54	50		.2	rain
9	SW moderate	26	54	50	50	49	44		.1	ſtormy ſhowers with hail
10	W ſtormy	52	53	48	48	52	50		.2	ſtormy ſhowers
11	SW briſk	18	51	45	45	47	45		.3	ſtormy ſhowers
12	SW moderate	26	51	45	45	55	47		.1	ſhowers
13	SW moderate	28	53	47	47	60	54		.2	ſhowers
14	S calm	50	51	43	43	46	44		.3	ſerene with ſun
15	SE calm	53	52	43	43	53	52		.1	ſhowers
16	NW calm	30	50	41	41	75	59		.2	clear with ſun
17	SSE calm	6	49	34	38	55	48		.5	clear with ſun
18	S calm	63	47	37	40	37	37		.2	heavy rain
19	NW gentle	86	50	47	47	62	60		.2	fine
20	NW calm	30,16	55	49	49	52	52		.0	overcaſt, little moiſture
21	SW calm	10	56	50	50	53	52		.0	clear and pleaſant
22	SW calm	2	58	53	53	63	55		.0	overcaſt by intervals
23	NW moderate	29,93	57	49	49	49	49		.1	moiſt, few ſhowers
24	NW calm	30,13	51	41	41	47	45		.4	fine
25	SE calm	42	46	37	37	50	37		.6	delightful day
26	NE calm	50	46	39	39	35	36		.5	after. obſcure ſun breaks out
27	N calm	42	48	41	41	48	41		.5	clouds partially
28	N calm	23	50	42	42	61	48		.3	clear A. M. clouds P. M.
29	N calm	8	49	41	41	40	39		.4	little obſcure
30	E calm	29,96	50	45	45	44	44		.1	overcaſt, moiſt air
31	W moderate	93	52	48	48	50	49		.0	ſhowers

3. Taking up winter crops of potatoes, in general the crops good and extenſive.—5. Provence roſe flowers a ſecond time in many gardens. Sundry fruit-trees in bloom; particularly a cherry has been much noticed for its healthy appearance at this ſeaſon.—Lightning from the S. W.—11. Thunder, lightning, and repeated hail-ſtorms, this and the two preceding days.—15. A heavy thunder-clap about one o'clock P. M. afterwards the wind changed from the S.W. to the N.E. a chilneſs in the air enſued.—17. Strong ice —18. Field-fares appear in flocks, Woodcocks arrived.—22. Woodcocks in the market; ſundry trees, ſycamore, popler, &c—diveſted of their leaves.—25. Gollamer floats. A great part of the day cloudleſs, towards the latter part the blue covered with a white veil. Golden horizon at ſunſet.—26. Bright horizon at ſunſet.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches .008. Evaporation, 2 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for Novemeber, 1796.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1796
Oct.	°	°	°		
27	46	53	45	30,45	cloudy
28	47	54	46	,26	cloudy
29	46	52	47	,25	cloudy
30	45	51	46	,20	cloudy
31	46	54	46	,23	cloudy
N. 1	47	57	53	,30	fair
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	54	,08	cloudy
3	54	55	46	29,9	fair
4	44	45	44	,70	ſhowery
5	42	45	36	30,10	fair
6	33	45	45	,03	fair
7	43	45	38	29,83	fair
8	37	48	40	,70	fair
9	41	47	42	30,01	cloudy
10	40	45	39	,13	fair
11	37	44	42	,08	cloudy

D. of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1796.
Nov.	°	°	°		
12	42	43	40	29,93	cloudy
13	39	39	38	,86	cloudy
14	35	36	34	,94	cloudy
15	34	43	44	,81	rain
16	41	39	33	,40	rain and ſnow
17	34	42	40	,50	ſhowery
18	39	42	35	,52	cloudy
19	36	42	34	,54	cloudy
20	35	40	36	,69	cloudy
21	32	34	39	,82	very foggy
22	41	48	44	,87	ſhowery
23	44	46	44	30,04	fair
24	45	47	43	,14	cloudy
25	43	44	41	,35	rain
26	42	44	44	,42	ſmall rain

W. CARY, Optician,

THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

For NOVEMBER, 1796.

BEING THE FIFTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART II.

A CATALOGUE of the various Writings *printed* by the late Rev. Dr. SAMUEL PEGGE, with occasional Observations.

THOUGH Dr. Pegge had an early propensity to the pursuit of *Antiquarian* knowledge, he never indulged himself materially in it, so long as more essential and *professional* occupations had a claim upon him; for he had a due sense of the *nature* and *importance* of his *clerical* function. It appears, that he had read the Greek and Latin *Fathers* diligently at his out-set in life. He had also re-perused the *Classicks* attentively before he applied much to the *monkish* historians, or engaged in *Antiquarian* researches; well knowing that a thorough knowledge of the learning of the *Antients*, conveyed by *classical* authors, was the best foundation for any literary structure which had not the *Christian religion* for its *corner stone*.

During the early part of his incumbency at *Godmersham*, in *Kent*, his reading was principally such as became a *Divine*, or which tended to the acquisition of *general knowledge*, of which he possessed a greater share than most men we ever knew. When he obtained allowable leisure to follow *a professional* pursuits, he *attached* himself more closely to the study of *Antiquities*, and was elected a fellow of the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES February 14, 1751, N. S. in which year the *charter* of *incorporation* was granted (in November), wherein his name stands enrolled among those of many very respectable and eminently learned men *.

Though we will be candid enough to allow that Dr. Pegge's *style* in general was not sufficiently terse and compact to be called elegant; yet he made ample amends by the matter, and by the accuracy with which he treated every copious subject, wherein all points were matured by close examination and sound judgement.

Frivolous as many detached *morsels*, scattered up and down in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, may appear to some readers, they may be called the ruminations of a busy mind; which shew an universality of reading, a love of investigation, and a fund of knowledge, more than would have displayed itself in any greater work, where the subject requires but *one* bias, and *one* peculiar attention.

It is but justice to say, that few men were so liberal in the diffusion of the knowledge which he had acquired, or more ready to communicate it either *vivâ voce*, or by the loan of his MSS. as many of his living friends can testify.

In his publications he was also equally *disinterested* as in his private communications; for he never, as far as can be recollected, received any *pecuniary* advantage from any pieces that he printed, committing them all to the press, with the sole reserve of a few copies to distribute among his particular friends.

In the following catalogue we must be allowed to deviate from chronological order, for the sake of preserving Dr. Pegge's *contributions* to various *periodical* and *contingent* Publications distinct from his independent WORKS; to all of which, however, we shall give (as far as possible) their respective dates.

The greatest honour, which a literary man can obtain, is the *eulogies* of those who possessed equal or more learning than himself. "*Laudatus a laudatis viris*" may peculiarly and deservedly be said of Dr. Pegge, as might be exemplified from the frequent mention made of him by the most respectable contemporary writers in the *Archæological* line: but modesty forbids our enumerating them.

The

* The only member of the Society at the time of its incorporation, who now survives, is *Samuel Reynardson*, esq.

THE first Piece that appears to have been, in any degree, *published* by Dr. *Pegge*, was

1727. A *Latin* ODE on the Death of K. Geo. I. See "Academiæ Cantabrigiensis Luctus." Signature, Z. z. fol. b.

[Dr. Pegge was then lately elected Fellow of St. John's College (the first time) as he signs it "Sam. Pegge, A. B. Coll. Div. Joh. Evang. Soc." See the Memoirs in Gent. Mag. June, 1796.]

1731. An *irregular English* ODE on Joshua vi, 20; which he contributed to a Collection of "Miscellaneous Poems and Translations," published (with a numerous subscription) by the Rev. Henry Travers, 1731, octavo, p. 170.

[A marginal note in Dr. Pegge's copy of Mr. Travers's publication tells us, that this *ode* was an *academical exercise*, when the Dr. was an *under-graduate* at St. John's, which was sent to the *Earl* of *Exeter*. His Lordship's ancestors had been benefactors to the college, a circumstance which, we presume, gave rise to the custom of sending such *periodical exercises* to the then Earl; though the practice, as far as we know, does not continue. Thus much of this commemoration, as we believe, remains, that *two* sermons are still annually preached (the one at *Hatfield*, and the other at *Burleigh*) by fellows of the college, which we apprehend to have been enjoined by the benefactor. The ode, of which we have spoken, became some years afterwards an *auxiliary* contribution to Mr. *Travers's* collection from Dr. Pegge, jointly with other contemporaries, to relieve the editor from some pecuniary embarrasments.]

1739. An Examination of "The Enquiry into the Meaning of Demoniacks in "the New Testament; in a Letter to the Author." An octavo (of 86 pages), with his name prefixed.

[This controversy originated from the Rev. Dr. Arthur-Ashley Sykes, who published "An Enquiry into the Meaning of the Demoniacks in the "New Testament" (1737), under the obscure signature of "T. P. A. P. O A. B. I. T. G. O. S.*" The question engaged several other writers, *viz.* Rev. Leonard Twells, Rev. Thomas Hutchinson, and Rev. William Whiston, who were followed by Dr. Pegge. He, however, entered so late into the lists, after the subject was almost worn out, that his publication was not much attended to, though it attracted the applause of several competent judges, such as the Rev. Dr. Newcome, master of St. John's college, Cambridge; Rev. Dr. Taylor (late residentiary of St. Paul's); the very learned Bp. Sinal brooke; and some others.]

1742. A Sermon on St. John i. 5: "The Light shineth in Darkness," preached on St. John's day at *Canterbury* cathedral, and inscribed to his much-respected friend, THOMAS KNIGHT, esq. of *Godmersham*, in *Kent*.

1746. A Sermon, preached also at *Canterbury* Cathedral during the rebellion.

[The avowed design of the Discourse was, to prove that "Popery was "an encouragement to vice and immorality." This Sermon attracted the civilities (mentioned in the Memoirs in Gent. Mag. of August last) which Dr. Pegge received from *Archbishop* HERRING.]

THESE are the principal *professional* Publications by Dr. Pegge, to which ought to be added some short *pastoral* and *gratuitous* printed distributions at various Times, *viz.*

1755. A Discourse on CONFIRMATION (of 23 pages, octavo), being an enlarged Sermon, preached at *Chesterfield* previously to the Bishop's triennial Visitation, and dispersed.

1767. A brief Examination of *the* CHURCH CATECHISM, for the Use of those who are just arrived at Years of Discretion.

1790. A short Paraphrase of *the* LORD'S PRAYER (4 pages octavo), first addressed to his parishioners of *Brindle*, in Lancashire, 1763; and afterwards reprinted and distributed in his three parishes of *Whittington*, *Heath*, and *Wingerworth*, in Derbyshire, 1790.

WE shall now specify Dr. Pegge's several MEMOIRS printed (by direction of the Council of the *Society of Antiquaries*) in the ARCHÆOLOGIA, (enumerate-

* The interpretation of this is, The Precentor And Prebendary Of Alton-Borealis In The Church Of Salisbury. Dr. Sykes had been vicar of Godmersham; so that the vicars of Godmersham became, incidentally, parties in the controversy.

in

in our Magazine for June laſt, by looſe calculation, at 47 articles, but which we find, upon cloſer examination, rather exceed 50), as being the principal *combined* work to which he contributed. Herein we ſhall proceed as they ſucceſſively occur in thoſe volumes, rather than by the times at which the communications themſelves were actually read before *the* SOCIETY.

ARCHÆOLOGIA, VOL. I.

No XXXVII. (p. 105.) Some Obſervations on an antique MARBLE of the EARL of PEMBROKE.

XXXVIII. (p. 161.) Diſſertation on an *Anglo-Saxon* JEWEL.

LV. (p. 319) Of the *Introduction, Progreſs, State*, and *Condition*, of the VINE in BRITAIN.

LVII. (p. 335.) A Copy of a Deed in *Latin* and *Saxon* of ODO, Biſhop of BAIEUX, with ſome Obſervations thereon.

VOLUME II.

IX. (p. 68.) Obſervations on the Miſtakes of Mr. *Liſle* and Mr. *Hearne* in reſpect of King ALFRED's Preſent to the *Cathedrals*. The late Uſe of the *Stylus*, or metallic Pen. Mr. *Wife's* Conjecture concerning the famous Jewel of *King* ALFRED farther purſued; ſhewing it might poſſibly be part of the *Stylus* ſent by that King, with *Gregory's Paſtoral*, to the Monaſtery at ATHELNEY.

XIII. (p. 86.) The *Bull-running* at TUTBURY, in Staffordſhire, conſidered.

XVI. (p. 100.) Obſervations on Dr. PERCY's (now Biſhop of Dromore's) Account of *Minſtrels* among the *Saxons*. [See Vol. III. Art. XXXIV. p. 310.]

XIX. (p. 124) Obſervations on *Stone Hammers*.

XXV. (p. 171.) A Diſſertation on the CRANE, as a Diſh ſerv'd up at great Tables in ENGLAND.

XXXVI. (p. 276.) A ſuccinct and authentic Narrative of the *Battle* of CHESTERFIELD, [co. Derby] A. D. 1266, in the Reign of K. Henry III.

VOLUME III.

I. (p. 1.) Of the HORN, as a *Charter*, or Inſtrument of Conveyance. Some Obſervations on Mr. Samuel Foxlow's HORN; as likewiſe on the Nature and Kinds of thoſe HORNS in general.

X. (p 39.) On *Shoeing* of HORSES among the *Antients*.

XI. (p. 53.) The Queſtion conſidered, whether *England* formerly produced any WINE from *Grapes*.

[See Vol. I. Art. LV. p. 319. This Queſtion was *anſwered* by the Hon. *Daines Barrington* in the 12th article of this volume, p. 67.]

XIV. (p. 101.) Remarks on BELATUCADER.

XVIII. (p. 125.) Memoir concerning the SAC-FRIARS, or *Fratres de Pœnitentiâ Jeſu Chriſti*, as ſettled in *England*.

XIX. (p. 132.) Ἀλεκτρυόνων Ἀγών. A Memoir on COCK-FIGHTING; wherein the Antiquity of it, as a Paſtime, is examined and ſtated; ſome Errors of the Moderns concerning it are corrected; and the Retention of it amongſt *Chriſtians* abſolutely condemned and proſcribed.

XX. (p. 151.) An Inſcription in honour of SERAPIS, found at York, illuſtrated.

XXXIV. (p. 310.) A Letter to Dr. Percy (now Biſhop of Dromore), on the MINSTRELS among the antient *Saxons*, occaſioned by ſome Obſervations on the Subject printed in the 2d Volume, p. 100.

[In this ſhort Letter, Dr. Pegge very candidly acknowledges that the Biſhop had removed all his doubts in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, by a more copious diſcuſſion of the ſubject in a ſubſequent edition, which the Doctor had not ſeen when he wrote the Memoir in vol. II. p. 100.]

XXXVI. (p. 316.) Remarks on the firſt NOBLE (coined 18 Edw. III. A. D. 1344) wherein a new and more rational Interpretation is given of the *Legend* on the *Reverſe*.

XLII. (p. 371.) Observations on two JEWELS in the Poſſeſſion of *Sir Charles Mordaunt, Bart.*

VOLUME IV.

III. (p. 29.) An Enquiry into the Nature and Cauſe of King JOHN's Death; wherein is ſhewn that it was not effected by *Poiſon*.

IV. (p. 47.) Illuſtrations of a Gold enamelled RING, ſuppoſed to have been the Property of ALHSTAN, *Biſhop of Sherburne*, with ſome Account of the State and Condition of the *Saxon* JEWELRY in the more early Ages.

VIII. (p. 110.) Obſervations on KITS COTTY HOUSE, in *Kent*.

XVII. (p. 192.) A Diſſertation on a moſt valuable *Gold Coin* of EDMUND CROUCHBACK, Son of King HENRY III.

XXVI. (p. 414.) Remarks on the BONES of FOWLS found in *Chriſt-church, Twyneham, Hampſhire*.

VOLUME V.

I. (p. 1.) Obſervations on the Hiſtory of ST. GEORGE, the Patron Saint of ENGLAND; wherein Dr. *Pettingall's* allegorical Interpretation of the Equeſtrian Figure on the GEORGE, and the late Mr. *Byrom's* Conjecture, that St. GEORGE is miſtaken for *Pope* GREGORY, are briefly confuted; and the *Martyr* of CAPPADOCIA, as Patron of ENGLAND, and of *the Order* of the GARTER, is defended againſt both.

[N. B. Dr. Pegge's Name to this Article is omitted in the Contents to the Volume; but ſee the Signature, p. 32.]

V. (p. 95.) On the RUDSTON *Pyramidal* Stone.

VII. (p. 101.) Remarks on Governor POWNALL's Conjecture concerning the CROYLAND *Boundary Stone*.

XIII. (p. 160.) An Examination of the miſtaken Opinion, that *Ireland*, and [The Iſle of] *Thanet*, are void of SERPENTS.

XXI. (p. 224.) Obſervations on the *Stone Coffins* found at CHRIST-CHURCH [in Hampſhire].

XXVII. (p. 272.) An important hiſtorical Paſſage of GILDAS amended and explained.

XXXVI. (p. 346.) The Queſtion diſcuſſed concerning the Appearances of the MATRICES of ſo many CONVENTUAL Seals.

XXXIX. (p. 369.) Remarks on an antient PIG of LEAD [then] lately diſcovered in Derbyſhire. [The Date is 1777].

XLI. (p. 390.) The PENNY with the Name of RODBERTUS IV. aſcribed to ROBERT *Duke of Normandy*, and other Matters relative to the *Engliſh Coinage*, occaſionally diſcuſſed.

VOLUME VI.

VIII. (p. 79.) Obſervations on the PLAGUE in ENGLAND.

XX. (p. 150.) The Commencement of the DAY among the *Saxons* and *Britons* aſcertained.

VOLUME VII.

II. (p. 19.) Illuſtration of ſome DRUIDICAL REMAINS in the PEAK of DERBYSHIRE, drawn by *Hayman Rooke*, Eſq.

IX. (p. 86.) Obſervations on the preſent ALDBOROUGH CHURCH, in HOLDERNESS; proving that it was not a *Saxon* Building, as Mr. *Somner et* [i.e. John-Charles Brooke, Eſq. *Somerſet* Herald] contends.

XIII. (p. 137.) A Diſquiſition on the LOWS, or BARROWS, in the PEAK of DERBYSHIRE, particularly that capital *Britiſh* Monument called ARBELOWS.

XVIII. (p. 170.) Deſcription of a *Second* ROMAN PIG of LEAD found in DERBYSHIRE, in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *Adam Wolley*, of *Matlock*, in that County, with Remarks.

XXIV. (p. 211.) Obſervations on the CHARIOTS of the antient BRITONS.

XXXVIII. (p. 362.) Obſervations on a SEAL of THOMAS, *Suffragan Biſhop* of PHILADELPHIA.

VOLUME

VOLUME VIII.

I. (p. 1.) A Sketch of the History of the ASYLUM, or SANCTUARY, from its Origin to the final Abolition of it in the Reign of K. JAMES I.

III. (p. 58.) Observations on the STANTON MOOR URNS, and *Druidical Temple.*

XX. (p. 195.) A circumstantial Detail of the BATTLE of LINCOLN, A. D. 1217 (1 Henry III.).

VOLUME IX.

V. (p. 45.) Description of another [a third] ROMAN PIG of LEAD found in DERBYSHIRE.

IX. (p. 84.) Observations on some *Brass* CELTS, and other *Weapons*, discovered in *Ireland*, 1780.

XVII. (p. 189.) Discoveries on opening a TUMULUS in DERBYSHIRE.

VOLUME X.

II. (p. 17.) DERBEIESCIRA ROMANA.

IV. (p. 50.) Some Observations of the PAINTINGS in BRERETON Church.

XIX. (p. 256.) On the HUNTING of the *antient* Inhabitants of our Island, BRITONS and SAXONS.

XXIII. (p. 177.) Observations on an antient FONT at BURNHAM-DEEPDALE, in NORFOLK.

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

THE following articles appear to have been contributed by Dr. *Pegge* to this useful and interesting reservoir of British Topographical History, *viz.*

N° XVII. A Memoir on the Story of GUY *Earl* of WARWICK [1783].

XXI. The History and Antiquities of ECCLESHAL-MANOR and CASTLE, in the County of *Stafford*; and of LICHFIELD HOUSE in *London* [1784].

[This Memoir is inscribed to *four* successive *bishops* of *Lichfield*: the Right Rev. Dr. *John Egerton* (then *Bishop* of *Durham*); Hon. Dr. *Brownlow North*, then (and still) *Bishop* of *Winchester*; Dr. *Richard Hurd*, then (and till) *Bishop* of *Worcester*; and the Hon. and Rev. Dr. *James Cornwallis*, the present *Bishop* of *Lichfield*, who has done Dr. *Pegge* the honour to deposit a copy of it among the *Archives* belonging to that *See*]

XXIV. The ROMAN ROADS (*Ikenild Street* and *Bath Way*) discovered and investigated through the Country of the CORITANI, or the County of DERBY; with the Addition of a *Dissertation* on the CORITANI. [1784.]

XXV. An Historical Account of that venerable Monument of Antiquity the TEXTUS ROFFENSIS; including Memoirs of Mr. *William Elstob*, and his Sister Mrs. *Elizabeth Elstob*. [1784]

XXVIII. Some Account of that Species of PRELATES formerly existing in *England*, usually called "BISHOPS *in Partibus Infidelium*." [1784.]

[The Article before us is combined with some others to consolidate what has been written on the Subject. It begins with a Letter from the Rev. *Thomas Brett*, LL.D. on *Suffragan Bishops* in ENGLAND, extracted from *Drake's* Antiquities of York (p. 539), which is followed by a Memoir on the same topick from the Rev. Mr *Lewis*, of *Margate*. To those is subjoined Dr. *Pegge's* account of "*Bishops in Partibus Infidelium*."

[N. B. This Number closes with "A List of the *Suffragan Bishops* in ENGLAND, drawn up by the late Rev. *Henry Wharton*, M.A. and extracted from his MSS. in the Lambeth Library."]

XXXII. Sketch of the History of *Bolsover* and *Peak* CASTLES, in the County of Derby, (in a Letter to his Grace the *Duke* of *Portland*) illustrated with various Drawings by *Hayman Rooke*, *Esq.* [1785.]

XLI. A Syllogue of the *remaining* authentic INSCRIPTIONS relative to the Erection of our *English* CHURCHES, embellished with Copper-Plates. Inscribed to *Richard Gough*, *Esq.* [1787.]

(To be continued by Dr. Pegge's *numerous Insertions in the* GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, *and his independent* Publications.)

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

RETURNING from an Excurſion, about the middle of laſt month, I found it too late to notice ſome critiques, in your and the European Magazine, on a "Volume of Eſſays by a Society of Gentlemen at Exeter," in which my name has been (*injudiciouſly* I think) brought before the publick.

The article in the European Magazine (excluſive of a ſneer at the want of arrangement) for a while, paſſes on pleaſantly enough; in one eſſay there is diſcovered "both ingenuity and learning;" "from another," the author of the critique ſays, "*he* indulges himſelf in making a pretty long extract." So far the flowers, which compoſe the noſegay, have a ſweet ſavour, but

"medio de fonte leporum
Surgit amari aliquid quod in ipſis floribus angat;"

in the remainder there is no perfume! they are either diſagreeable to the ſmell, or unſeemly to the ſight.

My buſineſs, however, is not to cenſure another, but to vindicate myſelf. Being *particularly* called on by *name* both in the Gentleman's and European Magazines, I cannot permit a ſlur to be impreſſed without uſing ſome effort at leaſt to eraſe it. You will allow me then, Mr. Urban, to ſtate to you a few *facts*; which, I truſt, will do away all imputation of "*hoſtility* to Mr. Polwhele," or of "plagiariſm from his Hiſtorical Views of Devon." I have firſt to obſerve, that all the remarks made on the "Britiſh Monuments in Devon" were written by me in the year 1789; and arranged ſo as to form a ſlight eſſay for the Society in the beginning of the year 1793, antecedent to the publication of Mr. Polwhele's Hiſtorical Views, to which of courſe there "could be no reference." But to produce a proof, which cannot be controverted, that my eſſay was read *before* Mr. Polwhele's book was publiſhed, I ſhall beg leave to make a ſhort extract from the *written* eſſay; which, as being complimentary to one of the members of the Society, was properly judged, by the committee that ſuperintended the publication of our volume, irrelevant to the compoſition itſelf,

Having introduced my ſubject, which was to deſcribe the Britiſh monuments extant in Devon, I obſerve, "that they will be *mere ſketches*, which, I doubt not, you will have the pleaſure of ſeeing in ſome future, though, I truſt, not diſtant, day, ably painted by the more maſterly hand of our learned aſſociate, the Hiſtorian of the county *."

Mr. Polwhele was at this time a member of the Society; if he was not preſent at the *reading* of the eſſay, he well knew its contents; and, as he could not be unacquainted with a ſubſiſting rule, that "whatever eſſay was not withdrawn was wholly at the diſpoſal of the Society;" and reſted on the deciſion of the committee, whether it ſhould be printed or not; it follows, that, if the intended publication ſhould have been conceived by Mr. Polwhele "hoſtile to the work he had in hand," he would have ſo expreſſed himſelf to me (one of the earlieſt and warmeſt promoters of that work,) or to ſome other of the members; and there cannot be a doubt, but that it would have been moſt readily ſuppreſſed.

Reſpecting the "Haldon Urn," I have only to obſerve, that Mr. Polwhele's account of it was taken *verbatim* from *my manuſcripts*. "This urn," ſays he in his Hiſtorical Views, "is at preſent in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. John Swete, of Oxton Houſe, who is animated, and at the ſame time exact, in the following deſcription: 'Quitting the grounds of Oxton,' &c. &c.

I need not go on with the paſſage: it would be but to occupy ſpace which might be appropriated to a more valuable communication; thus far, however, it was incumbent upon me to expatiate, to vindicate myſelf from aſperſions, which, as I did not deſerve, ſo I could not paſſively ſuffer to remain in your page unrefuted.

Yours, &c. JOHN SWETE.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 13.

YOUR correſpondent, who enquires ſo unſucceſsfully after the ſtate of the ſervice in the cathedral of St. David's, is deſired to add to his enquiries the alluſion made by the *late*† Mr. Holcombe, one of the canons, to the management at St. David's, "which has ended in ſo much cenſure and diſtreſs," we ſuppoſe to himſelf, in the dedication of his laſt ſermon to Mr. Horner, who witneſſed that management, whatever it was. QUERIST.

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* We have ſuppreſſed many letters, *pro* and *con*, on this ſubject. EDIT.

† Probably the ſame gentleman, whoſe death was announced Aug. 1, p. 791.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Aug.* 22.

INCLOSED *(Plate I.)* you have the garden-front of the English college at Douay, in Flanders; a place from which the unjuſt rulers in France expelled our countrymen, and lately ſold the building, and extenſive ground on which it ſtands, to a perſon from St. Quintain's; who has alſo bought the Engliſh monks' fine college in the ſame town, and the great or metropolitan church of Cambray. Uſeleſs as churches and eccleſiaſtical things now are, the ſacrilegious tyrants reckon high upon them, and make their profit to be returnable in nine months. Amongſt this, the Engliſh, who laviſhed ſuch vaſt ſums on buildings of the kind you have incloſed, to be turned out and robbed is hard, and in a century hence will be ſcarcely credited; but, to add the money in their funds, and eſtates appropriated to the ſupport of theſe places, what number ſhall I give the thouſands thus loſt to this country in the moment of heated religious bigotry, which for two centuries and more divided this nation? I will not blame the Roman Catholicks: they had no other reſource, till the preſent Father of his people and the benevolence of a Britiſh legiſlature opened other views to them at home. But the time was too ſhort to recal their property, it was impoſſible to make money of their buildings before they were robbed of the whole. If ſo much was done in more than two centuries abroad, let us then hope, through the wiſe meaſures of our well-guided country, an union of all ranks in the common cauſe of liberty and the Britiſh conſtitution, and a for-ever adieu to intoleranee and religious animoſity, which pervades every breaſt; and then, by ſuch an union, in two centuries more, this nation will have ſaved millions of its caſh, and its people become almoſt invincible.

I hope ſome of your literary readers will, one day or other, give an ample account of the place you now engrave.

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 4.

IN the deſcription of Buckfaſt abbey, p. 195, in my Ramble on Dartmoor, I deſcribed the coin from which the incloſed *fig.* 2. is taken. As you have engraved one of Richard's pennies, p. 639. I think this will prove a good companion for him. I beg farther to obſerve, if any gentleman (not a dealer in coins), whoſe ſeries of Engliſh pennies is in this article incomplete, by addreſſing a line to me it is at their ſervice, as it is more than probable the coin (which is in excellent preſervation) will by that means be handed to poſterity, which, otherwiſe, in my ſmall cabinet, may be buried with the preſent owner in oblivion. If not diſpoſed of in this manner, on my next viſit to London it is my intention to preſent it to the truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum if it is worthy their acceptance. It is materially different from the one you have engraved in many parts, and the face has a younger appearance. The S on the breaſt of your engraving plainly points it out to be of the mintage of John Sherwood, biſhop of Durham, during this reign. Your intelligent correſpondent R. in his deſcription of the coin, makes a trifling miſtake in the ſpelling of the reverſe; it ſhould be DIRHAM inſtead of DIRRAM: the difference of form in the two letters is very viſible on inſpection It affords matter for the Antiquarian and Medaliſt to account for the numerous and different ſpellings of the prelatical mint of Durham, while, on the contrary, thoſe mints of the cities of Canterbury, London, and York, are ſpelt with little or no variation. For inſtance, we find it DUREME during the reign of Edward I.; DUNELM Edward II.; DUNELMIE Edward III.; DUNOLM and DUNOLMI Henrys 4th, 5th, and 6th, DERAME. DONOLI. DUNEL. DUNELME, and DERHAM, Edward IV.; DURHAM. (this being the firſt time this true ſpelling of Durham appears, is on the coins of B. Fox); Henry VII. DIRHAM; Henry VIII. and by Cardinal Wolſey on his coins in the ſame reign, DURRAM, being the only ſpelling wherein the two R's are found together. We alſo find on antient records, DURESME, DUNELMENSIS, and DIVELIN.

Yours, &c. J. LASKEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, Oct.* 9.

THE Lucernal being generally allowed to be the moſt perfect microſcope, and of the moſt extenſive uſe of any yet made, and a very material improvement in the conſtruction of that deſcribed in the Microſcopical Eſſays of that indefatigable artiſt and worthy man the late Mr. George Adams,

Adams, having been suggested to him by a clergyman (of whose name I am ignorant) at a time when I had given orders for one, I was the first person for whom he made one on the new principle; and, Mr. Adams's health declining soon after, makes it very probable that mine may be the only one that came from his hands; and, not having seen since his death any account given of the alteration alluded to, I deem the Gentleman's Magazine no improper vehicle through which to make it known, together with a farther improvement of my own in the manner of applying the lamp, and which I had the honour of communicating to, and receiving Mr. Adams's entire approbation of. I therefore flatter myself that you will permit the annexed rough sketch, explanatory of both, to be engraved and inserted herewith. *(See Pl. II. fig. 3).*

Of the first, and most material, improvement, I cannot give a better description than in Mr. Adams's own words to me in a letter which accompanied my instrument, with the sole addition of occasional references to my drawing.

"In the former construction there was no contrivance for bringing the object into the field of view; so that, upon the least variation in situation or size, you were obliged to find out the place for the object by moving it backwards and forwards. This is now remedied by mounting the microscope on a firm double joint like a telescope (as at B). The adjusting apparatus is fixt at the broad end. The joint is nearly in the center of gravity, so that a very small motion will bring any object, less than an inch in diameter, into the field of view. This motion is effected by two screws at right angles to each other; one screw raising or covering the body; the other moving it sideways: the screw at the same time forming a double joint to accommodate the parts to the movement (as at C). The handle of the rackwork is shewn at D.

"To screen the image from the light (which will be often found to be advantageous), there is a pyramidical box, of such a size as to pack, when not used, in the body of the microscope. When in use, the broad end of the screen-box is to be slided into the groove from which the external cover at the end has been taken. This method is peculiarly useful in the daytime; as, by screening the large lenses from the light, it may even then be used with satisfaction."

A A shew the body of the microscope.

"The large lens may occasionally be placed on the outer-edge of the screen-box (the other lens being taken out). The view on the grey glass is by this means magnified, and appears to greater advantage. But, besides the grey glass used in the former construction, there is a second in this, placed farther within the body (about where the dotted line is in the sketch); and, when the large lens is in the screen-box, I think objects appear better in this than the former way. It has a still greater effect upon those who are unacquainted with the nature of lenses, as it makes them judge the distance and magnitude much greater than they really are, and is, therefore, more pleasing than the grey glass in front."

E shews the bottom board, of Mahogany.

"It is scarcely necessary to observe, that only one grey glass can be used at a time, and that both are to be taken out when opake objects are viewed.

"The stage (F) is considerably different from that figured in my essays. It is much more convenient and commodious than the other, and answers with very little trouble, and scarcely any alteration for both transparent and opake objects. A truncated cone can also be here applied for cutting off superfluous rays of light occasionally.

"The method of illuminating the objects is also different. The mode now adopted answers better for opake and transparent objects, throws a stronger light, and is more convenient in application. It consists of two lenses (1 and 2). The larger one is to be placed at the end of the bar next the lamp. The smaller one to be adjusted so as to give a strong light. A third is also added, to be used occasionally with opake objects. It is to be applied close to the large lens. Experience will shew when it is to be used, and when laid aside.

"By moving the bar G (on which these lenses are placed) round about, you bring it so much fronting the stage as effectually to enlighten opake objects (by means of the lamp). The light thus afforded is received directly, and none is lost by reflection.

"As some objects (such as sections of wood) are seen to advantage both as transparent and opake, a frame, containing a plain and a concave mirror, is added to this instrument, serving two purposes: by bringing the bar to the front of the stage, removing the large lens, and putting the mirror in its place, the object may be viewed either way, without moving from the seat, by turning the instrument a little round. This experience will discover.

"The light of the Sun may be thrown by

by the plain mirror on the condenſing lens ſo as to produce a ſtrong full field of light on the grey glaſs. This has a grand effect when the large lens is at the end of the ſcreen-box, and could not at all be applied in this manner in former conſtructions. It became alſo an opake ſolar microſcope by turning the bar round to enlighten opake objects.

"By bringing the concave mirror to a focus that will burn objects, a ſet of very curious and entertaining experiments may be made and exhibited on the grey glaſs. The object for combuſtion ſhould be put in the nippers, and a piece of ſlate tied as a ground on the ſtage. The ebullition of a piece of allum viewed in this manner is very beautiful; the bubbles, as they riſe and paſs off rapidly, appear tinged with all the colours of the rainbow.

"There are large-ſized magnifiers for the purpoſe of throwing tranſparent objects on a ſcreen, in imitation of the ſolar microſcope. By removing the large lenſes in front, and the grey glaſs, and placing the black tin cylinder (repreſented in the drawing by dotted marks) over the lamp, they may be ſhewn in that manner to ſeveral perſons. Thus this inſtrument ſuperſedes the uſe of a lantern. The image may be contracted occaſionally by one of the large lenſes."

With reſpect to my own improvement, it is certainly trifling in compariſon with the former; yet, as it unites thoſe parts of the inſtrument that were heretofore ſeparate, and thereby not only makes the whole more compact, but keeps the lamp always in the poſition required, notwithſtanding any motion of the machinery for adjuſting the focal diſtance of the different magnifiers, I have found it extremely convenient, and have no doubt of its being thought ſo by others who may pleaſe to adopt it. It is very ſimple, as the following deſcriptive reference to the plate will evince.

H, the braſs ſupporter to the arm G, to enable it to ſuſtain the weight of the lamp. This turns round with the bar on the ſtage pillar at M.

I, a braſs cap (ſoldered to the ſupporter), and which ſlips over the ſlider that carries the lens a.

K, a ſtrong joint faſtened to the ſaid cap, which gives the lamp an horizontal movement when an oblique light is required. At the end of this, the lamp is fixed in ſuch manner as eaſily to ſlide in a perpendicular direction to regulate the height of the light.

L, a ſquare piece of braſs, to be occaſionally ſcrewed into the reſervoir of the lamp, to carry the tin cylinder when it is wiſhed to throw tranſparent objects on a ſcreen. JOHN HILL.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 21.

I ſend you incloſed a ſketch of Hore abbey, in the county of Tipperary (*fig.* 4.). As I am often in the country, and fond of ſketching, I ſhall now and then ſend you a ſketch of ſome old caſtle or abbey in this kingdom, which you may probably think worth a place in your Magazine.

Formerly there was an abbey of Benedictines or black monks, near St Patrick's cathedral, at Caſhell; but in the year 1272 David Mac Carwill, who was then archbiſhop, having dreamed that the ſaid monks intended cutting off his head, with the advice of his mother, turned them out of their abbey, and diſpoſſeſſed them of all its revenues.

Having taken on himſelf the habit of the Ciſtertian order the ſame year, he founded Hore abbey, which was ſupplied with monks of the ſame order from Mellifont, in the county of Louth, and endowed it with the poſſeſſion of the Benedictines, of which, for ſuch an abſurd reaſon, he had ſo cruelly and unjuſtly deprived them.

At the general ſuppreſſion of monaſteries, Patrick Stackboil, who was then abbot, ſurrendered it the 6th of April, 1541.

Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Henry Radcliffe with all its appurtenances on the 27th of January, 1561; ſince which it has often changed its maſters.

It is ſituated on a flat, about five hundred yards from the rock of Caſhell. The ſteeple, which is almoſt perfect, and about 20 feet ſquare, is ſupported by a number of ogives, ſpringing from each angle, ſome meeting in an octagon in the center, and others at the keyſtone of the arches on which the ſtructure is ſupported. The choir is about 29 feet in length and 24 in breadth; the eaſt window ſmall and plain. The nave is about 63 feet long and 23 broad.

It is ſaid by the common people, there is a ſubterraneous paſſage from the cathedral on the rock of Caſhell to this abbey, but I could not find the remains of any ſuch place. P. Q. R. S. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

HAVING, in your laſt Magazine, perceived no anſwer to the enquiries in that of September, concern-

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ing an antient sea-piece mentioned by Mr. Walpole in the "Anecdotes of Painting," I am led to think that the writer of this can alone give your correspondent S. D. the information he requires, from the very identical picture being now in the possession of *his* family.

The subject is precisely what is alluded to, except that it should have been called the return of Prince (and not of King) Charles. The name of the artist, it is true, is not to be discovered; but the piece, though every way in perfect preservation, has all the marks of *due antiquity*, and all the *merit* that seems necessary to vindicate its *originality*. It has occupied its present quarters about 30 years; and was bought in London; farther than which I cannot accurately trace it; but, from the judicious selection of the purchaser (now deceased), who always considered it a fortunate acquisition, I doubt not that *he* was apprized of both its *real* and *incidental* claims to notice.

As below, I send your correspondent its description; have left the farther references with your printer; and need only add, that any respectable person will be permitted to take a drawing of it for a print; and that there would, I believe, be no objection to parting from it for an adequate compensation.

The frame is black with a narrow inside gold border. The size of the canvass, 9 ft. 10 in. by 4 ft. 1 in. On a white painted scroll, at the left corner below, is written (without other *stops*), "Carolus Walliæ Princeps ex Hispania reversus (Deo favente) Portes Muthiæ Sospes appulet V° die Octobris An° Salutis 1623." In the foreground are five large ships, with a small vessel a-head, supposed to be a pilot-boat. The leading ship (with the name on the jack) is The Prince, a three-decker, having ten port-holes on the lower deck, nine on the middle, and eight upon the upper deck; her head, the George on horseback, with ornaments on the quarters of roses, thistles, and portcullises. The second ship is The St. Andrew, a two-decker, with ten ports on the lower and eight on the upper deck, a Lion-head, ornaments as above, and I R in several places. The third ship, The Edgar, a two-decker, with ornaments as above. The fourth, The Swiftsure, a two-decker, &c. The fifth, The Rainbow, a two-decker also. The Prince has the royal standard at her main-top; the St. Andrew the Union at her fore-top; and The Swiftsure the Union at her mizen-top.

In the back-ground are 18 other ships and smaller vessels, with a distant view of a wind-mill, a castle with its flag displayed, and a round tower with outworks. J. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

YOUR correspondent, T. W. in August last, gave a specimen of Milton's obligation to Du Bartas. It was an observation of the learned and acute Dr. Farmer long since, that "the subject of Milton's great poem would naturally have led him to read in Sylvester's Du Bartas." Mr. Warton's elegant edition of Milton's smaller poems exhibits also many an allusion to this work. And, in the last fine edition of Shakspeare by Mr. Steevens, quotations will be found both from the original and the translation.

Among some references to Sylvester's volume which I have collected, on the supposition that Milton had read them (and, if he has borrowed from them, has improved the sentiment as well as the language), there is one passage, which I shall offer to general notice, but with the greatest deference and submission, because critics have assigned to other authors Milton's idea, or expression. It relates to the celebrated passage, P. L. b. II. v. 846.

"*Death*
"*Grinn'd horrible a ghastly smile.*"

Dr. Newton's remark is, that several poets have endeavoured to express much the same image; as Homer of Ajax, Iliad VII. 212, Μειδιόων βλοσυροῖσι προσώπασι. Statius, of Tydeus, Thebaid. VIII. 582, *formidabile ridens.* And Cowley of Goliah, Davideis, b. III. "*smil'd grimly* with disdain." Mr. Thyer adds the *pretty* expressions of Ariosto and Tasso, *asprament sorrise* and *sorrise amaramente.* Milton has certainly excelled all these. In the learned and entertaining "*Essay on the Marks of Imitation,*" it is stated as a conjecture, by the author's nameless friend, that Milton's expression is copied from that of Spenser, Faëry Queen, b. V. c. 12, st. 16.

"And, *grinning griesly*, did against him weld
His deadly weapon"—

And the author of the Essay supports his

his conjecture by our poet's calling Death, at v. 704, "the *griesly* terror." But, after all, he says, "if Milton had any preceding writer in view, I suspect it might be Fletcher; who, in his '*Wife for a Month*,' has these remarkable lines,

'The game of *Death* was never play'd more nobly,
The meagre thief grew *wanton* in his mischiefs,
And his *shrunk hollow eyes smil'd* on his ruin.'

The world *ghastly*, I would observe, gives the precise idea of *shrunk hollow eyes*, and looks as if Milton, in admiration of his original, had only looked out for an epithet to Death's smile, as he found it pictured in Fletcher." See Essay, &c p. 58 and 59.

After this accumulation of remarks, I have to offer from "*Sylvester's Du Bartas*," *ed fol.* 1621. p. 1015. *Bethulian's Rescue*, lib. VI. the following lines,

"One, *grinning gastly*, in his *visage grim*,
Showes, *dead*, the rage that living swelld in him."

It may be added, that Shakspeare, in his "*Venus and Adonis*," calls Death "*grim-grinning* ghost;" as Drummond does in a madrigal "*grim grinning* king." And see Milton P. L. b. 2, 804, "*grim death*."

Thus concluding this long note, which, if it should afford but little satisfaction, will not, I hope, excite offence, I remain, Mr. Urban, yours respectfully, H. I. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

Ver. 498 Hippolyti Euripid. ex editione Egertoni:

Εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν σοι μὴ 'πὶ συμφοραῖς βίος
Τοιαῖσδε, σώφρων δ' οὖσ' ἐτύγχανες γυνὴ,
Οὐκ ἂν ποτ' εὐνῆς οὕνεχ' ἡδονῆς τε σῆς
Προσῆγον ἄν σε δεῦρο·

(read προῆγον with Scaliger.)

The critics are much divided about the meaning of σώφρων, and the construction of this passage. See those whom Mr E. quotes, and those he does not; but, as it appears to me, there would be no hitch or embarrassment at all, if the second line were read thus,

—— σώφρων δ' οὐκ ἐτύγχανες γυνή·

and then the sense will be: if your case had not been so hard (or your life so unfortunate), and you were not a discreet woman, I would not have pandered for you; but, now your life is in danger, &c. The proof of this is in Phædra's answer:

Phædra. O! shameless words, Nurse! Shameless indeed, but better for you than more decent;—better to live by any name, than die a martyr to pride.—

ᾧ σὺ κατθανῇ γαυρουμένη.

Ver. 446.

Οὐκ ἄρά γ' οὐ δεῖ τοῖς ἐρῶσι τῶν πέλας
Ὅσοι τε μέλλουσ', εἰ θανεῖν αὐτοὺς χρεών.

See Beck's Euripides, which Mr. Egerton does not appear to have consulted; where you will find all the known corrections of this passage; but, perhaps, not one fully to the purpose. A word, I make no doubt, has fallen out; which I suppose to have been ἐρᾷν, and then it will run thus,

Οὐκ ἄρ' ἐρᾷν δεῖ &c.

Iis ergo qui nunc amant, quique posthac amaturi sunt, amare non expedit, si mori eos necesse sit.

Ver. 589.

Ἰαχὰν μὲν κλύω
Σαφὲς δ' οὐκ ἔχω
Γεγωνεῖν ὄπι·

Audio quidem sonum, sed clare non habeo dicere (subauditur εἰπεῖν) vocem adeo vociferari ut intelligatur. Cf. Hom. Il. μ.

Ver. 337.

—'ἀλλ' οὔπως οἱ ἐὴν βώσαντι γεγωνεῖν'

Sed nullo modo ei licebat, si clamaret, exaudiri.

I see no difficulty here, though so much has been said about it to no purpose.

P. 104. In the Scholiast διαβλέψαι l. διαβλέψας.

This edition of the Hippolytus does great credit to the Oxford press, and wants nothing but a little feeling in the golden Prebendary for the pockets of poor scholars to make it a desirable publication; but, as it is, it is above their means, and out of their power.

Yours, &c. ΕΠΙΔΥΣΙΣ.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

ONE of Dr. Priestley's strongest arguments against the Scripture doctrine of eternal punishments is the answer of our Lord to St. Peter, recommending unlimited forgiveness of offences. Now, argues the Doctor, can it be supposed, that the Father of all would observe towards his creatures a different conduct from that which he inculcates on them to observe towards one

one another? But the Doctor ſeems to forget the ſevere denunciation againſt, and puniſhment inflicted on, an unforgiving ſpirit: "he was delivered to the tormentors *till he ſhould pay the uttermoſt farthing*"; and when could any man make that compenſation for his numerous, wilful, and aggravated ſins? But if this is an argument not ſufficiently cogent, how will he get over the declaration of the Judge himſelf; that the wicked ſhall go away into eternal puniſhment, Κολασιν ΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ; but the righteous into life everlaſting, Ζωην ΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ. The time of duration is the *ſame*. Math. xxv. 46. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

INCLOSED you have ſome epitaphs which I copied laſt ſummer in Ely cathedral.

Againſt the South wall of the North aile of the choir:

"M. S.
SAMUELIS BENTHAM, A. M.
ex antiquâ ſtirpe de Bentham in com. Ebor. oriundi,
hujus eccleſiæ per annos 36 minoris canonici,
et eodem tempore per ſpecialem indulgen- [tiam,
ob inſignem vocis claritatem
et decoram in ſacris officii peragendi gravitatem,
ſacelli regalis Weſtmonaſterienſis preſbyteri,
et regiæ familiæ a confeſſionibus,
eccleſiarum S. Petri Weſtmonaſt.
et divi Pauli Londinenſis
minoris canonici;
receſſit ab hâc eccleſiâ A. D. 1723,
& ad Weſtmonaſterienſem ſe totus contulit.
Ibi mortuus eſt A. D. 1728, ætat. 77.
Uxorem duxit Ruth Alleſtree,
matremfamilias providam, officioſam,
ex quâ 7 filios 3 filias ſuſcepit.
Illa diem ſupremum obiit A. D. 1729, æt. 77.
Sepeliuntur in cœmeterio clauſtrali
Weſtmonaſt."

Againſt the North wall of the ſame aile, on a cenotaph of white marble, in a border of red veined, on a table of white marble, the baſe of red veined work; Ely impaling *Mawſon* under a mitre:

"H. S. E.
MATTHIAS MAWSON, S. T. P.
Collegii Corporis Chriſti Cantabrigienſis
olim ſocius, poſtea magiſter,
academicæ bis procancellarius,
per biennium Landavenſis,
per annos 14 Ciceſtrenſis, & per annos fere 17
Elienſis, epiſcopus.
Obiit non. Dec. 23, 1770;
vixit annos 87 menſes 3."

On a blue ſlab in biſhop Weſt's chapel;

"Under this marble
are depoſited the remains of
EDMUND KEENE, D. D.
biſhop of Ely,
tranſlated from the ſee
of Cheſter
January 1771.
He died on the 6th of July,
in the year of our Lord 1787;
in the 68th year of his age."

Before the entrance of the chapel a ſlab to

"Mary wife of biſhop Keene,
daughter of Launcelot Andrews,
of the city of London, eſq.
died March 24, 1776, 49.
Unfeigned Piety and Humility,
with the moſt extenſive Charity
towards the various diſtreſſes
of her fellow creatures,
were the diſtinguiſhing virtues
of this amiable woman."

On an adjoining ſlab:

"CATHERINE GREEN,
relict of the late lord biſhop of Ely,
died March 20, 1770, 88."

Yours, &c. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

Quæque ipſe miſerrima vidi.

ONE of your correſpondents, p. 814, who ſtyles himſelf A Curate, is pleaſed to tell me, that I have not attended to the firſt clauſe of the act for the augmentation of curacies; that no ſuch hardſhips as I have deſcribed can happen under our preſent wiſe and equitable hierarchy. To the illogical reaſoning of this writer I ſhall only reply, that ſuch hardſhips *actually exiſt*.

I have as high an opinion as any one of our preſent eccleſiaſtical governors; but, at the ſame time, I am ſorry that it ſhould be in the power of any *future* dioceſan to lay an inſupportable burden on a poor incumbent.

It will be ſaid, that a biſhop can have no motive for the improper application of the act. In anſwer to this objection it may be obſerved, that every man is frequently actuated by ſtrange and unaccountable motives. In the preſent caſe, however, there are ſome obvious conſiderations, which may have their effect. The act for the augmentation of curacies is a popular meaſure; and the appointment of ſalaries, ſuperior to the income of many livings, is an eligible addition to epiſcopal authority.

I have ſpoken of curates at the age

of

of 24 for a very obvious reaſon. This is uſually the age at which candidates for the Church are admitted into orders. The title they receive from the rector or the vicar, on this occaſion, eſtabliſhes them in the curacy, and the biſhop fixes the ſalary. The incumbent, if he pleaſes, may groan under his burden; but dignity and opulence ſeldom condeſcend to enter into a minute inveſtigation of other people's difficulties and diſtreſſes.

Among thoſe diſagreeable effects which may attend the execution of this act, the diſſenſion, which it will naturally excite between the rector and the curate, is not the leaſt. Mankind, in every ſtation, are ſubject to human frailties, and the inſtigation of irregular paſſions. When the rector finds his property diminiſhed, and his free-agency controlled by an arbitrary injunction; and when the curate is placed in a ſtate of eaſe and independence, without being obliged to his employer; there can be no great harmony between them. The curate will have his private views; and, if any diſpute ſhould ariſe, many of the pariſhioners will certainly join in oppoſition to the rector. Without ſuppoſing any grounds for a legal complaint, the ſituation of a clergyman, who is thus deprived of his influence and authority in his own pariſh, may be rendered extremely unhappy.

There is, I think, no claſs of men more entitled to eſteem and conſideration than the elder clergy, who have faithfully and conſcientiouſly diſcharged their eccleſiaſtical duty for many years, and whoſe whole ſupport, in the latter part of life, depends on the income of a little rectory, or the ſmall tithes of an humble vicarage.

Conſider the ſituation of theſe reſpectable miniſters of the church. He has ſpent his patrimony in the acquiſition of a learned education, in order to qualify himſelf for the ſuperior parts of his profeſſion, the efficacious recommendation of piety and virtue from the pulpit, and the rational vindication of Chriſtianity from the licentious doctrines of libertines, and the abſurdities of enthuſiaſts. But after forty or fifty years he finds his hopes of preferment vaniſhed like a dream; his friends are dead; he is overwhelmed by the expences of a family, and depreſſed by the infirmities of age. The liberal ſentiments, which he has cheriſhed by reading and reflection, add a poignancy to his affliction; and the debts, which the irreſiſtible calls of nature have induced him to contract, oppreſs him with a double load of anxiety. As he has no inclination to repel the iniquities of mankind, by an application to the law, the fraudulent rob him of his dues, and the rapacious part of his creditors impoſe upon him unjuſt and exorbitant demands. His profeſſion precludes him from increaſing his income by any ſpecies of traffic; and the principles of honour and virtue teach him to abhor the arts of the crafty, the ſchemes of the mercenary, and the adulation of great men. Under theſe, and many other diſadvantages, he finds himſelf gradually ſinking into imbecillity, dejection, and deſpair. It is a great miſtake to imagine, that education will ſupply the want of an independent fortune, or that genius alone will raiſe a man to preferment and opulence in the church.

Alas! it is well known, that poverty eclipſes the moſt brilliant virtues, and obſtructs the energy of the fineſt talents. Or, were theſe virtues and theſe talents actually diſplayed, they would be diſregarded in the preſent arrangement of human things. Preferment is very ſeldom conferred on the meritorious. Modeſty and learning retire from public life, and languiſh in obſcurity. There they remain unnoticed, unpatronized, unpreferred. The livings and dignities belonging to the crown are given to the ſons of the nobility, or to thoſe who have parliamentary intereſt, without any regard to their qualifications. Private patrons beſtow their favours on their relations, their dependents, or—their paraſites. The biſhops, indeed, are prudent and conſcientious men; but they have their peculiar friends—miniſters and courtiers muſt be obliged. On theſe accounts an impartial and liberal patronage is not to be expected from the bench. Beſides, as the gentlemen of the lawn generally ſucceed to their elevated ſtations in the latter part of life, when their eye-ſight is obſcured by age, and overſhadowed by the mitre, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that they cannot eaſily diſtinguiſh probity and learning at a diſtance, in the humble vale of life *.

If this is the caſe, if the man of merit, in the evening of his days, is ſo far from receiving any reward, that he is

* A few noble exceptions muſt be made, which I ſhall take ſome other opportunity to ſpecify.

ſubject

ſubject to a fatal requiſition; what motive, what encouragement remains for long and faithful ſervices, for exemplary conduct, and extenſive erudition? What man of genius will, for the future, enter into the church? or who will labour through the thorns and brambles of ſcience, when at laſt he is likely to be devoured by a beaſt of prey, thrown down a precipice, or plunged into a river?

The young men of the preſent age ſeem to be alarmed at this frightful proſpect, and therefore generally purſue the path of eaſe and pleaſure. Their time is occupied in dreſſing, viſiting, ſauntering, ſhooting, hunting, fiſhing, dancing, drinking, and attending places of faſhionable reſort. In the mean time, the buſineſs of ſtudy is treated with contempt, as fit for none but drudges and pedants.—This repreſentation, I grant, is by no means univerſally true; yet a diſcerning ſpectator may ſee it verified in a thouſand inſtances. And this will certainly be the caſe, while preferment is beſtowed on thoſe, who have no pretenſions to advancement, beſides their perſonal connexions. Our young divines will think it unneceſſary to ſtudy, when they ſee their frivolous contemporaries elevated to eccleſiaſtical dignities by other methods, with more facility and ſucceſs.

Your correſpondent abovementioned diſſuades the younger clergy from all attempts to become authors or editors. This admonition is more ſuitable to the character of a Goth than a man of letters. It has a tendency to ſuppreſs every ſpark of genius and laudable emulation, and to encourage them in a lazy, illiterate life. He ought to have conſidered, that a habit of writing with eaſe and accuracy is acquired by practice; and that this accompliſhment is to be expected of every clergyman. He is a miſerable creature, a diſgrace to the univerſity and the church, who extends his abilities no farther than to the performance of his weekly duty, and is qualified for no better purpoſe than to lull a country village.

As the glory of the nation principally depends on its literary character, and the progreſs of learning will always be proportionable to the encouragement it receives, every perſon of ſenſe and conſideration will lament, that ſo many of our eccleſiaſtical preferments, the proper *nurſeries* of learning, are conferred on ignorance and diſſipation; that ſo many of our rectories and vicarages are not ſufficient for the ſupport of an incumbent, who lives on the moſt frugal plan of œconomy; and that a larger proviſion cannot be made for curates, in theſe inſtances, without producing very fatal effects on the comfort and happineſs of the elder clergy. Inſtead of involving the latter in additional expences and new difficulties, it would become the wiſdom, the policy, and the humanity of the legiſlature, to form a plan for an expeditious and effectual augmentation of ſmall livings*. When that is accompliſhed, it would then be reaſonable to require, that a proportionable addition ſhould be made to the ſalary of curates. And if, at the ſame time, the patrons and guardians of the church would condeſcend to prefer thoſe, and thoſe only, who are, in ſome meaſure, diſtinguiſhed for their learning, exemplary in their conduct, and firmly attached to our happy conſtitution, they would perform an eſſential ſervice to the church and their country, they would acquire immortal honour, and reflect a glorious luſtre on the preſent age.

P. S. Your correſpondent, p. 816, would ſcarcely have made his ſarcaſtic remark on the ſignature of Euſebius, if his reading had been a little more extenſive, and he had known, that Euſebius was a name common in eccleſiaſtical antiquity. A celebrated writer, having given us the life of Euſebius, biſhop of Cæſaria, adds, *alii Euſebii, amplius ſexaginta.*

P. 837, col. 1, l. 42, for tut*e*lage, r. tut*o*rage.

EUSEBIUS, *Vicar of Lilliput.*

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

YOUR correſpondent, who ſtyles himſelf A Friend to Curates, mentions a ſtep taken by the Biſhop of London, whom he properly calls *truly reſpectable*, which certainly redounds to that Biſhop's honour. But is it generally known, Mr. Urban, (if not, I think it ought to be,) that another diſtinguiſhed prelate has, by public advertiſement, invited the curates in his dioceſe, who want relief, to ſtate their caſes to him; appointing time and place to hear them? It would be abſurd and injurious, after ſaying this, to conceal the character: it is the venerable Archbiſhop of York. The relief intended by the

* I am very ſenſible, that a proviſion is already made for the augmentation of ſmall livings by Queen Anne's bounty; but this bounty is extremely ſlow in its operation.

late

late Curates' Bill is not likely, for obvious reasons, to reach many who need it, if the Bishops do not take an active and leading part in the business.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

IN order to shew Eusebius, and others of his opinion, the necessity of the late Curates' Bill, I beg leave to say, about 14 years ago, I was curate to a rich pluralist, who allowed me 50l. a year to serve one of his churches, betwixt 6 and 700l. a year. The rector dying, I was removed to make room for a *friend* of the new rector, who is now a *bishop*. What will Eusebius think when I tell him that this new curate's stipend was only 40l. a year, without the surplice-fees, at the same time the rector paid his *valet* 45 guineas and board? And I may also speak it without vanity, that there was no comparison between the rector and the curates in any respect, either in point of learning or abilities. In regard to poor rectors and vicars, Eusebius need not distress himself; the bishops have ample powers given them in that matter.

I should readily agree with J. M. in the intolerance he speaks of, were the matter reversed; and that one-third of our brave defenders by sea and land were obliged to attend to the folly introduced into their service; but for Catholics to be present at our service, what is the hardship? Does he see any folly, and superstition, any false worship* there? The great matter to be regretted is, that there should be, upon the face of the earth, any sect, who call themselves Christian, so darkened by sottish errors, and hostile to truth, that no *Christian* government can shew them the favour it would wish to do, but to its own destruction. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

EUSEBIUS, in your September Magazine, has shewn himself hostile to the late act in favour of the curates, on the supposition that there is a possibility, in certain cases, of its being "productive of great hardships." The cases he mentions, are those in which aged incumbents of small livings (of an hundred a year or so) are obliged through infirmities to employ curates and to allow, perhaps, the major part of their small incomes as a stipend for the services of their curates. That such situations may chance to occur I am ready to allow, though at present I know of none such. All the small livings within my knowledge (and they are not a few) are served for the trifling sum of £20. or at most £25. a year; and can Eusebius pretend to be ignorant of this fact, and not to know that it is customary for curates to unite two or three churches of the above description, who thus alleviate the burden that would otherwise bear hard upon those poor incumbents, for whose situation he expresses so much concern, in case they were under the necessity of maintaining, each, their respective curates? But to oppose an act of the Legislature, which has for its object the relief of a very numerous and deserving body of men, merely because, in some accidental or conceivable instance, it *may* be liable to a little abuse, is to assert that the *suffering few* are more worthy objects of charitable assistance than the *suffering many*. Such a cause must surely look up to a misplaced humanity for its advocate. If Eusebius had espoused the opposite cause, neither his judgement nor his humanity would have suffered in the estimation of your Readers. In that case, he might easily have pointed out to us many conscientious and worthy curates (and some with families), who are in a great measure destitute of the means of acquiring their "daily bread," or who owe, at least, many of the articles of human support to the indulgence of creditors, or to the kind offices of the charitable. This is no ideal picture of the imagination. It is a true, though short and defective, representation of the sufferings of many curates at this present moment; and I might challenge Eusebius to disprove the fact, and to be so kind as to shew by what possible plan of œconomy a curate, on a bare income of 50l. a year only, can provide himself with the common necessaries of life, without contracting that most grievous of maladies, the malady of debt.

Did then the Legislature act unwisely in endeavouring to put a period to so serious an evil? I say, in endeavouring; for I am not authorized to say that the above act has *as yet* been productive of any benefit to the generality of curates. So far may Eusebius congratulate himself, and the poor incumbents

* Prayers in Protestant churches being only offered up to the Deity; which, surely, any body of Christians may join in.

bents also (should they condescend to accept such congratulations); and, with respect to his other illiberal and unfounded censures of the curates, who, I presume to hope, are not inferior to many of their own, or of any other profession, in point of education, abilities, and good conduct, I leave them to that silent contempt which they so justly merit.

T. T. *a Worcestershire Curate.*

Mr. URBAN, *Middleton, near Banbury, Nov.* 23.

I BEG leave to present my thanks to your Winchester correspondent, J. M p. 821, for giving the "full title" of Tradition Necessary, "with the name of its real author." It will be an additional favour, if he will be pleased to mention where the work may be seen. I have searched for it in vain in the Bodleian Library, and four of the principal college libraries at Oxford, besides other repositories, public and private. Brett on Liturgies, on Church Government, &c. are no uncommon books; but, I have hitherto met with no person who ever heard of Brett on Tradition. Whether I "triumph much," or at all, on this or any other point, I submit to the candour of those who may take the trouble to read my pamphlet. But this I well know, that if "triumph," and not truth alone, had been my object, I could readily have increased the list of my correspondent's misquotations. Even his motto is altered from his author. But this, and other things not connected with the argument, I forbore to notice. I quoted a late edition of the "Douay Catechism," and was not aware that there were any later, though I understand the tract is industriously circulated.

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

YOUR correspondent E. Wilden, p. 812, will find, in the Antiquarian Repertory, III. 56 and 254, two prints of the font at Brighthelmstone. The principal subjects represented on it are the two Christian sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. What the vessel with two persons in it, and two seeming to stand on the waves at each end of it, as if steering and guiding it, allude to, is not so easy to understand, unless the ship be an emblem of the *church*, like that in Mosaic over the principal entrance of St. Peter's at Rome. There is a principal figure with a crown at the head of the vessel; so there is at the head of the ship on the Winchester font (Antiq. Rep. IV. 254); but this ship is supposed to relate to the rest of the history on that font, which is referred to Birinus, who converted the West Saxons, and founded that see. This before us may, therefore, be emblematic of the propagation of the Christian faith. The two single figures, supposed to represent a priest kneeling before a person sitting in a chair, might, if both were only *sitting*, and not one of them *kneeling*, be referred to the Deity and Christ, or the Deity and the Virgin.

With all due deference to your respectable correspondent W. & D. p. 813, I cannot admit his conjecture of *Senella* for *Sempella*; 1. because *senella* is a very barbarous term for *oldest* after the repeated use of *senes* and *seniores*; and, 2. because the age of 50 is by no means the most advanced period of old age, being hardly old age; for, great as was the age of Turketul's three associates, the age of 50 was the qualification of a *Sempella*. It is, however, worth while to hunt for a various reading among the Oxford MSS. enumerated in the preface to the History of Croyland; and, till this has been done, the question must remain undetermined.

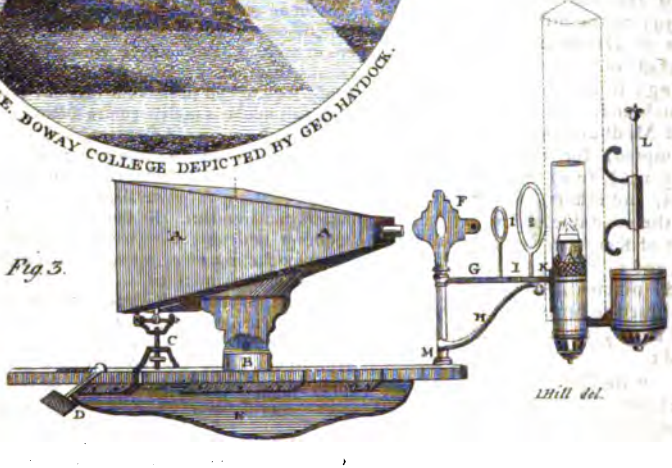
It is much to be wished that V. and B. had accompanied his complaint with actual statements what Dissenting minister had turned barrister. We know the Dissenting ministers can unfrock themselves at pleasure; but where is the instance of a minister of the Church of England who attempted such a change since Churchill and Horne Tooke?

Thomas Salmon was younger son of Thomas S. 33 years rector of Mepsal, Bedfordshire, who died 1706, and younger brother to Nathaniel S. LL.D. who was educated at Benet college, Cambridge, 1690-95; but, declining the oaths to Q. Anne, though he had taken them to K William, practised physick at Bishops-Stortford, and printed the Antiquities of Essex, Herts, and Surrey, and other antiquarian tracts, and died April 2, 1742. Thomas died suddenly in London, 1743, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, leaving three daughters. Thus much may

N.N.E. BOWAY COLLEGE DEPICTED BY GEO. HAYDOCK.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Hill del.

Hore Abbey or the Abbey of St. Mary of the Rock of Cashel

may be learned from Masters's History of Bene't College, p. 365.

P. 843, note ‡, read Tzetzes. B. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

WHEN the French, in the year 1377, the first of Richard II. attacked Carisbrook castle without success, and threatened other parts of the Southern coast with invasion, some troops hastily drawn together by the prior of Lewes, to repel them from the coast of Sussex, were defeated, while those under the abbot of Battle had better success at Winchelsea. After various orders addressed to the earl of Salisbury to take the necessary measures for defence of the Isle of Wight, Rymer, VII. 139; to the bishop of Exeter for defence of Dartmouth; to the abbot of Bucfast and others who held lands adjoining; to the abbots of Tavistock and Buckland, the prior of Plympton and Modbury, and to John, vicar of Plympton, for that of Plymouth (Ib. 145, 146), to all the lords, knights, esquires, and others, in the county of Kent; the constable of Dover, &c. &c. for that of Kent; to the sheriffs of that county and of Essex; all this not being deemed sufficient, an order was at length issued to array the *Clergy*, which I shall here give in the words of the original:

"De Clero arraiand.

"Rex ven. in Christo patri S. eadem gratia archiepiscopo Cantuariensis, totius Angliæ primati, salutem.

"Satis informati estis qualiter inimici nostri Franciæ, & alii sibi adherentes, facinora sua erga nos & ligeos nostros licet indirecte de die in diem circumquaque ostendentes cum magna classe navium, cum maxima multitudine armatorum & bellatorum supra mare congregati, diversas villas super costeris regni nostre Anglie invaserunt, & eas per arsuras & homicidia ligeorum nostrorum destruxerunt, & ultra hoc nos & regnum nostrum prædictum ac populum nostrum per terram & per mare destruere, & ecclesiam Anglicanam subvertere cum omnibus viribus se conantur. Per quod volentes salvatione dicti regni & populorum nostrorum, ac ecclesiæ sanctæ contra malitiam iptorum inimicorum, operante Altissimo, providere per diversas commissiones assignavimus certos & fideles nostros in singulis comitatibus regni nostri prædicti ad arraiandum & arraiari faciendum omnes homines defensabiles, inter sextes sexaginta & sexdecem annorum existentes, viz. quemlibet eorum juxta statum & facultates suas: & eos arraiatos, armatos, & munitos, in arraiatione hujusmodi tueri faciendum, sic quod semper prompti sint & parati ad proficiscendum in defensionem regni nostri prædicti ubi ac quotiens & quando ex hostium incursibus periculum imminet, aut necesse fuerit aliquale. Advertentes vero quod vos, & cæteri prælati, ac totus clerus dicti regni, una cum aliis fidelibus nostris, ad resistendam dictis inimicis pro salvatione sanctæ ecclesiæ & ejusmodi regni manus tenemini apponere adjutrices, vobis in fide & dilectione quibus nobis tenemini firmiter injungimus & mandamus quatenus, consideratis gravibus dampnis & periculis imminentibus per aggressus inimicorum nostrorum prædictorum, omnes abbates, priores, religiosos, & alias personas quascumque vestræ diocesis, quacunque dilatione postposita, armari & arraiari, & ad competentibus, viz. quemlibet inter ætates prædictas juxta statum, possessiones & facultates, suas muniri & eos in millenis, centenis, & vintenis poni faciatis, ita quod prompti sint & parati ad proficiscendum ad mandatum vestrum una cum aliis fidelibus nostris contra dictos inimicos nostros infra dictum regnum nostrum ad ipsos cum Dei adjutorio debellandum, expugnandum, & destruendum, & ad eorum malitiam & proterviam propulsandam & conterendam. Et hoc sicut nos & honorem nostrum ac vestrum, & salvationem sanctæ ecclesiæ, & regni nostri diligatis nullatenus omittatis.

"Teste rege apud Westmonasterium 25 die Julii, per ipsum regem & consilium.

"Consimilia brevia diriguntur Alexandro, archiepiscopo Eborum, Angliæ primati, & singulis episcopis in Anglia & Wallia, sub eadem data." Rymer, Ib. 162, 163.

If this liberty could be taken with the religious of that day, *without an especial licence from the Pope*, on a salvo for the same drawn from the exigency of the circumstances, what should prevent such writs being addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the present day to arm and array their clergy, whose interests and those of holy church are in the same danger? The conduct of the archbishop of York in as critical circumstances, in 1745, is well known. Why it should not be imitated in the present time there can be little reason assigned, when (with all due deference to the respectable part of the Clergy of all denominations be it spoken) there are, so many priests and deacons, and one need not hesitate to say, dignitaries, who have little else to do than to arm and array themselves for the good of their country. In all fanatical and crusading wars the Clergy have been forward enough. We have heard of those on the Continent advancing more than

than once against the common enemy. Why the Emigrant Clergy of France, who have here neither employment nor means of support but from the charity of well-disposed Christians, were not encouraged, or compelled, to enlist in the Emigrant legions, passes the soundest judgement to comprehend. Very few of the regular Clergy have applied themselves to literary pursuits; which, after the duties of his function, is all all that a clergyman has to do. As to the monks and friers, they are at best *—fruges consumere nati*; and, "if a man will not work, neither let him eat," is Scripture doctrine They ought in this instance to change their old *mumpsimus* for a new *sumpsimus*, and take up arms for the common good. It would be an honourable occupation, and keep them out of mischief, and the risk of perverting our Protestant principles—ill justified by the maxim that, "when ministers have weighty reasons for giving a preference to their own system, they ought to endeavour to make converts in a prudent and peaceable way." (See before, p. 651). But, there are worse enemies than these in the bosom of our own Church: men who, having swallowed her Creeds and Articles in order to obtain her emoluments, are now trying every method to disgorge their objections; and, instead of fighting under her banner, labour to seduce her truer subjects to desert. If such men will not fight for her, let them desert at once, and take with them all who have the resolution to follow them. The numbers on each side will then be fairly known; and, we trust, a good conscience and a good cause will outweigh numbers. There is yet another class, who, like many red-coat fribbles in the weak piping time of peace, are fit only

"To caper nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute."

For what are our lounging, dressing, card-playing, intriguing, paragraph-writing, horse-dealing, racing, and gambling clergy fit, but to shoulder a musket at the drum-head, where they never preach? To these add the long list of sinecure rectors and half-starved curates, and, for pity's sake to themselves, their relatives, and to the nation at large, let them be enrolled to serve their country. Set all the priests of democratical principles, who insult Government and their fellow-subjects with their seditious tenets, in the van of the battle; not merely to bear the brunt of the first onset, but to give them a taste of that mischief which they provoke while they affect to contemn it; and, when they are disposed of by fight or flight, let the friends of their government and religion, over their slaughtered carcases, or in their place, advance against the invaders, crying, "the sword of God and Gideon!" while the old and infirm of their order support the hands of Moses on the mount, invocating success on the righteous cause. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

I HAVE lately beguiled a winter's evening by reading an account of St. Cross' hospital at Winchester, which, I find, was by its founder intended to relieve and lodge 13 poor men, and to give a daily dinner to 100 poor men in Hundred men's hall, including 13 poor scholars of the great grammar-school here, besides other charities proportioned to the revenues of the house; and, on the anniversary of the founder's death, Aug. 30, poor men received at the hospital different allowances. Bp. Teclive added 100 more on the same allowance. (Qu. Was this addition to the 13, or to the first 100?) These were succeeded, it does not appear when, by 4 priests, 13 secular clerks, and 7 choristers. To these Cardinal Beaufort added 2 priests, 35 brethren, and 3 sisters, exclusive of those of the original foundation, and built lodgings for them. The original revenue of this house amounted to 250l. *per annum*; in Wykeham's time to above 300, and even 400l. clear of all deductions, except 7 . 4s. 6d. *per ann.* Though considerably diminished, they now maintain a *master* and *nine* poor brethren for life, besides 4 out-pensioners at 10l. *per annum*; 25s. distributed annually to the poor (*the remainder of the revenue appropriated* to feed the poor in Hundred men's hall); and an allowance to the poor, to give all who ask a piece of white bread and a cup of beer. *The rest of the revenue*, which, by the double foundation, amounts to *nine hundred* pounds *per annum*, goes to the master. Now, I would ask any of your correspondents in the neighbourhood of this excellent foundation and magnificent building, what use is made of the apartments forming the whole West, and part of the

the South side, of the quadrangle? and how many apartments there are, and how many persons lodged in them; and particularly what use is made of the East side of the court, now in decay, and supposed to have been those erected by Cardinal Beaufort? And, lastly, which is perhaps more to the purpose, what is the business and employment for which the master receives so ample a salary; which, without reflecting on the religious establishment of this kingdom, appears the most useless sinecure in it? INQUISITIVE.

Continuation of a Tour through HOLLAND *in the Autumn of* 1793.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Nov.* 19.

IN my last letter you were introduced to the city of Haerlem, of which I now proceed to give you some farther particulars. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and is said to be the largest church in Holland; it was built towards the end of the 15th century, by Albert duke of Bavaria, count of Holland. The tower, which is very handsome, was built in 1516. This church was erected into a cathedral, in 1559, by pope Paul IV. at the request of king Philip II. The bishoprick of Haerlem comprehended Amsterdam, and the following towns in North Holland: Alkmaar, Monnikendam Edam, Turmerenda, Hoorn, Enkhuigen, and Medenblick: besides many little towns and villages, and 72 monasteries. Haerlem remained an episcopal see for 20 years, when the Reformed or Calvinistic mode of worship was established: but the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith are very numerous at this place; and they interdict the letter C on the front of their houses, to save the established clergy the trouble of knocking at their doors in the course of their pastoral visits; for I was told that the ministers of the established church of Holland were very assiduous in the business of parochial visitation, or private conference with the people in their own houses, an important branch of pastoral duty, which I heartily wish were more generally practised among us than it is; and then we might expect to see our parish-churches more crowded with worshipers, and our altars with communicants, than they are at present. I was informed that the Anabaptists were very numerous at Haerlem. This sect is known in Holland by the name of Mennonites, which appellation they derive from Menno, a celebrated missionary of the Baptist persuasion in the 16th century. I have been informed, by a clergyman of the church of Scotland, who spent some years in Holland, that there are scarcely any where men of more liberal sentiments, or who understand the true spirit of Christianity better, than many of the Dutch Mennonites.

There is nothing at Haerlem more deserving the attention of the curious than the organ in the great church, which is universally allowed to be a *chef d'œuvre* in that species of mechanism; it has stood in the church near sixty years, and was made by Christian Muller, a citizen of Haerlem. I will not pretend to take the description of this noble instrument out of the hands of Mr. Packham, who gives the following account of it:

"It consists of eight thousand pipes; the largest are thirty-eight feet long, and sixteen inches in diameter. There are sixty-eight stops, of which the most wonderful is the *vox humana*, so exactly imitative of the human voice, both in the bass, tenor, and treble, that it was some time before I could persuade myself that I was not imposed on by real voices: there were other pipes which were equally wonderful in the notes of different birds; and the kettle-drum stop was beyond all imagination."

The Dutch Presbyterians have never declared war against instrumental music in churches, like their brethren in Great Britain and Ireland. Church music is a prime object of attention among Protestants of all denominations on the Continent. A reformation in this branch of public worship is a desideratum in the church of England, especially in our village-churches, where the people, generally speaking, are mute, and the celebration of the divine praises is usurped by select bands, whose exhibitions are seldom calculated to kindle the flame of devotion.

The cathedral of Haerlem has only one relic to boast of, namely a cannon-ball, which, during the famous siege in 1573, forced its way into the church, grazed the pulpit in which the minister was at that moment preaching, and lodged in the wall.

The siege of Haerlem preceded that of Leyden. It lasted ten months, and was carried on, to use sir W. Temple's words, "with all the practices and returns of ignominy, cruelty, and scorn, on both sides." The besieging army

one another? But the Doctor ſeems to forget the ſevere denunciation againſt, and puniſhment inflicted on, an unforgiving ſpirit: "he was delivered to the tormentors *till he ſhould pay the uttermoſt farthing*"; and when could any man make that compenſation for his numerous, wilful, and aggravated ſins? But if this is an argument not ſufficiently cogent, how will he get over the declaration of the Judge himſelf; that the wicked ſhall go away into eternal puniſhment, Κολασιν ΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ, but the righteous into life everlaſting, Ζωην ΑΙΩΝΙΟΝ. The time of duration is the *ſame*. Math. xxv. 46. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 10.

INCLOSED you have ſome epitaphs which I copied laſt ſummer in Ely cathedral.

Againſt the South wall of the North aile of the choir:

"M. S.
SAMUELIS BENTHAM, A. M.
ex antiquâ ſtirpe de Bentham in com. Ebor. oriundi,
hujus eccleſiæ per annos 36 minoris canonici,
et eodem tempore per ſpecialem indulgen- [tiam,
ob inſignem vocis claritatem
et decoram in ſacris officii peragendi gravitatem,
ſacelli regalis Weſtmonaſterienſis preſbyteri,
et regiæ familiæ a confeſſionibus,
eccleſiarum S. Petri Weſtmonaſt.
et divi Pauli Londinenſis
minoris canonici;
receſſit ab hâc eccleſiâ A. D. 1723,
& ad Weſtmonaſterienſem ſe totus contulit.
Ibi mortuus eſt A. D. 1728, ætat. 77.
Uxorem duxit Ruth Alleſtree,
matremfamilias providam, officioſam,
ex quâ 7 filios 3 filias ſuſcepit.
Illa diem ſupremum obiit A. D. 1729, æt. 77.
Sepeliuntur in cœmeterio clauſtrali
Weſtmonaſt."

Againſt the North wall of the ſame aile, on a cenotaph of white marble, in a border of red veined, on a table of white marble, the baſe of red veined work; Ely impaling *Mawſon* under a mitre:

"H. S. E.
MATTHIAS MAWSON, S. T. P.
Collegii Corporis Chriſti Cantabrigienſis
olim ſocius, poſtea magiſter,
academicæ bis procancellarius,
per biennium Landavenſis,
per annos 14 Ciceſtrenſis, & per annos fere 17
Elienſis, epiſcopus.
Obiit non. Dec. 23, 1770;
vixit annos 87 menſes 3."

On a blue ſlab in biſhop Weſt's chapel;

"Under this marble
are depoſited the remains of
EDMUND KEENE, D. D.
biſhop of Ely,
tranſlated from the ſee
of Cheſter
January 1771.
He died on the 6th of July,
in the year of our Lord 1787;
in the 68th year of his age."

Before the entrance of the chapel a ſlab to

"Mary wife of biſhop Keene,
daughter of Launcelot Andrewes,
of the city of London, eſq.
died March 24, 1776, 49.
Unfeigned Piety and Humility,
with the moſt extenſive Charity
towards the various diſtreſſes
of her fellow creatures,
were the diſtinguiſhing virtues
of this amiable woman."

On an adjoining ſlab:

"CATHERINE GREEN,
relict of the late lord biſhop of Ely,
died March 20, 1770, 88."

Yours, &c. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 12.

Quæque ipſe miſerrima vidi.

ONE of your correſpondents, p. 814, who ſtyles himſelf A Curate, is pleaſed to tell me, that I have not attended to the firſt clauſe of the act for the augmentation of curacies; that no ſuch hardſhips as I have deſcribed can happen under our preſent wiſe and equitable hierarchy. To the illogical reaſoning of this writer I ſhall only reply, that ſuch hardſhips *actually exiſt*.

I have as high an opinion as any one of our preſent eccleſiaſtical governors; but, at the ſame time, I am ſorry that it ſhould be in the power of any *future* dioceſan to lay an inſupportable burden on a poor incumbent.

It will be ſaid, that a biſhop can have no motive for the improper application of the act. In anſwer to this objection it may be obſerved, that every man is frequently actuated by ſtrange and unaccountable motives. In the preſent caſe, however, there are ſome obvious conſiderations, which may have their effect. The act for the augmentation of curacies is a popular meaſure; and the appointment of ſalaries, ſuperior to the income of many livings, is an eligible addition to epiſcopal authority.

I have ſpoken of curates at the age of

of 24 for a very obvious reaſon. This is uſually the age at which candidates for the Church are admitted into orders. The title they receive from the rector or the vicar, on this occaſion, eſtabliſhes them in the curacy, and the biſhop fixes the ſalary. The incumbent, if he pleaſes, may groan under his burden; but dignity and opulence ſeldom condeſcend to enter into a minute inveſtigation of other people's difficulties and diſtreſſes.

Among thoſe diſagreeable effects which may attend the execution of this act, the diſſenſion, which it will naturally excite between the rector and the curate, is not the leaſt. Mankind, in every ſtation, are ſubject to human frailties, and the inſtigation of irregular paſſions. When the rector finds his property diminiſhed, and his free-agency controlled by an arbitrary injunction; and when the curate is placed in a ſtate of eaſe and independence, without being obliged to his employer; there can be no great harmony between them. The curate will have his private views; and, if any diſpute ſhould ariſe, many of the pariſhioners will certainly join in oppoſition to the rector. Without ſuppoſing any grounds for a legal complaint, the ſituation of a clergyman, who is thus deprived of his influence and authority in his own pariſh, may be rendered extremely unhappy.

There is, I think, no claſs of men more entitled to eſteem and conſideration than the elder clergy, who have faithfully and conſcientiouſly diſcharged their eccleſiaſtical duty for many years, and whoſe whole ſupport, in the latter part of life, depends on the income of a little rectory, or the ſmall tithes of an humble vicarage.

Conſider the ſituation of theſe reſpectable miniſters of the church. He has ſpent his patrimony in the acquiſition of a learned education, in order to qualify himſelf for the ſuperior parts of his profeſſion, the efficacious recommendation of piety and virtue from the pulpit, and the rational vindication of Chriſtianity from the licentious doctrines of libertines, and the abſurdities of enthuſiaſts. But after forty or fifty years he finds his hopes of preferment vaniſhed like a dream; his friends are dead; he is overwhelmed by the expences of a family, and depreſſed by the infirmities of age. The liberal ſentiments, which he has cheriſhed by reading and reflection, add a poignancy to his affliction; and the debts, which the irreſiſtible calls of nature have induced him to contract, oppreſs him with a double load of anxiety. As he has no inclination to repel the iniquities of mankind, by an application to the law, the fraudulent rob him of his dues, and the rapacious part of his creditors impoſe upon him unjuſt and exorbitant demands. His profeſſion precludes him from increaſing his income by any ſpecies of traffic; and the principles of honour and virtue teach him to abhor the arts of the crafty, the ſchemes of the mercenary, and the adulation of great men. Under theſe, and many other diſadvantages, he finds himſelf gradually ſinking into imbecillity, dejection, and deſpair. It is a great miſtake to imagine, that education will ſupply the want of an independent fortune, or that genius alone will raiſe a man to preferment and opulence in the church.

Alas! it is well known, that poverty eclipſes the moſt brilliant virtues, and obſtructs the energy of the fineſt talents. Or, were theſe virtues and theſe talents actually diſplayed, they would be diſregarded in the preſent arrangement of human things. Preferment is very ſeldom conferred on the meritorious. Modeſty and learning retire from public life, and languiſh in obſcurity. There they remain unnoticed, unpatronized, unpreferred. The livings and dignities belonging to the crown are given to the ſons of the nobility, or to thoſe who have parliamentary intereſt, without any regard to their qualifications. Private patrons beſtow their favours on their relations, their dependents, or—their paraſites. The biſhops, indeed, are prudent and conſcientious men; but they have their peculiar friends—miniſters and courtiers muſt be obliged. On theſe accounts an impartial and liberal patronage is not to be expected from the bench. Beſides, as the gentlemen of the lawn generally ſucceed to their elevated ſtations in the latter part of life, when their eye-ſight is obſcured by age, and overſhadowed by the mitre, it is natural to ſuppoſe, that they cannot eaſily diſtinguiſh probity and learning at a diſtance, in the humble vale of life *.

If this is the caſe, if the man of merit, in the evening of his days, is ſo far from receiving any reward, that he is

* A few noble exceptions muſt be made, which I ſhall take ſome other opportunity to ſpecify.

ſubject

ſubject to a fatal requiſition; what motive, what encouragement remains for long and faithful ſervices, for exemplary conduct, and extenſive erudition? What man of genius will, for the future, enter into the church? or who will labour through the thorns and brambles of ſcience, when at laſt he is likely to be devoured by a beaſt of prey, thrown down a precipice, or plunged into a river?

The young men of the preſent age ſeem to be alarmed at this frightful proſpect, and therefore generally purſue the path of eaſe and pleaſure. Their time is occupied in dreſſing, viſiting, ſauntering, ſhooting, hunting, fiſhing, dancing, drinking, and attending places of faſhionable reſort. In the mean time, the buſineſs of ſtudy is treated with contempt, as fit for none but drudges and pedants.—This repreſentation, I grant, is by no means univerſally true; yet a diſcerning ſpectator may ſee it verified in a thouſand inſtances. And this will certainly be the caſe, while preferment is beſtowed on thoſe, who have no pretenſions to advancement, beſides their perſonal connexions. Our young divines will think it unneceſſary to ſtudy, when they ſee their frivolous contemporaries elevated to eccleſiaſtical dignities by other methods, with more facility and ſucceſs.

Your correſpondent abovementioned diſſuades the younger clergy from all attempts to become authors or editors. This admonition is more ſuitable to the character of a Goth than a man of letters. It has a tendency to ſuppreſs every ſpark of genius and laudable emulation, and to encourage them in a lazy, illiterate life. He ought to have conſidered, that a habit of writing with eaſe and accuracy is acquired by practice; and that this accompliſhment is to be expected of every clergyman. He is a miſerable creature, a diſgrace to the univerſity and the church, who extends his abilities no farther than to the performance of his weekly duty, and is qualified for no better purpoſe than to lull a country village.

As the glory of the nation principally depends on its literary character, and the progreſs of learning will always be proportionable to the encouragement it receives, every perſon of ſenſe and conſideration will lament, that ſo many of our eccleſiaſtical preferments, the proper *nurſeries* of learning, are conferred on ignorance and diſſipation; that ſo many of our rectories and vicarages are not ſufficient for the ſupport of an incumbent, who lives on the moſt frugal plan of œconomy; and that a larger proviſion cannot be made for curates, in theſe inſtances, without producing very fatal effects on the comfort and happineſs of the elder clergy. Inſtead of involving the latter in additional expences and new difficulties, it would become the wiſdom, the policy, and the humanity of the legiſlature, to form a plan for an expeditious and effectual augmentation of ſmall livings*. When that is accompliſhed, it would then be reaſonable to require, that a proportionable addition ſhould be made to the ſalary of curates. And if, at the ſame time, the patrons and guardians of the church would condeſcend to prefer thoſe, and thoſe only, who are, in ſome meaſure, diſtinguiſhed for their learning, exemplary in their conduct, and firmly attached to our happy conſtitution, they would perform an eſſential ſervice to the church and their country, they would acquire immortal honour, and reflect a glorious luſtre on the preſent age.

P. S. Your correſpondent, p. 816, would ſcarcely have made his ſarcaſtic remark on the ſignature of Euſebius, if his reading had been a little more extenſive, and he had known, that Euſebius was a name common in eccleſiaſtical antiquity. A celebrated writer, having given us the life of Euſebius, biſhop of Cæſaria, adds, *alii Euſebii, amplius ſexaginta.*

P. 837, col. 1, l. 42, for tut*e*lage, r. tut*o*rage.

EUSEBIUS, *Vicar of Lilliput.*

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

YOUR correſpondent, who ſtyles himſelf A Friend to Curates, mentions a ſtep taken by the Biſhop of London, whom he properly calls *truly reſpectable*, which certainly redounds to that Biſhop's honour. But is it generally known, Mr. Urban, (if not, I think it ought to be,) that another diſtinguiſhed prelate has, by public advertiſement, invited the curates in his dioceſe, who want relief, to ſtate their caſes to him; appointing time and place to hear them? It would be abſurd and injurious, after ſaying this, to conceal the character: it is the venerable Archbiſhop of York. The relief intended by the

* I am very ſenſible, that a proviſion is already made for the augmentation of ſmall livings by Queen Anne's bounty; but this bounty is extremely ſlow in its operation.

late

late Curates' Bill is not likely, for obvious reasons, to reach many who need it, if the Bishops do not take an active and leading part in the business.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

IN order to shew Eusebius, and others of his opinion, the necessity of the late Curates' Bill, I beg leave to say, about 14 years ago, I was curate to a rich pluralist, who allowed me 50l. a year to serve one of his churches, betwixt 6 and 700l. a year. The rector dying, I was removed to make room for a *friend* of the new rector, who is now a *bishop*. What will Eusebius think when I tell him that this new curate's stipend was only 40l. a year, without the surplice-fees, at the same time the rector paid his *valet* 45 guineas and board? And I may also speak it without vanity, that there was no comparison between the rectors and the curates in any respect, either in point of learning or abilities. In regard to poor rectors and vicars, Eusebius need not distress himself; the bishops have ample powers given them in that matter.

I should readily agree with J. M. in the intolerance he speaks of, were the matter reversed; and that one-third of our brave defenders by sea and land were obliged to attend to the folly introduced into their service; but for Catholics to be present at our service, what is the hardship? Does he see any folly, and superstition, any false worship* there? The great matter to be regretted is, that there should be, upon the face of the earth, any sect, who call themselves Christian, so darkened by sottish errors, and hostile to truth, that no *Christian* government can shew them the favour it would wish to do, but to its own destruction. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

EUSEBIUS, in your September Magazine, has shewn himself hostile to the late act in favour of the curates, on the supposition that there is a possibility, in certain cases, of its being "productive of great hardships." The cases he mentions, are those in which aged incumbents of small livings (of an hundred a year or so) are obliged through infirmities to employ curates, and to allow, perhaps, the major part of their small incomes as a stipend for the services of their curates. That such situations may chance to occur I am ready to allow, though at present I know of none such. All the small livings within my knowledge (and they are not a few) are served for the trifling sum of £10. or at most £25. a year; and can Eusebius pretend to be ignorant of this fact, and not to know that it is customary for curates to unite two or three churches of the above description, who thus alleviate the burden that would otherwise bear hard upon those poor incumbents, for whose situation he expresses so much concern, in case they were under the necessity of maintaining, each, their respective curates? But to oppose an act of the Legislature, which has for its object the relief of a very numerous and deserving body of men, merely because, in some accidental or conceivable instance, it *may* be liable to a little abuse, is to assert that the *suffering few* are more worthy objects of charitable assistance than the *suffering many*. Such a cause must surely look up to a misplaced humanity for its advocate. If Eusebius had espoused the opposite cause, neither his judgement nor his humanity would have suffered in the estimation of your Readers. In that case, he might easily have pointed out to us many conscientious and worthy curates (and some with families), who are in a great measure destitute of the means of acquiring their "daily bread," or who owe, at least, many of the articles of human support to the indulgence of creditors, or to the kind offices of the charitable. This is no ideal picture of the imagination. It is a true, though short and defective, representation of the sufferings of many curates at this present moment; and I might challenge Eusebius to disprove the fact, and to be so kind as to shew by what possible plan of œconomy a curate, on a bare income of 50l. a year only, can provide himself with the common necessaries of life, without contracting that most grievous of maladies, the malady of debt.

Did then the Legislature act unwisely in endeavouring to put a period to so serious an evil? I say, in endeavouring; for I am not authorized to say that the above act has *as yet* been productive of any benefit to the generality of curates. So far may Eusebius congratulate himself, and the poor incumbents

* Prayers in Protestant churches being only offered up to the Deity; which, surely, any body of Christians may join in.

bents also (should they condescend to accept such congratulations); and, with respect to his other illiberal and unfounded censures of the curates, who, I presume to hope, are not inferior to many of their own, or of any other profession, in point of education, abilities, and good conduct, I leave them to that silent contempt which they so justly merit.

T. T. a Worcestershire Curate.

Mr. URBAN, *Middleton, near Banbury, Nov. 23.*

I BEG leave to present my thanks to your Winchester correspondent, J. M p. 821, for giving the "full title" of Tradition Necessary, "with the name of its real author." It will be an additional favour, if he will be pleased to mention where the work may be seen. I have searched for it in vain in the Bodleian Library, and four of the principal college libraries at Oxford, besides other repositories, public and private. Brett on Liturgies, on Church Government, &c. are no uncommon books; but, I have hitherto met with no person who ever heard of Brett on Tradition. Whether I "triumph much," or at all, on this or any other point, I submit to the candour of those who may take the trouble to read my pamphlet. But this I well know, that if "triumph," and not truth alone, had been my object, I could readily have increased the list of my correspondent's misquotations. Even his motto is altered from his author. But this, and other things not connected with the argument, I forbore to notice. I quoted a late edition of the "Douay Catechism," and was not aware that there were any later, though I understand the tract is industriously circulated.

Yours, &c. R. CHURTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov. 15.*

YOUR correspondent E. Wilsden, p. 812, will find, in the Antiquarian Repertory, III. 56 and 254, two prints of the font at Brighthelmstone. The principal subjects represented on it are the two Christian sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper. What the vessel with two persons in it, and two seeming to stand on the waves at each end of it, as if steering and guiding it, allude to, is not so easy to understand, unless the ship be an emblem of the *church*, like that in Mosaic over the principal entrance of St. Peter's at Rome. There is a principal figure with a crown at the head of the vessel; so there is at the head of the ship on the Winchester font (Antiq. Rep. IV. 254); but this ship is supposed to relate to the rest of the history on that font, which is referred to Birinus, who converted the West Saxons, and founded that see. This before us may, therefore, be emblematic of the propagation of the Christian faith. The two single figures, supposed to represent a priest kneeling before a person sitting in a chair, might, if both were only *sitting*, and not one of them *kneeling*, be referred to the Deity and Christ, or the Deity and the Virgin.

With all due deference to your respectable correspondent W. & D. p. 813, I cannot admit his conjecture of *Senecta* for *Sempecta*; 1. because *senecta* is a very barbarous term for *oldest* after the repeated use of *senes* and *seniores*; and, 2, because the age of 50 is by no means the most advanced period of old age, being hardly old age; for, great as was the age of Turketul's three associates, the age of 50 was the qualification of a *Sempecta*. It is, however, worth while to hunt for a various reading among the Oxford MSS. enumerated in the preface to the History of Croyland; and, till this has been done, the question must remain undetermined.

It is much to be wished that V. and B. had accompanied his complaint with actual statements what Dissenting minister had turned barrister. We know the Dissenting ministers can unfrock themselves at pleasure; but where is the instance of a minister of the Church of England who attempted such a change since Churchill and Horne Tooke?

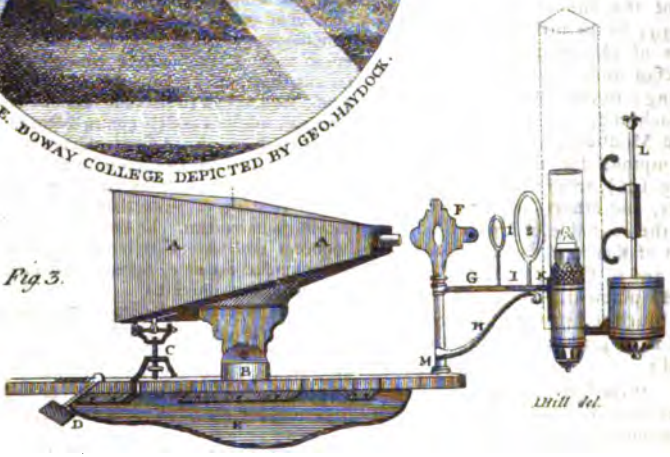
Thomas Salmon was younger son of Thomas S. 33 years rector of Mepsal, Bedfordshire, who died 1706, and younger brother to Nathaniel S. LL.D. who was educated at Benet college, Cambridge, 1690-95; but, declining the oaths to Q. Anne, though he had taken them to K William, practised physick at Bishops-Stortford, and printed the Antiquities of Essex, Herts, and Surrey, and other antiquarian tracts, and died April 2, 1742. Thomas died suddenly in London, 1743, and was buried in St. Dunstan's church, leaving three daughters. Thus much

may

N.N.E. BOWAY COLLEGE DEPICTED BY GEO. HAYDOCK.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Hill del.

Fig. 4 Hore Abbey or the Abbey of St. Mary of the Rock of Cashill.

may be learned from Masters's History of Bene't College, p. 365.

P. 843, note ‡, read Tzetzes. B. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 18.

WHEN the French, in the year 1377, the first of Richard II. attacked Carisbrook castle without success, and threatened other parts of the Southern coast with invasion, some troops hastily drawn together by the prior of Lewes, to repel them from the coast of Sussex, were defeated, while those under the abbot of Battle had better success at Winchelsea. After various orders addressed to the earl of Salisbury to take the necessary measures for defence of the Isle of Wight, Rymer, VII. 139; to the bishop of Exeter for defence of Dartmouth; to the abbot of Bucfast and others who held lands adjoining; to the abbots of Tavistock and Buckland, the prior of Plympton and Modbury, and to John, vicar of Plympton, for that of Plymouth (lb. 145, 146), to all the lords, knights, squires, and others, in the county of Kent; the constable of Dover, &c. &c. for that of Kent; to the sheriffs of that county and of Essex; all this not being deemed sufficient, an order was at length issued to array the *Clergy*, which I shall here give in the words of the original:

"De Clero arraiand.

"Rex ven. in Christo patri S. eadem gratia archiepiscopo Cantuariensis, totius Angliæ primati, salutem.

"Satis informati estis qualiter inimici nostri Franciæ, & alii sibi adherentes, facinora sua erga nos & ligeos nostros licet indirecte de die in diem circumquaque ostendentes cum magna classe navium, cum maxima multitudine armatorum & bellatorum supra mare congregati, diversas villas super costeris regni nostre Anglie invaserunt, & eas per assuras & homicidia ligeorum nostrorum destruxerunt, & ultra hoc nos & regnum nostrum prædictum ac populum nostrum per terram & per mare destruere, & ecclesiam Anglicanam subvertere cum omnibus viribus se conantur. Per quod volentes salvatione dicti regni & populorum nostrorum, ac ecclesiæ sanctæ contra malitiam ipsorum inimicorum, operante Altissimo, providere per diversas commissiones assignavimus certos & fideles nostros in singulis comitatibus regni nostri prælicti ad arraiandum & arrajari faciendum omnes homines defensabiles, inter ætates sexaginta & sexdecem annorum existentes, viz. quemlibet eorum juxta statum & facultates suas: & eos arraiatos, armatos, & munitos, in arraiatione hujusmodi tueri faciendum, sic quod semper prompti sint & parati ad proficiscendum in defensionem regni nostri prædicti ubi ac quotiens & quando ex hostium incursibus periculum imminear, aut necesse fuerit aliquale. Advertentes vero quod vos, & cæteri prælati, ac totus clerus dicti regni, una cum aliis fidelibus nostris, ad resistendam dictis inimicis pro salvatione sanctæ ecclesiæ & ejusmodi regni manus tenemini apponere adjutrices, vobis in fide & dilectione quibus nobis tenemini firmiter injungimus & mandamus quatenus, consideratis gravibus dampnis & periculis imminentibus per aggressus inimicorum nostrorum prædictorum, omnes abbates, priores, religiosos, & alias personas quascumque vestræ diocesis, quacunque dilatione postposita, armari & arraiari, & anni competentibus, viz. quemlibet inter ætates prædictas juxta statum, possessiones & facultates, suas muniri & eos in millenis, centenis, & vintenis poni faciatis, ita quod prompti sint & parati ad proficiscendum ad mandatum vestrum una cum aliis fidelibus nostris contra dictos inimicos nostros infra dictum regnum nostrum ad ipsus cum Dei adjutorio rebellandum, expugnandum, & destruendum, & ad eorum malitiam & proterviam propulsandam & conterendam. Et hoc sicut nos & honorem nostrum ac vestrum, & salvationem sanctæ ecclesiæ, & regni nostri diligatis nullatenus omittatis.

"Teste rege apud Westmonasterium 25 die Julii, per ipsum regem & consilium.

"Consimilia brevia diriguntur Alexandro, archiepiscopo Eborum, Angliæ primati, & singulis episcopis in Anglia & Wallia, sub eadem data." Rymer, lb. 162, 163.

If this liberty could be taken with the religious of that day, *without an especial licence from the Pope*, or a salvo for the same drawn from the exigency of the circumstances, what should prevent such writs being addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the present day to arm and array their clergy, whose interests and those of holy church are in the same danger? The conduct of the archbishop of York in as critical circumstances, in 1745, is well known. Why it should not be imitated in the present time there can be little reason assigned, when (with all due deference to the respectable part of the Clergy of all denominations be it spoken) there are so many priests and deacons, and, one need not hesitate to say, dignitaries, who have little else to do than to arm and array themselves for the good of their country. In all fanatical and crusading wars the Clergy have been forward enough. We have heard of those on the Continent advancing more

than

than once against the common enemy. Why the Emigrant Clergy of France, who have here neither employment nor means of support but from the charity of well-disposed Christians, were not encouraged, or compelled, to enlist in the Emigrant legions, passes the soundest judgement to comprehend. Very few of the regular Clergy have applied themselves to literary pursuits; which, after the duties of his function, is all all that a clergyman has to do. As to the monks and friers, they are at best *—fruges consumere nati*; and, "if a man will not work, neither let him eat," is Scripture doctrine They ought in this instance to change their old *mumpsimus* for a new *sumpsimus*, and take up arms for the common good. It would be an honourable occupation, and keep them out of mischief, and the risk of perverting our Protestant principles—ill justified by the maxim that, "when ministers have weighty reasons for giving a preference to their own system, they ought to endeavour to make converts in a prudent and peaceable way." (See before, p. 651). But, there are worse enemies than these in the bosom of our own Church: men who, having swallowed her Creeds and Articles in order to obtain her emoluments, are now trying every method to disgorge their objections; and, instead of fighting under her banner, labour to seduce her truer subjects to desert. If such men will not fight for her, let them desert at once, and take with them all who have the resolution to follow them. The numbers on each side will then be fairly known; and, we trust, a good conscience and a good cause will outweigh numbers. There is yet another class, who, like many red-coat fribbles in the weak piping time of peace, are fit only

"To caper nimbly in a lady's chamber
To the lascivious pleasing of a lute."

For what are our lounging, dressing, card-playing, intriguing, paragraph-writing, horse-dealing, racing, and gambling clergy fit, but to shoulder a musket at the drum-head, where they never preach? To these add the long list of sinecure rectors and half-starved curates, and, for pity's sake to themselves, their relatives, and to the nation at large, let them be enrolled to serve their country. Set all the priests of democratical principles, who insult Government and their fellow-subjects with their seditious tenets, in the van of the battle; not merely to bear the brunt of the first onset, but to give them a taste of that mischief which they provoke while they affect to contemn it; and, when they are disposed of by fight or flight, let the friends of their government and religion, over their slaughtered carcases, or in their place, advance against the invaders, crying, "the sword of God and Gideon!" while the old and infirm of their order support the hands of Moses on the mount, invocating success on the righteous cause. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 19.

I HAVE lately beguiled a winter's evening by reading an account of St. Cross' hospital at Winchester, which, I find, was by its founder intended to relieve and lodge 13 poor men, and to give a daily dinner to 100 poor men in Hundred men's hall, including 13 poor scholars of the great grammar-school here, besides other charities proportioned to the revenues of the house; and, on the anniversary of the founder's death, Aug. 30, poor men received at the hospital different allowances. Bp. Teclive added 100 more on the same allowance. (Qu. Was this addition to the 13, or to the first 100?) These were succeeded, it does not appear when, by 4 priests, 13 secular clerks, and 7 choristers. To these Cardinal Beaufort added 2 priests, 35 brethren, and 3 sisters, exclusive of those of the original foundation, and built lodgings for them. The original revenue of this house amounted to 250l. *per annum*; in Wykeham's time to above 300, and even 400l. clear of all deductions, except 7. 4s. 6d. *per ann.* Though considerably diminished, they now maintain a *master* and *nine* poor brethren for life, besides 4 out-pensioners at 10l. *per annum*; 25s. distributed annually to the poor (*the remainder of the revenue appropriated* to feed the poor in Hundred men's hall); and an allowance to the poor, to give all who ask a piece of white bread and a cup of beer. *The rest of the revenue*, which, by the double foundation, amounts to *nine hundred* pounds *per annum*, goes to the master. Now, I would ask any of your correspondents in the neighbourhood of this excellent foundation and magnificent building, what use is made of the apartments forming the whole West, and part of the

the South side, of the quadrangle? and how many apartments there are, and how many persons lodged in them; and particularly what use is made of the East side of the court, now in decay, and supposed to have been those erected by Cardinal Beaufort? And, lastly, which is perhaps more to the purpose, what is the business and employment for which the master receives so ample a salary; which, without reflecting on the religious establishment of this kingdom, appears the most useless sinecure in it? INQUISITIVE.

Continuation of a Tour through HOLLAND *in the Autumn of* 1793.

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Nov.* 19.

IN my last letter you were introduced to the city of Haerlem, of which I now proceed to give you some farther particulars. The cathedral is a magnificent structure, and is said to be the largest church in Holland; it was built towards the end of the 15th century, by Albert duke of Bavaria, count of Holland. The tower, which is very handsome, was built in 1516. This church was erected into a cathedral, in 1559, by pope Paul IV. at the request of king Philip II. The bishoprick of Haerlem comprehended Amsterdam, and the following towns in North Holland: Alkmaar, Monnikendam, Edam, Turnerenda, Hoorn, Enkhuigen, and Medenblick: besides many little towns and villages, and 72 monasteries. Haerlem remained an episcopal see for 20 years, when the Reformed or Calvinistic mode of worship was established: but the adherents of the Roman Catholic faith are very numerous at this place; and they inscribe the letter C on the front of their houses, to save the established clergy the trouble of knocking at their doors in the course of their pastoral visits; for I was told that the ministers of the established church of Holland were very assiduous in the business of parochial visitation, or private conference with the people in their own houses, an important branch of pastoral duty, which I heartily wish were more generally practised among us than it is; and then we might expect to see our parish-churches more crowded with worshipers, and our altars with communicants, than they are at present. I was informed that the Anabaptists were very numerous at Haerlem. This sect is known in Holland by the name of Mennonites, which appellation they derive from Menno, a celebrated missionary of the Baptist persuasion in the 16th century. I have been informed, by a clergyman of the church of Scotland, who spent some years in Holland, that there are scarcely any where men of more liberal sentiments, or who understand the true spirit of Christianity better, than many of the Dutch Mennonites.

There is nothing at Haerlem more deserving the attention of the curious than the organ in the great church, which is universally allowed to be a *chef d'œuvre* in that species of mechanism; it has stood in the church near sixty years, and was made by Christian Muller, a citizen of Haerlem. I will not pretend to take the description of this noble instrument out of the hands of Mr. Packham, who gives the following account of it:

"It consists of eight thousand pipes; the largest are thirty-eight feet long, and sixteen inches in diameter. There are sixty-eight stops, of which the most wonderful is the *vox humana*, so exactly imitative of the human voice, both in the bass, tenor, and treble, that it was some time before I could persuade myself that I was not imposed on by real voices: there were other pipes which were equally wonderful in the notes of different birds; and the kettle-drum stop was beyond all imagination."

The Dutch Presbyterians have never declared war against instrumental music in churches, like their brethren in Great Britain and Ireland. Church music is a prime object of attention among Protestants of all denominations on the Continent. A reformation in this branch of public worship is a desideratum in the church of England, especially in our village-churches, where the people, generally speaking, are mute, and the celebration of the divine praises is usurped by select bands, whose exhibitions are seldom calculated to kindle the flame of devotion.

The cathedral of Haerlem has only one relic to boast of, namely a cannon-ball, which, during the famous siege in 1573, forced its way into the church, grazed the pulpit in which the minister was at that moment preaching, and lodged in the wall.

The siege of Haerlem preceded that of Leyden. It lasted ten months, and was carried on, to use sir W. Temple's words, "with all the practices and returns of ignominy, cruelty, and scorn, on both sides." The besieging army

was under the command of the duke of Alva's son, Frederick of Toledo, who, after he sat before the place six months, wrote to his father, in despair, that he must raise the siege; to which the duke is said to have replied as follows: "If you have resolved to turn your back, I will get myself conveyed to the camp in my bed; and, should my illness render this impracticable, I will send to Spain for your mother, to lead the army to victory, in the room of her pusillanimous son." Don Frederick continued the siege, which exhibited the most cruel scenes of retaliation. The Spanish general one day sent two heads into the town, with opprobrious and insulting inscriptions affixed to them; which the townsmen retaliated, by cutting off the heads of eleven Spanish prisoners; ten of which they inclosed in a cask, which was conveyed to the camp of the besiegers, with this inscription:

"To the Duke of Alva. You have demanded of us the tenth, and we refused it; in consequence of which, you make war against us. We now pay you the tribute you require. Herewith you receive ten heads; therefore discontinue the war. We have kept the eleventh head for the *interest*."

The extremity of famine compelled the inhabitants to surrender; after which they were treated with a degree of cruelty and baseness, which leaves an indelible stain upon the name of Alva. The fate of Haerlem served only to inspire the Hollanders with the most desperate valour; and the failure of the siege of Alkmaar, together with a victory obtained by the Zealanders over the Spanish fleet, filled the haughty mind of Alva with disgust at the service; and, being moreover piqued at the refusal of reinforcements from Spain, he demanded his recal. It is said that this remorseless tyrant boasted, at the time of his resignation, that, within the period of six years, he had made no less than eighteen thousand heretics suffer by the hands of the hangman.

Haerlem gave birth to Laurence Coster, who is said to have invented the art of Printing; an honour, however, which Mentz and Strasburg have disputed with Haerlem. The house, in which Laurence Coster lived, is preserved with religious care, and adorned with the following inscription, in letters of gold:

"Memoriæ sacrum. Typographiæ, artis ars tium conservatrix, hic primum inventa circa annum 1440."

A statue has been erected to his memory in the Botanic garden of Haerlem, which gave occasion to the following couplet:

Illius arte artes omnes linguæque relatæ,
Et sparsa in medio lux novi ruris fuit.

Haerlem has produced a number of excellent painters; and I think I have read somewhere, that Haerlem was once so celebrated as a school of painting, that it was called a *second Bologne*. The famous architect Van Campen, who formed the plan of the Hotel de Ville at Amsterdam, was a native of this city.

Haerlem is said to excel every other place in bleaching linen, whence it derives a very considerable share of profit; and there are likewise flourishing manufactories here of thread, tape, damask-work, velvet, and silk.

That useful and patriotic institution, which goes by the name of the Œconomical Society, was founded at Haerlem. Its object is to encourage the manufactures of Holland; to adopt the most effectual means for their improvement; and to reward the ingenuity and industry of artizans. The Teylerian Society is well known to all the literati of Europe; and under its auspices the republic of letters has been enriched by many valuable productions. The learned Professor Brown, whose Essay on Equality obtained the Teylerian Medal in 1792, in the preface to his work, pays the society the following compliment:

"Whoever has attentively considered the series of questions proposed for public discussion by the Teylerian Society, will acknowledge that they have usually had the peculiar advantage of uniting utility in investigation with general utility."

I remember, Mr. Urban, when I was a young student in divinity, writing to a friend in Holland for an account of the Teylerian Society, and the following is an extract of a letter which my friend received from the Director of the society:

"Societas Theologica, juxta testamentum Domini Teyler fundata, constat ex quibusdam Verbi Divini Ministris Harlemi, nec non Mennonitis, ut & quibusdam membris illius ecclesiæ, amatoribus studiorum, viris eruditis, & qui (Deo sit laus), multis ecclesiasticis aut synodalibus cæteris insignioribus, seu liberæ cognitæ eruditæ loquentur."

Haerlem

Harlem has profited a good deal by the passion for flowers, which has been carried to such a height that a tulip-root has been known to sell for not less than four or five thousand florins. This folly, for sure it deserves no better name, is well ridiculed by Dr. Young in *his Love of Fame*, who seems to have had a Dutch tulip-root in his eye when he wrote the following lines:

Why teems the earth? why melt the vernal skies? [rise,
Why shines the Sun? To make Paul Diack
From morn to night has Florio gazing stood,
And wonder'd how the Gods could be so good; [so fair?
What shape? what hue? was ever Nymph
He doats! he dies! he too is rooted there;
O solid bliss! which nothing can destroy,
Except a cat, bird, snail, or idle boy.

The following lines deduce an excellent moral from the conduct of those egregious triflers, whose highest ambition is to display his "beauteous Caroline" at a florist's feast, and to hear "each youth cry charming, and each maid divine:"

We smile at Florists, we despise their joy,
And think their hearts enamour'd of a toy;
But are those, wiser whom we most admire,
Survey with envy, and pursue with fire?
What's he who sighs for wealth, or fame, or pow'r?
Another Florio doating on a flow'r;
A short-liv'd flow'r, and which has often sprung,
From sordid arts, as Florio's dot of dung.

I was told that the rage for flowers had subsided of late years in Holland; but the Harlem florists were still said to bear the most valuable blossoms in the most celebrated parterres upon the Continent; and the flower-gardens in the environs of this city in the months of April and May exhibit a most beautiful appearance. My next letter will announce my arrival at Amsterdam. In the mean time I remain, Yours, &c.

CANDIDUS LEICESTRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 23.

GOING, a few weeks ago, to Datchet, near Windsor, to visit two little relations of mine, of the name of Angell, happily for them, placed by my old friend the Lord Chancellor under the care of the exceedingly sensible, worthy, judicious Mrs. Hurst*, governess of the school at that healthy place; Mrs. Hurst knowing that I was a person of curiosity, very politely offered to shew me a most curious small painting of King Charles the First, preserved as a kind of heir-loom in the family of the worthy Mr. Hurst's first wife, who was great-grand-daughter to Sir Charles Crisp, who *lent* King Charles the Second more than 100,000 l. a vast sum in those days. As I neverredde or heard of any picture or print of our martyred Sovereign at all resembling this, I shall, for the gratification of the curious readers of your Repository of *curious* anecdotes, persons, and places, endeavour to give you an accurate description of it.

It is painted in water-colours, about 11 inches long, and proportionably broad. The face is drawn on a considerably smaller scale than one of the unfortunate Monarch in my possession, painted on copper, by Cowper, the miniature-painter. One of the same size, of General Fairfax, by Cowper, was sold a few years ago at the sale of Mr. Reynolds, the late Remembrancer of the City of London.

The face is older, has the *Stuart lines* much stronger than in Cowper's. It is an half-length; the hands held up as in the attitude of praying; they are not united; the thumb of one hand is a little bent, as is the little finger of the other; the habit is a close vest of fine pale blue, not at all faded, probably painted with genuine ultra marine; on his head a white cap, the head entirely surrounded by the nimbus. In the upper corner of the picture, on the side that faces the left-hand as you hold it to contemplate it, with admiration, I had almost said *envy*, is a hand, and part of an arm, reached out of Heaven, as it should seem, which, as Mrs. Hurst told me, was always supposed, by those who had seen it, to be that of an angel holding a crown of *glory*, ready to crown the pious monarch. But, being wonderfully struck with the fine little painting, and being happy in a wonderfully *accurate* "*microscopic eye*," I see very plainly that it is *not* a crown of glory, but a crown of *thorns*, to, I fear, most *good* monarchs, i. e. the *imperial* crown of *England*; which, as I conceive, the hand of Heaven is just taking from off the head of the King before his murder. The manner in which the crown appears in the hand from Heaven is, as I conceive,

* Mrs. Hurst was many years teacher at the excellent school of the elegant, amiable, Mrs. Steeles, in Queen's square.

ceive, just as one should hold a covering that instant taken off the head of any thing sitting below one, to avoid entangling it in the hair. The rays of the nimbus reach to the imperial crown.

It is framed in a black frame, a glass before it, and a board, alas! behind it; into which board the worm is entered. The first time I saw it, it had only injured a little the blue vest; but, the second time, the *not repressed reptile* had made a small hole through the bended thumb. I besought Mrs. Hurst instantly to take away the old board, wipe the back of the picture with a very old cambric handkerchief, get a new board, and wash it inside and out with strongly camphorated spirit of wine, by which means I have preserved several of my own pictures. I have no doubt myself but that the sketch of this very curious little painting was taken *on the scaffold*, and finished as it is at present as soon as might be afterwards. I advised Mrs. Hurst to have a print engraved from it by Shelton, in the Haymarket, who has engraved the beautiful print of that angelic, that *Heaven*-protected Prelate, the Bishop of St. Paul de Leon. I could wish, that under the print of that benevolent Prelate an account of his arrival at the amiable *honest* smuggler's house in Cornwall, his introduction by the said worthy smuggler to an excellent gentleman of large fortune, his reception of his honourable French host, had been engraved under the print, were it only to prove, even in these degenerate days, that GOD "hath not forgotten to be gracious," "but still keepeth his promise." "HE that *watereth* shall also *himself* be *watered*."

Yours, &c. E. C. B.

Lines, written under a small Picture of King Charles I. supposed to have been *sketched* whilst he was standing on the Scaffold, offering up his last Prayer. They are written in golden letters, in two columns, under the Painting.

Corruptibilem pro Incorruptibile.

Looking to Jesus, so our Sov'reign stood,
Praying for those who thirsted for his blood;
But high in bliss, with his celestial crown,
Now with an eye of pity he looks down:
While some attack his other life, his fame,
Ludlow reviv'd, to blast the royal name,
On sacred Majesty prophanely treads,
Mad to set up the beast with many heads.
New regicides, bad as the old, dare call
The Martyr's blood on their own heads to fall;
And, black as those who frocks and vizors wore,
These bare-fac'd hangmen trample on his gore:
Can it be silent? Can it cease to cry?
Such fiends forbid it in repose to lie.
'Tis well the blood of God speaks better things,
Than that of Abel, or of murder'd Kings.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 27.

I HAVE just read Dr. Knox's excellent book, intituled, "Christian Philosophy; and, as I hope and trust it will be very generally read, I wish to offer him, through the channel of your Miscellany, a hint upon one passage in it. In p. 342, speaking of Voltaire and Rousseau, he says:

"These men would have loved Christianity, and probably believed it, if it had not been distorted and disfigured by the malignant passions of angry polemical defenders of it, who shewed their love of Christ by *hating* their brother."

Universal charity is certainly one of the first precepts of the great Author of our Religion; but I really think, that the name of a man, who could write "Le Taureau Blanc," and who has endeavoured to turn into ridicule almost the whole of the Old Testament, ought not to be mentioned (but with contempt) in a book which has Religion for its subject. I sincerely wish, therefore, that Dr. Knox, whenever he publishes another edition of his book, will entirely omit the passage I have mentioned. W. M. B.

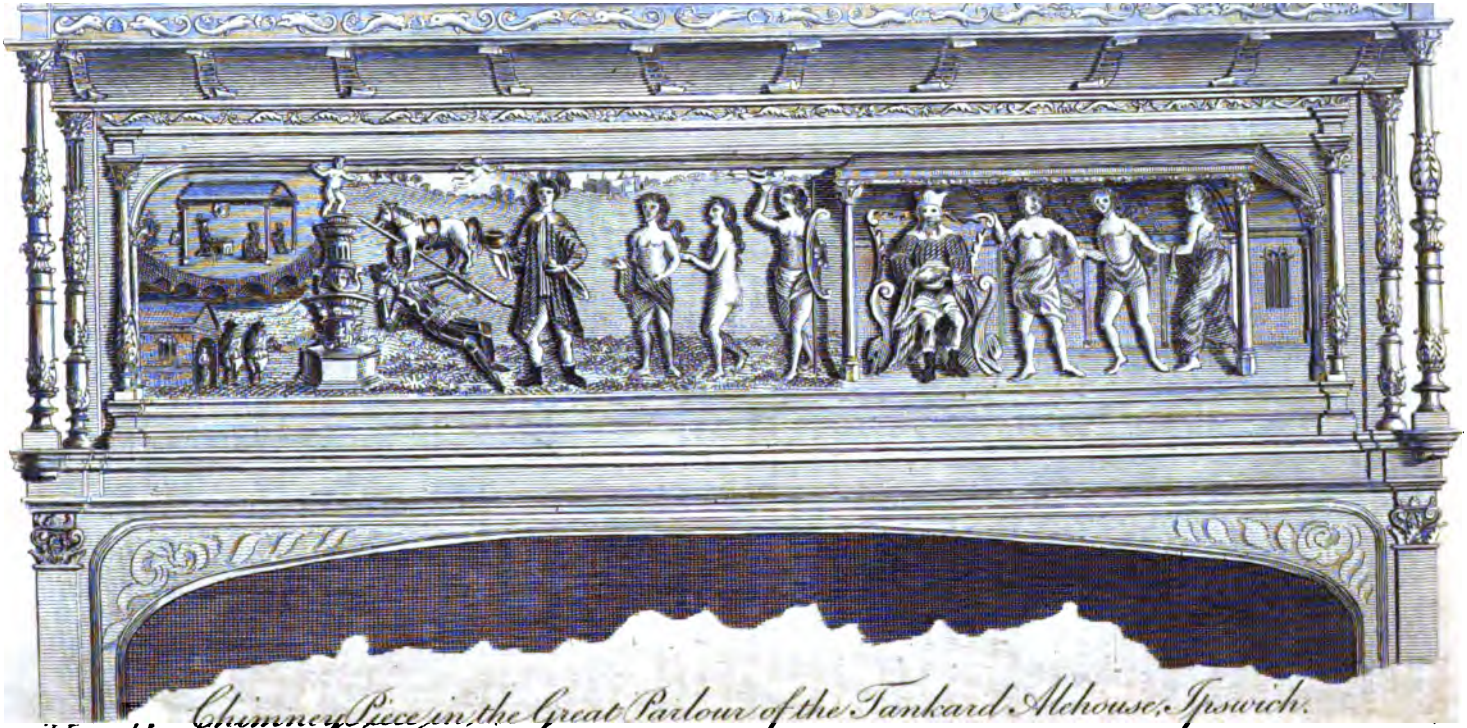
GIBBON'S MEMOIRS OF HIMSELF.

VOL. I. p. 170. Retif de la Bretorme, a voluminous and original writer of French Novels, and corrector to a printing-office, transported an entire volume from his mind to the press; and his work was given to the public, without ever having been written with a pen.

Ib. p. 172. As I was waiting in the Managers' box, at Mr. Hastings's trial, I enquired of the short-hand writer how many words a ready and rapid orator might pronounce in an hour? From 7000 to 7500, was his answer. The medium of 7200 will afford 120 words in a minute, and 2 words in each second. But this computation will only apply to the English language.

P. 809. l. 7. r. "on the *East*-bank."

Mr.



Johnson del. *Chimney Piece in the Great Parlour of the Tankard Alehouse, Ipswich.*

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 12.

THE incloſed drawing *(plate II.)* repreſents the carving in wood on the chimney-piece in the great parlour of the Tankard alehouſe in St. Stephen's pariſh at *Ipſwich*, formerly the manſion of Sir Anthony Wingfield, K. G. privy counſellor, and one of the executors to King Henry VIII. Part of the building has ſerved as a play-houſe; and the family chapel oppoſite thereto is ſucceeded by Dr. Gwynne's houſe*.

Uninterrupted tradition has referred the carving to the *battle of Boſworth*. Shall I venture to break the thread of that tradition, and ſay, that it is nothing more nor leſs than the Judgement of Paris and its conſequence? Paris is ſeated, habited in his Phrygian robe and bonnet, amuſing himſelf with his lute, when the three goddeſſes preſent themſelves to him. The next ſcene is his adjudgement of the prize; when Juno, as queen of heaven, leads the way, followed by Venus diſcloſing all her charms; and ſhe by Pallas with the Gorgon's head and ægis. Paris, won over by the attractions of Venus and her aſſiſtant ſon, who is hovering in the air above, adjudges to her the apple, which he holds in his left hand. We next view him, armed *cap-à-pie*, reclining, perhaps at the foot of the ſtatue of his patroneſs, meditating his conqueſt, his lance lying by him, and his horſe ſaddled and bridled. The reclining warrior and the horſe are the only figures in the piece that could poſſibly ſuggeſt the idea of the battle of Boſworth; but the latter might with equal propriety have been taken for the Trojan horſe as for that of Richard III. or *Paris* for *that king*. Below in the left corner we ſee Paris and one of his friends prepare with horſes to carry off Helen, and in the diſtance they are ſeen offering up their vows in the temple of Venus, or, perhaps, ſolemnizing their nuptials, the horſe or horſes waiting without.

I ſhould be ſorry to deprive Lady Lucan or Mr. Hardinge of ſuch a ſubject for their illuminated Shakſpear; but I cannot help thinking the preſent the more probable illuſtration. R. G.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 28.

HAVING read with much pleaſure the memoirs which you have given of Mr. R. Smyth, p. 637; I recollected that amongſt ſome valuable original letters I had two from this intelligent and laborious Antiquary, addreſſed to Dr. Z. Grey; which, as illuſtrating the Annals of Literature, I tranſcribe for your Miſcellany. M. GREEN.

"Sir, *Woodſton, near Peterborough*, 1745.

"I wait upon you with this letter upon the encouragement given me by a neighbour of mine, Mr. Whitehead, of Standground, who has lately told me, that he ſaw you at Cambridge, where he obliged me in recommending to you a ſcheme of mine in the buſineſs of the ſheriffs, and in which, I find, I am to be obliged likewiſe to you for any thing in your power by way of aſſiſtance towards it. As this, Sir, calls upon me to return you my beſt thanks for ſo obliging an offer, I take this opportunity of doing it, and, at the ſame time, of acquainting you with the nature and extent of my undertaking, that you may have the whole at one view, and beſt judge in what way you can make yourſelf a contributor towards it.

"It is now about three years ſince, that I happened by accident to form this deſign, and engaged in it merely from the curioſity of the ſubject, as being a valuable part of our antiquities; my plan to build upon being that of Dr. Fuller, in his Worthies, who has given us liſts of the ſheriffes in the ſeveral counties from Henry II. to the end of Charles I. together with their arms and ſeats from the time of Richard II. and ſome ſhort memoirs of the moſt remarkable perſons who had born the office. This plan I propoſe to enlarge not a little, by beginning at the Conqueſt, and bringing the liſts down to the preſent times, diſtinguiſhing each ſheriff all the way by his proper title of honour, ſeat, and coat-armour, and adding the hiſtory of the chief families and perſons, with ſuch a mixture of their pedigrees and deſcent, as ſeems proper to attend the whole, and particularly to obſerve in whom, and when, any ſuch families came to a concluſion, and in what others their honours, fortunes, &c. became ſettled by their heirs-female, and ſo as to carry this later part through (though this part to be only mentioned in brief) to the preſent poſſeſſors of them.

"This being the plan I propoſe to follow, if it be approved of, or at leaſt for the moſt part, you will ſee it at once to be a very large one, and that it will require the aſſiſtance of many people to bring it any thing near perfection: it will be ſeen likewiſe from hence what I ſhall want for carrying it on, as, namely, collections of pedigrees and arms, memoirs of perſons, both antient and modern, monumental inſcriptions,

* Kirby's Suffolk Traveller, 2d edit. 1764, p. 56.

tions, (which laſt I confine almoſt wholly to the men, and taking no notice of the women, except the wives, by whom families were continued, or any of them, and their daughters, were ſome way more than ordinary eminent,) as likewiſe to have the ſeveral liſts reviewed by ſome able perſon, or perſons, in each county; if, in any of theſe reſpects, you can give me any aſſiſtance, you will do me no ſmall favour.

"I have already done ſome of the counties, though not all of them alike, (ſeveral counties having ſo far little, or nothing, publiſhed about them,) and have particularly drawn out ſeventeen of the liſts, not hitherto all completed; ſome of which are already abroad for aſſiſtance, and in the hands of very curious and knowing people, as I have ſome others to ſend ſhortly, when they ſhall be quite prepared. I need add no more at preſent, as I ſhall hope ſoon for your anſwer; unleſs it be, that, if you have in your collections any liſt of ſheriffs, or part of ſuch, you will much oblige me with a copy of the ſame, which may be ſent to Mr. Laxton, fellow of St. John's, who can very eaſily forward it to me, or any thing elſe you may have to ſend.

I am, Sir, your obliged, humble ſervant,
ROBERT SMYTH.

"P. S. As I know Bedford to be your own county, I ſhall juſt inform you, that the liſt of this county, with Bucks, has been for ſome time under the review of Browne Willis, eſq. but I ſhould be glad it might wait upon you after he has done with it, or any one elſe you may know proper, in the two counties; as I ſhall the ſame for any thing you can collect for my purpoſe there, or in Cambridge, where you are. I ſend this letter by Mr. Laxton himſelf; and Mr. Whitehead's compliments, who is now at Woodſton."

"Sir, *Woodſton, March* 15, 1745.

"I am favoured with your letter, for the contents of which I am much obliged to you, as I ſhall the ſame hereafter for any thing you can meet with relating to my ſcheme. Though I looked over the catalogue of MSS. in the ſeveral libraries at Cambridge, as added to thoſe of Oxford, &c. I could ſee very little in them to my purpoſe; only in the library at Caius there are the viſitation-books of almoſt every county, a ſight of which, by one or two at a time, I was much deſirous to have; but, on application made, I found they would not lend them out of college; perhaps the review of this catalogue might afford ſomething elſe worth the tranſcribing; and, if it ſhould, as you have the volume in more libraries than one, you will do me a ſervice in any thing curious there collected; any liſt of ſheriffes, antient or more modern, or parts of each, liſts of knights of any order, collection of arms, &c. not too tedious in taking a copy of, will be uſefull to me. I have moſt of the modern ſheriffs for Cambridge, and Hunts, and thoſe likewiſe for Bedford; but, if you have a liſt of either, or can procure one, you will oblige me with ſending it, eſpecially for thoſe that follow at the end of Charles I. where Dr. Fuller concludes, to 1666, including the Rump ſheriffs, which muſt be inſerted for the ſake of the ſeries, as lawful ones were wanting; the adding too any of their ſeats, where wanting, and their arms, will be further uſefull; and the ſame for any county higher up, whoſe ſeats and arms are wanting in Dr. Fuller, or unexact and wrong, as ſome are in all the counties. I do not care how many liſts I meet with, as all have their uſe, as well as errors and defects, and, by comparing them together, the true liſt will be better made out. The appointment of Toby Combe for Hertford by the Parliament falls within my ſcheme to obſerve, if I purſue my firſt deſign, viz. to give an account of any branch of a family in their proper county, when any other merits notice elſewhere, as a branch of theſe do in Warwike.

"I ſhall need to add no more at preſent, as I ſhall trouble you farther if I diſcover any thing about you proper to my ſcheme, except that I have enquired at our Society about your book, which, I find, has been received, and Mr. Bradfield undertaken to ſend the ſubſcription money for you to Mr. Laxton, at St. John's; he ſays the firſt part was paid to him for Mr. Shaw, and not the ſecond, as he remembers; and this he received laſt week, and told me, that he would take care to forward it to you. I think this Society has not the honour of your name enrolled amongſt its members; and, as I have fallen upon the mention of it, I ſhall aſk it of you in the name of my brethren; it has but one condition for its honorary members, thoſe at a diſtance, a preſent of ſome book, either in hiſtory, antiquities, philoſophy, &c. Each of them has the donor's name entered into the title-page *in perpet. rei memoriam*, all deſigned at laſt to be added to the public library in the cathedral; we have already a very numerous and valuable collection, which would be glad to open itſelf to your view, if any occaſion ſhould draw you this way, when I ſhould be no leſs ſo to wait upon you both there and at Woodſton.

"Mr. Whitehead is very well, to whom I preſented your ſervice, and am charged with his in return.

I am, Sir, your very obliged, humble ſervant,
ROBERT SMYTH."

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 23.

THE following is the reſult of many enquiries, and ſome years reſearch, into the ſtate of printing and bookſelling

bookselling in North America. And, as the late Dr. Franklin, and Mr. Cooper of Manchester, in their advice to such as are wishing to settle on that Western continent, have not given any satisfactory information upon that head, I hope the facts stated hereafter may not be deemed presuming, or intruding upon more useful matter, which might otherwise find a place in your useful Miscellany.

The advantages arising from the liberty of the press, like a self-evident proposition, stand in no need of proof or illustration. If they did, it would be sufficient to adduce the imperfect state of improvement of South America, where no other knowledge is suffered to be propagated but what is immediately conducive to commercial purposes, and that rarely, unless it tends to the support of unwieldy greatness, the enormity of ecclesiastical power, or the glare of useless wealth. In North America, the whole circle of knowledge is occupied by ingenious industry, which has, for the most part, proved itself the successful candidate for literary fame. The people of North America have now professors in every Art and Science, with adequate salaries; and, whatever they may want to import, men of eminence in literature are not of the number.

Literary property is now secured in most of the States; and the example will soon be followed by the rest, as security is the best way of encouraging merit and ingenuity; and the Congress, in 1769, by a resolution, strongly recommended this measure.

The people of North America manufacture their own paper, and in sufficient quantities for home consumption; but the price of labour is still so extremely high, that it seldom answers to print any works there: at least, they have hitherto seldom ventured beyond their own laws, temporary pamphlets, and news-papers, which every State now prints in abundance; the price of these is usually 6d. each; but they are not subject to any duty, and the profit falls into the proprietor's pocket.

The news-papers of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, are unequalled, whether considered with respect to wit and humour, entertainment, or instruction. Every capital town on the Continent prints a weekly paper; and several of them have one or more daily papers. Of late, in the Northern States, they print a few school-books, and occasionally, in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, print any tract not remarkably large; translations from the French, and a few re-prints from English publications, are all that have hitherto been done there. A miserable edition of Cook's Voyages, printed with types cast there, was more than five years upon sale; but of late Wilson of Glasgow has furnished them with types better and much cheaper than their own.

About 1789, one Bell, a bookseller in Philadelphia, re-printed Blackstone's Commentaries; but the book is very ill-done, and yet sells much higher than those imported. Aitken, a printer there, finished an American edition of the Bible; which, though highly approved, and recommended by a resolution of Congress, was a losing concern. Since this, a Bible for the pocket has been sent over, all composed, in metal, from Fry's, to be printed there upon their own paper. The Travels of the Marquis de Chatellux have been re-printed at New York, and some few other publications; but they are ill-executed, and sell but slowly. Wayland, (who went from Middle Row, and who, with all his family, is since deceased of the yellow fever,) set up a news-paper upon the plan of the Daily Advertiser, which succeeded very well. He wrote me word, any popular piece upon the subject of liberty had a great sale there; but that serious books would only do as imported, as the people esteemed English-printed books much better than the productions of their own presses.

The wages of printers are very great even now; and progressively so from the extreme parts of the Northern to the Southern State. In New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, journeymen printers have from three to eight dollars *per* week; in New York, Philadelphia, and Maryland, from five to ten *per* week; and in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, from eight to twenty, according to their merit and ability. Printers are the scarcest trades yet in the Southern States.

The greatest booksellers are in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Northward of New York, there is

none

none of any consequence; not any in Boston of note; or Southward of Baltimore, not even in Charlestown, the liveliest city in all America. The booksellers throughout the Continent are generally supplied from one of the above three places, where there are many considerable stores of books daily imported from Europe; and there are few publications that cannot be purchased here except very heavy and expensive ones, of which they have none. A single book of the value of 5l. or 10l. is no where to be found here; but Gill on the Prophets, Matth. Henry's Works, or Burkitt on the New Testament, easily find purchasers. Dr. Watts's Works have been known to produce three times the price for which they sell in London.

The usual currency of sale is at the advance of 50l. and in many instances 100l. *per cent.*; and their sales are very great: for, it is scarcely possible to conceive the number of readers with which every little town abounds. The common people are on a footing, in point of literature, with the middle ranks in Europe; they all read and write, and understand arithmetick. Almost every little town now furnishes a small circulating-library.

Prints are a good article to carry over, and so are engraved copper-plates. Of late a great number have been sent over from here, which have given rise to some useful works now doing there in numbers. Artists in drawing, designing, and engraving, are very rare in America.

Books are sold Southward of Maryland, particularly in Virginia and North Carolina, at an extravagant price; not unfrequently at an advance of 200l. *per cent* Novels and useful histories are the best articles to be considered here after Dictionaries.

Law-books have the most rapid sales, and that at an excessive price. Newman's Conveyancing has sold in Philadelphia for 8 or 9 guineas *per* set, and were bought up immediately. Bacon's Abridgement, a book which, with Blackstone's Commentaries, is highly in repute throughout America, has repeatedly been sold in North Carolina for 100 hard dollars.*. In North Carolina they do not import from Europe, but purchase, at an unreasonable high price, of the Northern booksellers, and then sell at an advance of 50l. or, in many instances, 100l. *per cent.*

Great quantities of various kinds of produce are constantly shipped from the Southern States to Philadelphia and New York for European books, which are mostly of general history, grammars, dictionaries, and medical articles.

Whatever is useful sells; but publications on subjects merely speculative, and rather curious than important, controversial divinity, and voluminous polemical pieces, as well as heavy works on the Arts and Sciences, lie upon the importers hands. They have no ready-money to spare for any thing but what they find useful; and, in literary purchases, enquire minutely into the *cui bono* of the article.

Scotch books, like their countrymen, are not much in repute in any part of North America. English law-books, being mostly in folio, are not so often called for as the Irish editions of the same in reduced sizes, which, being more portable, are always preferred for their convenience for the lawyers to take on their circuits. The Irish printed books have in every thing a preference throughout this country; and the sale of their books, those on law in particular, is extremely great.

According to an article in the Columbian Magazine, it appears that the demand of foreign books is but inconsiderable. It is very little for French books, and still less for Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese. German books are in some degree an exception; for, they sell in places inhabited by the Dutch; but principally books of devotion and school-books. They have very few books but of devotion, and some trivial school articles. The men of learning are as scarce amongst them also. When a Dutchman is not at prayers he is either at work or sleeping.

Although many well-educated persons here speak French, yet the number of those that read French books is comparatively small. The common people, in the proportion of twenty to one, still prefer old English affairs, and dwell with pleasure on what they term their English ancestors; speak only the English tongue, heartily curse French machinations and politicks, and continue still to read and admire old English books.

Books are yet but of small effects in Nova

* Specie, not paper-currency.

Nova Scotia and New Brunſwick. Few here read at all except profeſſional men, and ſome foreign gentlemen, and the officers in the army: theſe are moſtly ſupplied by a ſmall circulating-library or two in Halifax. Some few books are imported by the merchants, and ſo d m common with other goods at their ſtores; but the whole province, ſo late as 18 months ſince, did not afford a bookſeller's ſhop larger than is to be found in one of our ſmalleſt country-towns in England. The middle and lower order of people do not read; their time is neceſſarily occupied in the cultivation of an ungenerous and unpropitious ſoil.

The ſame obſervations apply to Canada: the French peaſantry are all Catholicks, and uſe no books but religious ones. There was, two years ago, only one ſ litary bookſeller in Quebec, who lived moſtly by publiſhing a weekly Gazette, printed in miſerable French, and as ſordid Engliſh; and another in Montreal, ſupported upon the ſame terms. In the Weſt-Indies, every gentleman almoſt takes out his own library with him; and what books may be wanted are generally ſold in the ſtores of merchants, who import them from England with other goods, although the capital of each of the iſlands has one perſon who calls himſelf a bookſeller, keeps a ſmall reading-library, binds, deals in ſtationary, and keeps a few books, ſuch as he judges are moſt in demand, which he ſells at an advance of 70l. and 100l. *per cent.*

Such, friend Urban, is the literary portrait of a country which threatens to ſurpaſs all others in the great and uſeful ſcience of politicks as well as the liberal Arts. This is but the glowing that evinces a kindling flame; which, from what we have ſeen, we have reaſon to expect may ſome future day enlighten and inſtruct the Old World, whence they have withdrawn themſelves. HENRY LEMOINE.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 11.

PERMIT me, through your candid, uſeful, and extenſive, Publication, to recommend to the ſerious conſideration of the Gentlemen Benchers of the Temple a matter that preſſes very hard upon myſelf, and many other Law-ſtudents in a ſimilar ſituation, who are deſirous of a regular reſidence and attendance in their profeſſional education. The Gentlemen Benchers reſident, and conductors of the Temple buſineſs, are men of liberality and independence, ready to redreſs grievances; but, unleſs ſuch matters are ſpecifically brought forward, and ſupported by the mover and movers of it, nothing can be carried into execution. It is, therefore, moſt earneſtly wiſhed and hoped, that ſome benevolent Benchers will take up this matter for us, for which they will have our moſt ardent and pious wiſhes for ſome happy retribution to them in life.

The caſe is as follows: I have been about ſix months at the Middle Temple; of three years ſtanding; and, having reſided previouſly three years at the Univerſity of Cambridge, I then made it my buſineſs to enter into a like reſidence in my Law College, and accordingly looked out for chambers ſuitable to my circumſtances. But gueſs, Sir, what was my diſappointment, when, after many days different enquiry of the Treaſurer, the Collector of the Chamber-rents, and various other officers, not a chamber or apartment was to be met with. Surely, I thought, the profeſſion is vaſtly overnumbered in Students. I enquired who occupied the Chambers, and found the major part of them poſſeſſed by perſons not members of the Society; mercantile men, clerks in different city houſes, attorneys, ſingle men, partners in ſhops, many hair-dreſſers, and inferior perſons. This is certainly a matter duly worthy of conſideration and redreſs; and, if the Benchers would agree to adjuſt the rents of chambers and apartments, directing a preference to the members of their own Society, a regiſter and account of them to be kept by ſome Temple-officer, where the Students might reſort for enquiry, and notice given to the preſent occupiers of chambers, not members, to relinquiſh to any member wiſhing or requiring ſuch rooms, &c. how uſeful would ſuch a meaſure be, adopted and improved on as opportunity and diſcretion ſhould point out! The *chambers*, the *hall*, the *church*, how comfortable and excellent accommodation for Students! What a perverſion and abuſe of a moſt valuable foundation now ſubſiſts! An active conduct in this buſineſs, and ſome eſſential parts carried into execution, would be a public benefit to ſociety; and the undertakers and conductors of it

it would have the estimation and applause of the present and future ages.

A Middle Temple Student, V.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 23.

I AM almost annihilated, spiritually and corporally, and that by an *ex post facto* law (for law and ordinances are the same). From a situation I deemed in sunshine, I am as suddenly covered with gloom and darkness as a candle under an extinguisher. Sir, I am a chaplain to a regiment. Four or five years ago I expended my inheritance and œconomical accumulation, amounting to 900l. in purchasing a chaplaincy to an old regiment, then returning home from abroad, enjoying in anticipation an income of 6s. 8d. a day, the full pay of a chaplain. But, what was my dismay when I found, by the public papers, my regiment was immediately ordered to the West Indies, and 2s. 6d. a day withdrawn from my pay for a deputy, nominally so only; for, no duty was done! I quieted my mind, in daily hopes of peace, of my regiment returning home, and my enjoyment of full-pay. But, a few weeks since, an official communication told me I must join my regiment in person, must constantly personally attend it, or accept of an annuity for my own life of 4s. a day, or the alternative of forfeiture and extinction. Alas! Sir, what a privation of property, purchased under the sanction of 50 years usage, with the right of selling again! I hope some liberal military man in power will, at his hour of amusement, catch your general Publication; and, in compassion and benevolence, obtain for us our original full-pay of 6s. 8d. a day for life. We then suffer enough in the privation of parting with it; a privilege and condition ever before granted and considered as annexed. Such a benevolent act to us will be a shield and buckler of defence, in the day of battle and hour of danger, to the promoters of it.

A Chaplain of a Regiment, C.

Mr. URBAN, *St. John's College, Cambridge, Nov.* 4.

WISHING to promote the sciences of Botany as much as possible, I send you a plan of a new pocket *Flora* of British plants, which may probably answer every end that could be desired. The plan of J. S. is not only a prolix, but an impracticable, one; it amounts more to an *history* than a *manual*; and the re-publication of Dr. Brownen's *Enchiridion Botanicum*, suggested by Ambidexter, would by no means supply the deficiency. I therefore propose to publish a *Flora*, arranged according to the Linnean system; and, instead of giving the generic and specific characters, illustrate each plant by a concise familiar description in Latin. It should be observed, then, this may be easily accomplished in the compass of 200 pages, or less; and that, in the last class, *Cryptogamia*, the two orders, *Algæ* and *Fungi*, will be omitted on account of their suspicious nature, it not being yet decided to what link of the chain of Nature they absolutely belong; every botanical principle wherever necessitating their removal.

Yours, &c. EMENDATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 18.

ON the table of a neat monument in Cirencester church is the following elegant Latin inscription, written by Dr. Abbot, under whom the grammar-school at Abingdon at that time flourished. The young gentleman was taken ill of a fever in the Christmas holidays, and died. The Doctor wrote a most affecting letter to the father, concluding with the inscription, as the last tribute of regard and esteem he could pay to the memory of "his dear boy," and requesting it might be engraved on his tomb.

"M. S.
Egregii juvenis
RADULPHI WILLET SELFE,
Joannis et Elizabethæ Selfe fil. secund.
Vultu honesto,
Pectore generoso,
Moribus placidissimis;
carus parentibus,
carus præceptoribus,
virtute quam annis maturior,
diem obiit supremum
XI kal. Feb.
M DCC LVIII.
Vale, anima dulcissima!"

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 28.

THAT Milton, p. 647, occasionally availed himself of Du Bartas, as he did of all his predecessors, is no new discovery. Mr. Warton has pointed out several coincidences in his valuable edition of our great author's juvenile poems. Sylvester's translation of the "Divine Weeks and Works" was, doubtless,

doubtless, once popular, as it passed through a 4to and folio impression, and is at this time of more common occurrence than any volume of English versification printed in the former part of last century. LEVIT. ERUDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

THE epitaph on Henry Dunch, esq. (p. 809) is a literary curiosity of considerable value. In the transcript for your Magazine, the word *race*, which occurs with propriety in line 1, has been by accident repeated in line 5, to the destruction of the rhyme.

Lines 5 and 6 should run thus:

"Sprung from an opulent and worthy line,
Whose well vs'd fortune made their virtues shine."

Dr. Lisle, the associate and fellow-traveller of Dr. William Sherard, was bishop of *Norwich* at the time of his death, to which he was translated from St. David's a few months before that event. His remains lie buried in the parish-church of Northolt, co. Middlesex. (See Lysons's Environs of London, vol. III. art. Northolt.) Perhaps some of your correspondents will insert the bishop's epitaph, if any epitaph be extant, in your valuable Miscellany. It is not to be found in Lysons.

Q. Was not the late Thomas Anguish, esq. master in Chancery, and father to the present Duchess of Leeds, interred in the adjoining village of Hanwell, where he had estates in the year 1784?

I have often wished for an accurate list of the bishops advanced by his present Majesty, with the dates of their several *congés d'elire*. It would be a very acceptable present to the clerical part of your readers.

In the list of the new parliament, as published in the Court Calendar, I see the name of a fellow of All Souls college. Now, I always understood that a fellow of All Souls was obliged immediately to vacate his fellowship on becoming possessed of 100 l. *per annum*; while members of parliament aver, on their oaths, that they *are worth* 300 l. a year. I am a plain man, Mr. Urban, and am occasionally puzzled by some of these contradictions.

The learned publisher of the descriptions annexed to Donovan's beautiful prints of British Insects mentions the *Phalæna Cossus* as the common inhabitant (in its caterpillar state) of the willow-tree, and as the reputed occasional inmate of the oak; but he adds, that he never found a specimen of it on the last-mentioned tree. A friend of mine met with a collection of wild honey this summer in an oak-tree, and, near the seat of the luscious treasure, a specimen of the caterpillar of the *Phalæna Cossus*, of uncommon size and beauty.

Indulge me with a few more desultory observations.

The line, which concludes the first sentence of the Paradise Lost, is a great favourite with the Italian poets, with whom it's Author was so conversant. It is indeed obvious enough to any writer, and is, perhaps, after all, original, wherever it occurs. Certain it is, that the "Cosa non detta in prosa mai, ni in rima" of Ariosto is also to be found in the Orlando Inamorato of Boyardo, and in the very singular and eccentric work, which deserves more general attention from the learned than it has received, the Morgante Maggiore of Luigi Pulci, a work concerning which I cannot but express, though with some diffidence, my dissent from the ingenious Mr. Roscoe's opinion. I have read it again and again; and am more and more confirmed in the opinion, that, notwithstanding the variety of comic incidents and expressions which it contains, it is in its design and execution perfectly serious, and by no means written with a view of ridiculing the prevailing taste of the age.

The said Mr. Roscoe, in one of his quotations from the elegant Politian, lends additional authority, if authority were wanting, to the truly classical formula, in which duration of time is occasionally expressed in Latin in the ablative instead of the accusative case. The nervous writer of Dr. Johnson's epitaph in St. Paul's cathedral (would he had spoken of him as a CHRISTIAN!) described him as having lived *Ann.—Mens.*—DIEB. The Latinity has been disputed; but it is undoubtedly pure and genuine. Such of your readers as have been admitted to the curiosities of Strawberry-hill may have seen the very same formula on the Roman antique monument, which serves as a base to Caracalla's eagle. (See Lysons, vol. III.)

From Mr. Lysons's account of Isleworth, I think we may find the most probable solution of the uncouth poetry in Percy's Collection. (Vol. II. p. 4)

"The kyng of Alemaigne wende do ful wel,
He faisede the mulne for a castel,

With

With hare ſharpe ſwerdes he grounde the ſtel,
He wende that the ſayles were mangonel
To helpe Wyndeſore.

"The kyng of Alemaigne gederede ys hoſt,
Makede him a caſtel of a mulne poſt,
Wende with is prude, ant is muchele boſt,
Brohte from Alemayne mony ſori goſt
To ſtore Wyndeſore."

Biſhop Percy ſays, that theſe two ſtanzas allude to an event which followed after the famous battle of Lewes in 1264. "After the battle was loſt, Richard king of the Romans took refuge in a windmill, which he barricadoed, and maintained for ſome time againſt the barons, but in the evening was obliged to ſurrender. See a very full account of this in the Chronicle of Mailros. Oxon. 1684. p. 229."

It does not appear, Mr. Urban, how this incident connects itſelf with any poſſibility of "*helping Wyndeſore.*" On the contrary, if the king of the Romans, who, as younger brother to Henry, and duke of Cornwall, had, among his other large grants from the crown extenſive manors and poſſeſſions at Iſleworth, and among the reſt various *mills* at this laſt-mentioned place, ſhould have fortified theſe edifices, and converted them into fortreſſes of no ſmall importance between London and Windſor; the inhabitants of the former place being almoſt to a man of the barons' faction; this conjecture will receive conſiderable confirmation from the facts recorded. The firſt, that the battle of *Iſleworth* between the royal army and the inſurgents was fought near the mills belonging to Richard, king of the Romans, in the ſame year with the memorable conflict at Lewes. The other, that the citizens of London came ſoon after in a formidable body (after the ſucceſſes of the barons) and deſtroyed the mills above mentioned. We muſt remember that the commander of the rebel army in the battle of Iſleworth was the celebrated Earl of Leiceſter, of whom honourable mention is made in the two laſt ſtanzas of this antient poem:

"Sire Simond de Mountfort hath ſuore bi ys
Hevede he nou here the erl of Waryn, [chyn,
Shuld he never more come to is yn *,
Newith ſheld, newith ſpere, newithother gyn,
To helpe Wyndeſore.

"Sire Simond de Montfort hath ſuore bi ys fot,
Hevede he nou here Sire Hue de Bigot:
Al he ſhulde graute here twelfmoneth ſcot
Shulde he never more with his *fot pot* *
To helpe Wyndeſore."

What is the origin, Mr. Urban, of the humane practice of ſparing the life of a vanquiſhed enemy in battle being called giving him *quarter?* I ſuſpect it may be traced to their reverence for the ſacred ſymbol of our faith, which the early Chriſtian warriors wore depicted on their military habiliments. Orlando, who bore this emblem on his ſhield, was called

Il Cavallere del Quartiero;

though it is ſomething ſingular, that he won the device from Almonte, a *Saracen* chief.

One word more, Mr. Urban, and I releaſe you. I wiſh I knew where a good French dictionary might be procured to explain the proper ſenſe of words in that uncommon language. When I paſſed, a dozen years ago, through Nevers, I found a ſtatue of Louis XIV. and under it this inſcription:

Au grand Homme *modeſte*!

And I find the ſame epithet applied by the Directory to the braggart and egotiſt Moreau, on his comparing himſelf with Xenophon! Had I the book in queſtion, I ſhould, perhaps, find that *modeſte* meant *impudent*. When I read Marmontel's Tales, calculated to awaken every licentious paſſion, and expoſe ſobriety and virtue to ridicule, I find the title of them Contes *Moraux & Moral*, in French, as well as *liberté, loi, bonheur, patriotiſme, &c. &c.* muſt therefore have a meaning which I ſhall, for want of my new-faſhioned dictionary, leave to the ſagacity of your readers to aſſign.

R. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 19.

CONSIDERING the ſituation of Croyland abbey, that it "was on a raw and fenny iſland, encompaſſed with bogs and pools," the long-protracted lives of ſo many of its members is a matter truly aſtoniſhing. Of the eight monks who, together with their abbot Theodore, were maſſacred by the Danes in the year 870, two were centenaries (Dom. Grimketulus et dom. Agamundus, qui ambo centum ætatis annos exegerant, gladiis in cloiſtro transfoſſi, in loquutorio, ſunt inventi. Ingulphi Hiſt. p. 493[a]). And, in the year 973, there were five monks, of whom the youngeſt was 113 years old. On being reminded by Mr. Miſ-

* Inn.—Hoſtle.—Hoſpitium.—Palace.

* Promiſcuous aſſemblage of adherents.

ner,

ner (p. 650) of the ages of Claremb̃ald, Swarling, and Turgar, and to these he might have added Brune and Aio, the other two *Sempectæ*, I could hardly avoid suspecting that there must have been a mistake either in the Historian's report, or in his authorities. Ingulphus might have had his information by oral tradition, or from the collections compiled by the *Sempectæ*, or from Turketul's Life, written by Abbat Egelric II. And, whichever might be the source, it may be presumed that the knowledge of the ages of these veterans originated from themselves. But, difficult was it for most persons to be assured of their respective ages, at a time when there was not, as far as appears, a public register to authenticate the dates of their baptism, or any family Bible, or book of devotion, in which parents were so careful as to ascertain the natal days of their children. In particular, with respect to the members of monasteries, it is noticed by Mr. Milner, that the time of a monk's being professed, and not his natural age, was what was enquired after and minuted. Besides, it is not uncommon in persons, after they admit themselves to be antients, either from a defect of memory, or from vanity, to add more than a year to each succeeding year. Making, however, a full allowance for all these circumstances, it is in evidence that the youngest of the five *Sempectæ* must have completed his 113th year (for, 115 I take to be an error in the the MS. or of the press) at the time of his decease, supposing Ingulphus not to have been incorrect in the dates of some of the principal events which he has related.

After mentioning that the five *Sempectæ* died within four years, and that Turgar was the last survivor, Ingulphus observes, that all of them had seen the old monastery, which was destroyed by fire by the Danes in 870 (isti 5 senes, Sempectæ, utrumque monasterium viderant, et vetus quod a Danis destructum fuerat, et novum quod super restauratum fuerat, p. 504[b]). And he had mentioned, in a former page, that Turgar's life was spared through the compassion of the junior Earl Sidbroke, who, struck with the engaging form of this very young Benedictine, took off his cowl, and putting on him a Danish habit (styled *collabio*, p. 493), directed him to follow him whatever way he went. But Turgar was at that time only *ten* years old though a brother professed (frater Turgarus infans 10 annorum facie corporisque forma venustissimus); and it may, I think, be fairly presumed that, when Brune and Aio made their escape from Croyland, they were not younger than Turgar.

The very long lives of these *Sempectæ* is not, however, the only circumstance that requires attention, there being sufficient ground to conclude that, though the youngest of them could not be less than 90 years old, and some of the others much older, not one of them was subject to any extraordinary decrepitude of body, and that all possessed their intellectual faculties. When Turketul, two years after his promotion to the abbacy, accompanied by a numerous suite, made a progress through every corner of the island, the *Sempectæ* travelled with him in a chariot. To their memories he trusted for a description of the lands which the Community had formerly possessed; and on them was the reliance for a correct account of their antient rights and privileges. This council of elders, whether they might be denominated *Sempectæ*, or *Senectæ*, were the advisers and coadjutors of the abbat in every material article that related to the monastery; and, it was not till after the new regulations for the government of this fraternity had been maturely weighed and approved by them, that they were enacted as standing ordinances. (Edita itaque a prædictis 5 Sempectis ista præmissa veteris monasterii historia, statutis etiam venerabilis abbatis Turketuli prætactis, per dictos Sempectas longo libramine digestis, et in regulam scripto redactis, p. 504[b]).

Far short of the days, of the years, of the lives, or of the professions, of these *Sempectæ*, were the days of the institutor of this peculiar class, Turketul dying in the 65th year of his age, and the 27th of his monachism (p. 505). And, notwithstanding, when compared with the *Sempectæ*, he was not to be deemed an old man, it is said that he was broken down by the infirmities of age, through the immense labours he had undergone in the vigour of life, and the many wounds he had received. For, Chancellor Turketul, though a prebendary of York cathedral, and offered by his sovereign the bishoprick of Winchester, and afterwards of Dorchester,

was, as Mr. Milner has remarked, a successful warrior. The last battle in which he distinguished himself was against the Northumberland Danes, after the retreat of the Scots in 947, when a before-unheard-of number of the Pagans were slain. Turketul was wont to glory that, in this severe conflict, the Lord preserved him; and he expressed the happiness he felt on his being so fortunate as never to have himself killed a man, or maimed an individual. (Cecidit ibi Paganorum copia inaudita. In tam duro certamine sæpius se gloriabatur a Domino conservatum Turketulus, et se fœlicissimum et fortunatum, quod nunquam hominem occiderit, neminem mutilaverit, cum pugnare pro patria, et maxime contra *Paganos* licitè quisque possit, p. 499[b]) But will this self-satisfying casuistry of a warlike chancellor stand the test of sound reason and of religion? Are not all the implements of death and mutilation, in the hands of soldiers, employed at the will and command of their general? Æsop's writings, if not in the original, yet in the translation by Alfred, were probably well known to Turketul; and, had he reflected on the fable of the trumpeter taken prisoner, he must have been conscious that the moral was apposite to himself, and pointed him to be the man characterised; and the more so, as whatever awaited the judgement of the king was irrefragably decided by this confidential minister.

Soon after, and possibly from the impression and the uneasiness that this scene of carnage had made upon his mind, Turketul informed the king that he would not be any longer a soldier (certissimè de cætero scire velit dignatio vestra, quod manus mea arma bellica à modò non tractabit, p. 496[b]); and, in order to effectually prevent his being again engaged in a military expedition, he determined to retire from the secular world; nor could he be induced to alter his purpose by the entreaty of his prince, who urged the expediency of his services in the embarrassed state of national affairs.

In the Croyland cloister his conduct was respectable; and, as abbat, his mode of government conciliating. For the benefit of conversing with Turketul, several men of learning resorted to that monastery, from whom he did not expect a strict adherence to the Benedictine rule, unless such practice was quite agreeable to their disposition; and it was his endeavour to relax the rigid rules of the order even to the monks themselves, when advanced age required an indulgence. In one regulation which he adopted he shewed himself to be a man of sensibility and observation; it was, that nothing distressful or vexatious, relative to the business of the monastery, should be recited in the hearing of a *Senpecta*, nor was any offence to be given to one of this rank, that he might in peace and tranquillity of mind be prepared for the last fatal change. (Nihil triste de negotiis monasterii in ejus audientia recitetur. Nullus eum in aliquo audeat offendere, sed summa pace animique quiete finem suum præstoletur, p. 504).

Strong as were, doubtless, the natural talents of Turketul, and much as he had improved them by study, and the society of learned men, he seems to have had as full a confidence in the efficacy of relicks, as well fictitious as real, as any devotee of those times; and in no age was the veneration of relicks more excessive. He enriched his monastery with an ample collection that had been presented to him by persons of the highest rank, and particularly by Henry, emperor of Germany, Hugh, king of France, and Louis, king of Aquitain. Bartholomew, to whose honour the monastery of Croyland was dedicated, was the tutelary saint of this abbat; and, from the Emperor, he happily received the thumb of the Apostle, which he constantly carried with him, and with which he crossed himself in all perils by sea and land. (Inter quas præcipue colebat pollicem beati Bartholomæi apostoli, ita ut illum semper super se gereret, et cum illo in omni periculo, et tempestate, et fulgure, se signaret. Dux Beneventanus imperatori illum dederat, cum eum balneo militari primo juvenem accinxisset, imperator autem illum ei adhuc cancellario contulerat, p. 505).

Pleasing is it to turn from this trait of weakness of mind in an illustrious and worthy character to a circumstance in which he appears to great advantage, and to have an opportunity of wiping off a stain inadvertently cast upon his memory. "King Edred," writes Collier, Eccles. Hist. I. p. 182, "refused them (the monks of Croyland) their old privilege of sanctuary, being unwilling to protect villains and malefactors from justice, and let them, for some time at least, out of the reach of the law."

law." And, writes Rapin, History of England, vol. I. p. 113, "the king refused to grant him (Turketul) the privilege of sanctuary, which that abbey had enjoyed before its destruction, being unwilling malefactors should be protected from justice." The reverse is the truth; for, in the passage of Ingulphus to which these historians refer, it is implied that the king offered to renew this pernicious and detestable exemption; and, it is clearly averred, that Turketul would not, in any shape, consent to the acquisition of this antient impunity, or immunity, of the place, that he might not be an instrument of screening any villan, or impious person, from the public laws, and that he might not be compelled to pollute his conscience by cohabiting or concurring with such malefactors. (Antiquam vero loci impunitatem, vel immunitatem, nullo modo consensit acquirere, ne sceleratis et impiis refugium a publicis legibus videretur in aliquo præbere, et cum hujusmodi maleficiis compelleretur vel in aliquo contra conscientiam suam cohabitare seu consentire, p. 500). It is, therefore, manifest that, in the judgement of Turketul, "the immunity indulged to places of worship, under a notion of its preventing the shedding of blood, and preserving of peace, was not politic, humane, or necessary, in the then state of society among the Anglo-Saxons." Reeve's History of the English Law, vol. I. p. 19.

Dr. Pegge, in what he only termed a Sketch of the History of Asylum (Archæolog. vol. VIII. art. I.), but which contains the fullest account of any extant, has not mentioned Croyland abbey, perhaps because the claim of sanctuary was not restored to that community after its re-establishment under the auspices of Turketul; and yet there are some specialities recited by Ingulfus that ought not to pass unnoticed. This privilege, in its utmost latitude, was granted to Croyland abbey by Wirglaph, who, by intrusion, became king of Mercia about the year 800. Whatever might be the offence of the criminal, if he was so lucky as to escape to this monastery, and, imploring the favour of St. Guthac, took an oath of perpetual fealty and service to the abbat and his brethren, he was to be protected in every part of the island as in an asylum, and to enjoy the same peace and immunity that he would be entitled to in the royal chamber; and any officer of the king, who shou'd, by molesting him, violate this privilege, was to suffer the loss of his right foot. The privilege was extended to all the waters surrounding the island, in which the fugitive might navigate, or fish, or perform any other service assigned him by his lords the monks. But, on its being proved, on the oath of six credible men, that he was discovered beyond the limits of the five waters, as Simei was found without Jerusalem, he was to be amenable to the public laws, and undergo the punishment of the crime he had perpetrated, whether it were death or dismemberment of limb. In case the fugitive committed upon the island, or within the outer banks of the river, murder or theft, or other offence, by which a forfeiture might be incurred, the bailiff of the monastery was to apprehend him, and imprison him in the abbat's gaol, where he was to be judged and condemned*.

* "Volo etiam et præcipio, quod quicunque in regno meo pro quocunque delicto reus inventus, et legibus obnoxius fuerit, si fugerit ad dictum monasterium, et coram abbate dicti monasterii, qui pro tempore fuerit, gratiam sanctissimi confessoris *Guthlaci* ibidem corporaliter quiescentis invocans, fidelitatem ei et servitium juraverit sempiternum; salvus et securus protectione abbatis et monachorum suorum, in quocunque servitio per totam insulam Croylandiæ ipsum posuerint, sicut in asylo, vel in camera mea propria pace mea et impunitate gaudeat, nullusque ministrorum meorum ultrà illum insequi audeat, nec in aliquo molestare, sub pœna perditionis dextri sui pedis, quicunque in meo regno istud meum privilegium tentavent in aliquo violare. Licebitque dicto fugitivo in quibusque aquis, quæ dictam insulam ambiunt, navigare et piscare, ac aliter, quocunque modo à dominis suis affignatus fuerit, laborare absque ministrorum meorum, vel alicujus alterius calumnia vel gravamine. Quod si extra dictas aquas, vel metas dicti monasterii captus aliquando fuerit, pœnam, quam quondam meruit, sive mortem, sive membrorum suorum mutilationem, si ministri mei, vel quicunque sui adversarii per juramentum sex hominum fide dignorum probare poterunt, quod extra metas suas inventus fuerit, absque ulla gratia sustinebit. Si extra istas 5 aquas et metas prænotatas fugitivus inventus fuerit, tanquam Semei extra Jerusalem, publicis legibus subjiciendus pœnam, quam meruit, patietur. Quod si infra prædictas metas, et præ dictarum aquarum ripas exteriores homicidium, furtum, vel aliam transfactionem fecerit, per balivos dicti monasterii capiendus, juxta demerita in ipsa insula, cujus immunitatem perdidit, patietur, et ibidem judicandus in carcere abbatis condemnabitur." Ingulphi Histor. p. 487[b].

A review of the life of Turketul, the first chancellor of a king of England whose name is recorded, and who discharged that office under three kings of the Saxon race, has occasioned my being more prolix than I had intended, when I hinted it to be my purpose, p. 814*, to enlarge on the unprecedented age of the five contemporary *Sempectæ*. Should you, however, be of opinion that enough has been already written on this illustrious man by different historians, and especially by the diligent Memorialist of Croyland abbey, in Bibliotheca Topographica Britan. No. XI. you are at liberty to curtail the scroll of your correspondent Senile, or Senect. W. & D.

Mr. Urban, *Nov.* 3.

IN Mr. Sael the bookseller's catalogue, lately published, I met with the following article.

"Life of Dr Johnson by Boswell.—In these volumes are inserted, neatly written in MS. containing twelve pages, the spirited conversation between *Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Knowles, omitted by Boswell from certain motives*, in which Mrs. K. had evidently the superiority in argument over the great Lexicographer, in the vindication of her amiable friend."

It is here obviously meant to convey an insinuation, that Mr. Boswell was led to this omission by sinister motives; and that he was willing to defend Johnson's character, at the expence of truth. By his own account, however, (and Mr. Sael has given us no reason to disbelieve it,) he was induced to reject Mrs. Knowles's narrative; because, not having the least remembrance of any such conversation having taken place, and not finding it at all taken notice of in his written memorials, he could not have inserted it with that strict fidelity, which it was his first object, as an "honest chronicler," to deserve. While I am on this subject, permit me to make one more remark. You, Mr. Urban, are the editor of a Miscellany, which, among the many causes which have contributed to its long-established reputation, may reckon the lustre reflected upon it by some of the early effusions of Johnson's genius. I observed, therefore, with surprize and regret, that, in reviewing the recent publication of Hoccleve's poems, you inserted Mr. George Mason's epitaph upon that great man; a composition totally devoid of every sort of merit, and without one single spark of genius, wit, or humour, to compensate for its contemptible and common-place scurrility. J. B.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 15.

I know not how it has struck you; but I fear that the *Thanksgiving-Prayer*, set forth by authority, in consequence of our late plenteous harvest, has not produced all the good effect, which it might have done by an ampler circulation of copies among the people. A composition, so excellent and impressive, should not merely have met with an *oral* attention, where divine bounty has been so liberally bestowed. We are very apt to diffuse widely our supplications in times of war, and our humiliations under other public distresses; and, I am persuaded, if the prayer in question had been more extensively dispersed than into reading-desks alone, its emphasis would have been better felt, from a happy unison of the heart with the ear.

It has occurred to me, that this noble specimen of sentiments, truly pious, may soon be utterly lost from us, unless preserved in some permanent manner. The idea is unpleasant; and has induced me to send you a copy inclosed. Should you be able to find a place in your much-valued Magazine, I think it will be equally rendering honour to *God* and good to Mankind. B ***.

A Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God; *for the great Blessing, which, in His Mercy and Goodness, he hath vouchsafed to this Nation, in the favourable and abundant* Harvest *of this Year*, 1796.

O Almighty Lord God, wonderful in operation, infinite in wisdom, power, and goodness; terrible in Thy judgements, but abundant in Loving-Kindness and Mercy; Thou turnest the fruitful land into barrenness for the wickedness of them that dwell therein; and again Thou commandest the Waters to spring in the dry ground, and the Valleys to stand thick with Corn. We, Thine unworthy Servants, the People of this sinful Nation, offer unto Thee our praises and thanksgivings, for that Thou hast vouchsafed to remove far from us the fear of Dearth and Famine; causing, by Thy Blessing, the fields, which we have sown, to yield plentifully their various fruits of increase; and, in Thy Goodness, so ordering the Seasons, that we have joyfully reaped, and gathered into our barns. Not unto us, O Lord,

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* In which, col. 1, l. 34, for *to* r. *on*.

P. 813, col. 2, l. 11 from the bottom, for *protacti* read *protacti*.

O Lord, not unto us, but to thy name be the praise. We acknowledge, that we had merited the severity of Thy wrath; but Thou in judgement thinkest upon Mercy, and wouldest not the death of a Sinner, but that Sinners turn from their evil ways and live. Give us Grace, O Lord, to employ the gifts of Thy bounty to Thy glory; neither squandering them in riot and luxury, nor hoarding them for greediness of sordid gain: But grant, that, with hearts full of thankfulness to Thee, the Giver of all Good, we may use them with temperance, for the supply of our own wants, and dispense them with liberality, for the relief and comfort of the Poor. And make us ever to be mindful, that, as Man's Life consisteth not in the abundance of the things that he possesseth, and that he liveth not by Bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the Mouth of Thee his God; that so, while we pray daily unto Thee, as Thou hast commanded, for the perishable Meat of the present World, we cease not to labour more earnestly for that which endureth unto everlasting Life, which thou hast given us by Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord: To whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be all Honour and Glory, world without end. *Amen.*

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 7.

WE have often heard and read of the wonderful power of fascination over some animals. An extraordinary instance of this occurred a short time since in a game-cock, which, when placed upon a table, and a circle of chalk drawn round it, was rendered apparently perfectly senseless, and incapable of moving; and would, I have no doubt, had it been left in that situation, certainly have expired. A solution of this singular effect will much oblige

A CONSTANT READER.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

MR. HASTED, II. 477, informs us, that "the right honourable Thomas, now lord, Fairfax, succeeded his father (1710) in title and estate, and resided at Leeds castle, Kent, till his quitting England to reside on his great possessions in Virginia in North America, where he still continues, and is at this time (1782) unmarried. On his departure from England he gave up the possession of this manor and castle to his only surviving brother, the heir, Robert F. who now resides at Leeds castle." He died July 15, 1793, aged 87, and the estate was offered to sale; whether sold or not is not known. Your correspondent Insularis, p. 379, seems to hint that *Lord* F. is still *existing* beyond the Blue Mountains in Virginia, though perhaps not the same whom Mr. H. mentions as retiring thither. This information, which has reached none of our Peerage or Red-book compilers, I do not controvert, but wish to have confirmed. In those books, whether English, Scotch, or Irish, the *title* of Lord F. does not *exist*.

To return to Insularis. The *German professor*, as well as every English one, may have his doubts respecting the passage in Job xxix. removed by Mr. Peters's Commentary thereon. Your correspondent's concluding paragraph awakens a wish to have a "History of Life and Death," different from Lord Bacon's, a yearly or centurial Bill of Mortality for the world, beginning from the earliest history, and continued to the present time: a history of the mischiefs practised by man by permission of his Maker, without visible *impeachment of waste*. Forgive the *bold*, I hope not profane, allusion.

Yours, &c. QUERIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

A VOLUME of Psalms is coming into use among the Socinian and Unitarian Societies; selected, chiefly from Dr. Watts*; but, on comparing those to which the Editors have affixed his name with his Psalms and Hymns as they appear in every former edition, I found that a most crafty and unwarrantable freedom is taken with that writer: the lines of an evangelical turn are left out; *God* is frequently substituted for the word *Christ*; and the passages which point to redemption, the satisfaction, &c. are concealed from view. In short, the sacred poetry of that amiable author, which has so long been sung with comfort and delight by sincere Christians, is here most wantonly mutilated to sanction the tenets, and correspond with the worship, of these rational dissenters. What indignation would these gentlemen feel at an editor taking the liberty with their publications concealing passages and altering words to accompish his own designs! But they can receive no wrongs of this nature, equal in magnitude to those under which they have placed the Doctor; for, as they have but little reverence for the doctrines of the Trinity and the Atonement, there-

* Of this work, see vol. LXV. p. 321.

fore

fore no omissions could make their works appear so hostile to the established faith.

I hope the attempt of these gentlemen to bring the Doctor's Psalms and Hymns, as they are now sung, into disrespect and disuse, will only serve to expose their own vanity, and more endear to his admirers the genuine productions of a Divine, who has so ably assisted to excite the praises, and elevate the devotion, of Christian worshipers.—How Dr. Doddridge has fared in the hands of these compilers I cannot say, not having any of his Psalms in my possession.

An Enemy to Misrepresentation.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

YOUR candour in admitting into the Gentleman's Magazine for September last, p. 732, an anonymous account of a variety of the Crow nearly white, seen at Bowthorpe, in Norfolk, on the 8th (not on the 1st) of August, seems to impose it as an obligation on the writer of that article, in vindication of himself from an implied imputation of either ignorance, or impudence, and of you, sir, from that of credulity, to notice the assertion, at once brief and bold, of Ambidexter, p. 833, that it was, *undoubtedly*, the *Royston Crow*, or *Corvus Cornix*, of Linnæus.

To one so conversant in Natural History as your correspondent, from the previous paragraphs of his communication, should seem to be, it can scarcely be unknown, that what is commonly called the Royston Crow is a bird of passage, but seldom to be seen here in the warmer months; or, that a bird of that species, with a white head, throat, wings, and tail, in short, without any intermixture of black plumage, would itself be a curiosity full as much deserving the attention of the Naturalist, as any variety of the common kind, if indeed a distinction could be made betwixt them on a casual view.

If, however, Mr. Urban, your correspondent will condescend to *have any doubts* upon the subject, he may probably remove them to his satisfaction by paying a visit to Mr. Parkinson's Museum, where he will find a specimen of this variety of the Crow, in good preservation, and similar in almost every respect to that observed near Norwich; which allow me to add, was seen occasionally for many weeks together, not only by the person who transmitted to you the account alluded to, but by others also of the first credit and respectability in that district.

DEAR URBAN,

I beg your pardon for turning serious things into jest: but, when I read your Reviewer's account of Anaxagoras last month, I could not, for my life, help thinking what Hudibras said of the Philosopher, and I now send it to you.

"For Anaxagoras, long agone,
Saw hills, as well as you, i' th' Moon;
And held the Sun was but a piece
Of red-hot iron, as big as Greece;
Believ'd the Heav'ns was made of stone,
Because the Sun had voided one:
And, rather than he would recant
Th' opinion, suffer'd banishment.

Canto III. part 2. l. 737—746.

Yours, &c. A. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

IN vol. LXV. p. 292, col. 2, l. 13, for *acceptable*, r. *accessible*.

P. 370 One of these antient paintings of Christ is engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. IV. p. 1.

P. 458. I. L. Jepherson is informed, if not too late, that the play of "Cornelianum Dolium" was, most probably, written by Thomas Randolph, author of "The Muse's Looking-glass" and many other theatrical pieces, of whom an account is given in Baker's "Biographica Dramatica." Part of it is borrowed from one of Bocace's Novels.

Vol. LXVI. p. 635. One is a good deal surprized to see an F. S. A. asking whether Muratori has been translated. It might have been asked, with equal propriety, whether Rymer's Fœdera, or Gruter's Inscriptions, had been translated.

P. 650, col. 1. Is it meant that a Nun, or Abbess, was ever addressed by the title of "*Forsooth* Ursula, &c." instead of "Dame Ursula?" and, if so, what is the origin of such an extraordinary appellation?

Ib. See more concerning the etymology of Nun, in Du Cange's Glossary, v. Nonnus; and Menage's Dict. etymol. v. Nounain.

P. 826. R. has very properly vindicated the monks from the ignorance unjustly imputed to them by Drake and Anstis. I think the inscriptions in question mean emphatically to say, "these are the heads of heathen Deities, Philosophers, and Emperors; but our heads are Christ and the Trinity."

Yours, &c. R. O.

Mis-

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

Vol. LXVI p. 296, col. 1, l. 7, *Schola.*
P. 381, col. 2, l. 1, *unici.*
Ib. l. 6, what means *et ex?*
L. 7, *modestus.*
L. 10, *mediocria.*
L. 18, *Westmonasterienſi.*
P. 405, col. 2. for *Aſſu* r. *As tou.*
P. 771, col. 2, l. 40, for *almoſt* r. *moſt.*
P. 789, col. 1. l. 35, for *Hey* r. *Hey.*
P. 810, col. 2, l. 41, r. *Wadhurſt.*
P. 811, col. 2, l. 55, for *Carliſle* r. *Canterbury.*
P. 882, col. 2, l. 15, for 88, r. 38.
P. 883, col. 1, l. 36, r. *unfeeling.*
P. 884, col. 2, l. 24, r. *Bodleian.*

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796.

H. OF LORDS.

April 19.

RECEIVED ſeveral bills from the Commons; which were read the firſt time.

In the Commons, the ſame day, on the reading of the reſolution of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. *Grey* objected to that one paſſing, which related to the ſums appropriated for the building of barracks. The ſum of 314,000l. had been ſet apart for that purpoſe; but he could not think this ſatisfactory, as it had been charged for the erection of temporary barracks on the ſea coaſts; but, in the Government papers, he found no ſuch charge; and the only one he could find was a ſum of 64,000l. for that purpoſe in the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey; and, unleſs ſatisfactory information were given him on that head, he would find it neceſſary to ſtate to the Houſe a reſolution to that purpoſe.

Mr. *Steele* ſaid, that he had been aſſured by the barrack-maſter-general, that the whole of the ſum intended for that purpoſe had been expended in the erection of temporary barracks.

Mr. *Hobart*, the chairman of the Committee, then brought up the report; which being read, and the queſtion being put on them,

Mr. *W. Smith* could not, he ſaid, agree with the Houſe in theſe reſolutions. It was freſh in the recollection of the Houſe, that he had moved a reſolution of a different import to that now put, namely, on the Loan. In whatever point of view we conſidered the terms of the loan of the preceding night, and the former loan, it became a matter of difficulty to reconcile them.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* entered into a juſtification of the terms of the former loan. He could not conceive why this could furniſh the Hon. Gentleman with any argument, becauſe the former loan was not ſo good as the preſent. On the former there was a probable fall of ſtocks; and for that reaſon he had given ſuch a *bonus* as he thought that fall required.

Mr. *Francis* ſaid, that there were two acts paſſed, enabling Government to iſſue Exchequer bills to the amount of 3,300,000l.; and he wiſhed to know what ſtate thoſe acts ſtood in. One effect of taking ſo much paper-money out of the market was to raiſe the credit of the paper-money; but, notwithſtanding the meaſures adopted laſt night, that very day, he was credibly informed, Exchequer-bills, that had been iſſued by Government, were ſelling at 5 *per. cent.* diſcount.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, there had been no Exchequer-bills iſſued that day by Government.

Mr. *Grey* having ſaid a few words in explanation, the reſolutions were read, and agreed to without a diviſion, and bills ordered to be brought in.

H. OF LORDS.

April 21.

On the third reading of the legacy-bill, the Earl of *Lauderdale* renewed the objections he made upon a former occaſion, urging, that, if carried into effect, it would abſorb all the capitals of the country, and injure its commerce moſt eſſentially, by taking away thoſe funds which, by their re-production, conſtituted the wealth and proſperity of the nation.

The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* defended the bill; and maintained that, ſo far from anſwering the calculations of lord Lauderdale, in abſorbing by degrees the entire wealth of the country, it would require 220 years, paying the tax of 6l. *per. cent.* eleven times, to conſume a capital of 100l.

The bill was then read the third time, and paſſed.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. Serj. *Adair* preſented a petition from the Society of Quakers, ſtating their objections to pay tithes, as this

was againſt their religious tenets; but they had not the leaſt objection to pay any civil taxes whatever. He wiſhed that the petition might lie on the table, and he would leave it to the Houſe what relief they thought proper to grant. He then gave notice, that on Monday next he would move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of the Quakers, as well in this reſpect as to take affirmations in legal examinations inſtead of Oaths.

H. OF LORDS.

May 2.

The order of the day being read, that the Lords be ſummoned, the Marquis of *Lanſdowne* roſe in conſequence of the notice which he had given. His Lordſhip went at great length into the report of the commiſſioners appointed to examine into the public accounts, and enumerated a great variety of places held by patent and other grants from the Crown, which his Lordſhip contended ought to be greatly diminiſhed in number, the ſavings of which would benefit the publick 200,000l. a year. His Lordſhip concluded with a long motion, in ſubſtance as follows: "That the Houſe ſaw with great regret the ſeveral propoſed plans of commercial reform, as ſtated in the Report of the Committee for enquiry into the taxes; and that, during the time of a war ſo deſtructive and bloody as the preſent, ſuch œconomical reform was called for."

A debate then enſued; after which the Houſe divided; for the motion 12, againſt it 104.

In the Commons, the ſame day, General *Smith* moved the order of the day, for taking into conſideration the proceedings of the court-martial in the caſe of Col. Cawthorne. He next moved, that copies of the ſaid proceedings be read; a few ſentences of which being read *pro formâ*,

Colonel *Cawthorne*, then being in his place, was informed by the *Speaker*, that, if he had any thing to ſay in his defence, this was the proper time.

The Colonel then roſe, and, having claimed the indulgence of the Houſe, proceeded to read a written defence from a paper he held in his hand.

General *Smith* moved, "That Col. Cawthorne, having been found guilty on the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, and 13th articles of charges brought againſt him, be now expelled this Houſe."

Mr. *Wigley* entered into a defence of Col. Cawthorne: he could not ſee that he had acted corruptly or fraudulently. He concluded by moving an amendment to the motion, "That the farther conſideration of the debate be adjourned till that day ſix weeks."

General *M'Leod* ſeconded the amendment; on which a diviſion took place when there appeared, againſt it 108, for it 12. The Colonel was conſequently expelled by the vote of the Houſe.

H. OF LORDS.

May 4.

Heard counſel on a cauſe, wherein Lord Viſcount Dudley and Ward was appellant, and Anna Maria Ward and others were reſpondents. After which their Lordſhips ordered the decree to be affirmed; and that it be referred to the Maſter, to whom the cauſe was originally referred, to tax the coſts of all the parties in this appeal, in the ſame manner as if the cauſe were determined by the decree, &c.

On the motion of the *Lord Chancellor*, read ſome of the bills upon the table.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Hobart* brought up the reſolution of the Committee of Supply of the preceding day, granting 200,000l. to his Majeſty, to make good his engagement with the King of Sardinia.

Mr. *Fox* oppoſed it. If he was, he ſaid, to give credit to public rumour, the K. of Sardinia had very lately manifeſted an intention of negociating a ſeparate peace with the French. If ſo, it would be for our advantage; but ſtill he thought it material for us to know how far it would be right or prudent for us to grant the ſubſidy under theſe circumſtances. If, on the other hand, he intends a ſeparate peace, it is neceſſary for us to know how far this was done with the approbation of Miniſters; but, if no ſuch meaſure could be taken by the King of Sardinia without the conſent of this country, it became neceſſary to know how far it had been conſulted. If, laſtly, he intends to continue the war, how he is to carry it on under the various circumſtances. This he would wiſh Miniſters to explain.

The

The *Chanc. of the Exchequer* said, that, if any new circumstances had arisen, for this very reason we were the more called on to keep our engagements with that Monarch. The conduct of the King of Sardinia had been of such a nature, and so honourable, as to afford a most laudable example to all the allied powers. It was true that he had attempted to negotiate, and had consented to an armistice, not for himself alone, but for the Emperor; but the terms proposed by the enemy were such as he could not, consistent with his honour, agree to; and therefore he thought it better manfully to face the danger than yield to such ignominious conditions. He submitted it, therefore, to the House, whether they were not bound in honour to continue the subsidy, and whether it was not our interest to do so. As to the other point, that it would have been better for this country that he had made a separate peace; the only way to enable him to make one, which could be advantageous, would be not to withdraw our aid; for, if we did, it was manifest that he would not obtain better terms than those proposed at first by the enemy.

After a few words from General *Smith* and Mr. *Harrison*, the resolution was carried in the affirmative without a division, and a bill ordered thereon.

A motion was made for a Committee of the whole House on the bill that originated in the Lords for the relief of Curates. It had been called in question, whether it was not an infringement of the privileges of the House that bills of such a nature should originate there.

The *Speaker* informed the House, that any bills of private nature might originate there, but no money-bills, or bills of a public nature. It was carried without a division to go into a Committee.

May 6.

Mr. *Gray*, in consequence of the notice he had given, rose to make his promised motion relative to the impeachment of his Majesty's Ministers. It might perhaps, he said, be considered as a vain and extravagant attempt in him, as the grounds on which he would proceed would form a subject of impeachment against his Majesty's Ministers, and which would, perhaps, not be reconcilable to the ideas of many gentlemen in that House. He could not proceed without first calling their attention to the expenditure of the public money; and he trusted that it would not be necessary to request more particularly their attention to the public accounts, as that was one of their chief duties. The public money they should not suffer to be taken away, without a breach of their public duty as the representatives of the people; and he was convinced that this would be felt by every member of that House, who gave his vote on this occasion. When the question of the game-laws was debated, gentlemen were afraid to meddle with them, as it would be touching an old system; and he hoped that delicacy with respect to other laws would be felt on this occasion. He would now call the attention of the House to a plain fact, whether they would suffer a dispensation of the laws on the part of his Majesty's Ministers, and whether they would suffer such a power to pass without punishment? He should not take any notice of the war, but would, in the first place, charge Ministers with producing false accounts to the House; and, by so doing, with violating acts of parliament. He would first call the attention of the House on that act of parliament (the vote of credit) which was passed every session as soon as the Committees of Ways and Means had closed. In this act the sums of money were specified, and the services to which they were to be applied, and it was forbid by the appropriation-act to apply them to other purposes. Though, in the last session, a sum of money had been granted to pay the cloathing of the army in 1795; of this sum there remained due 644,000l.; there was another account of 34,513l. to officers serving abroad. There were many other sums that ought to have been paid out of the vote of credit of 1795; these remained due, and were answered out of the vote of credit of the present year, in open violation of the act of appropriation. For this, he thought Ministers would not easily find an excuse: the only plea they had was that of public necessity. If so, in this case they should have avowed it, come down to the House, and claimed a bill of indemnity, and, by doing so, the principles of the constitution would have

have been safe; but, instead of doing so, they had presented false accounts to the House, in open violation of the laws. The only plea they had now was, that of extraordinary expences. In the American war, the extraordinary expences amounted to little more than two millions; but, in the present, they amounted to sixteen millions odd. Mr Grey concluded a speech of considerable length, by moving the first resolution, *viz.* "that it is the opinion of this House, that at all times, and under all circumstances, this House ought to superintend the public money, and inforce the application of it," &c. This resolution he followed up by a long string of other resolutions, founded principally on the misapplication of the public money, and which he stated to be a high crime and misdemeanour. On the first resolution being put,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the debate of the night had given him an opportunity of producing accounts, which otherwise would not have come before the House; and he hoped he should prove to the satisfaction of every man in that House, and even of the Hon. Gentleman himself who brought forward this business, that it was impossible to draw that conclusion which he had drawn. He allowed that the act of appropriation had been passed every year; he wished, as much as any other gentleman, that no law should be infringed or violated but as little as possible; yet it was almost impossible to conduct a war without, in some small degree, infringing that act. He took a view of the extraordinary expences incurred during the American war; which, instead of amounting to only 2,000,000l. as the Honourable Gentleman had stated, amounted to 23,000,000l. when the expences of the present war amounted to no more than 16 or 17,000,000l. sterling. As to the disposition on paper, on the falsehood of which the Hon. Gentleman had laid so much stress, it would be found that it came to the House this year in the very identical form that it has come ever since the accession of the present family to the throne. Besides, if this paper had been false, (whereas it would be found it was not,) he knew nothing of it, as it had been made out in the usual and regular manner by the chief clerk in the Post-master-General's office, consequently he was not to be blamed for what he had no part in. He concluded a very able defence, by submitting the matter to the candour of the House.

Mr. *Fox* spoke after the Chancellor; and answered his arguments in a very able and ingenious speech.

Mr. *Steele* (the paymaster general), having vindicated his own conduct, moved the order of the day.

A division took place; when there appeared, for the order of the day 209; against it 38.

H. OF LORDS.

May 13.

Lord *Guilford* said, that, after having so often found himself incapable of persuading the majority of that House to unite with him in sentiments respecting the war, he should not have again troubled them upon the same subject, had not fatal experience proved that nothing short of a total change of conduct could possibly put an end to this bloody and ruinous war, and rescue the people of this country from the ruin and disgrace that were thereby drawn upon them. Perceiving, therefore, that nothing short of a total change of system could possibly effect that purpose, he should, by the motion he was about to propose, call upon them to renounce all their confidence in Ministers, whom they had been induced to support for the last three years. His Lordship then went over the charges that have been so repeatedly adduced against Ministers, for their unnecessary rushing into the war, their obstinacy in persevering in it, and their incapacity for carrying it on. After having dwelt for a considerable time upon the misconduct of Ministers, his Lordship concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty; which was so exceedingly long as to take the Lord Chancellor near seventeen minutes in reading it to the House: it was, in short, little less than a recapitulation of all the arguments which had been used by Opposition against the war, reprobating Ministers for their conduct, renouncing any farther confidence in them, and praying his Majesty to change the system.

Lord *Grenville* went into a general defence of the war, from its commencement; and asserted, that, if it had not been entered into, the Constitution would not, perhaps, have been in existence at this moment. His Lordship concluded a speech of consi-

derable length, by giving his negative to the motion.

After ſeveral of their Lordſhips had ſpoken, the queſtion being called for, the Houſe divided: for the motion 7, proxies 3, againſt it 79, proxies 31.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Fox* made his promiſed motion on the ſtate of the nation, which he prefaced by an elaborate hiſtorical review of the principal events that have occurred from an early period of the French revolution down to the preſent time, comprehending almoſt every topick advanced by him on the ſame ſubject laſt year. There were circumſtances had lately taken place, which, however, ought to have but little weight; he meant the late negociation that had been attempted at Baſle, in Switzerland; whatever view theſe might be taken in, whether ſerious or the contrary, they were tranſactions of ſuch a nature, as to call the mind of every thinking man more than ever to conſider the ſtate of the nation. The conſideration of theſe tranſactions were of ſuch a nature as to leave no proſpect of peace. Whether this was owing to the unreaſonable demands of the enemy, or to their inſincerity, there was no proſpect of a ſpeedy peace. Mr. *Fox* having, in a long ſpeech, replete with a moſt forcible argument, reprobated the intentions and views of the Allies in general, and of Pruſſia and Ruſſia in particular, in deſtroying the balance of power by the partition of Poland; and having taken a view of the tyranny of the Emperor and King of Pruſſia towards the Marquis and Marchioneſs de la Fayette, which had been worſe than the tyranny of Robeſpierre; he concluded by making a motion of conſiderable length, which was an abſtract of his ſpeech, the ſubſtance of which was as follows, viz. "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty reſpecting the conduct of his Miniſters in the preſent war, repreſenting the very flouriſhing ſtate in which it was at the commencement of it, and the deplorable ſtate to which it had been reduced by the bad councils of incapable Miniſters; and praying that he would give directions to them to purſue a line of conduct diametrically oppoſite to what they had done, and to retract their former errors."

On the queſtion being put, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſpoke at conſiderable length in vindication of Miniſters and their meaſures.

The queſtion being then put on Mr. Fox's motion; there appeared, againſt it 226, for it 42.

H. OF LORDS.

May 18.

On the motion for reading the Quakers bill a ſecond time, the archbiſhop of *Canterbury* objected to it, on account of the ſhort time that had been allowed for conſidering it, and becauſe it encroached upon the rights of the tithe-holders. He therefore moved, that the ſecond reading of the bill be poſtponed to that day three months.

The Biſhop of *Rocheſter* diſliked that part of the bill which limited the tithe-holder to the particular proceſſes of recovery mentioned; and thought no limitation of the mode to be employed for recovery of tithes ſhould be made.

The *Lord Chancellor* moved, that the ſecond reading be poſtponed to that day two months; which was agreed to.

Lord *Grenville*, after ſeveral very handſome compliments to the merit of Mr. Cowper, the aſſiſtant-clerk of the Houſe, moved, "that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to confer on Henry Cowper, eſq. aſſiſtant-clerk of that Houſe, ſome mark of his royal favour." Agreed to, *nemine diſſentiente*.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Gen. *Smith*, in conſequence of the notice he had given, roſe to ſpeak on the affairs of India. He ſaid that, by the ſecond article of the charter, which had been renewed to the Eaſt-India Company in 1793, they had ſtipulated to pay Government 500,000l. but had not as yet made good their engagement, though Government had increaſed their capital of late 2,000,000l. ſterling. He brought forward ſeveral charges againſt Mr. Dundas relative to the military eſtabliſhment, which, he ſaid, he could prove at their bar.

Mr. *Dundas* anſwered theſe charges of the Hon. General; and got rid of any farther converſation on the ſubject by moving the order of day; which was carried.

On the following day Parliament was prorogued (ſee p. 435).

221. Owen's *Travels into different Parts of Europe.* [*Continued from p. 858.*]

BEFORE we enter ROME with our traveller, in his second volume, we must beg his pardon for charging him with lightness and brevity in his observations: "After more than twelve days spent in exploring the city, with particular assiduity, in delectable embarrassment, he appeared to himself scarcely to have made a beginning." He soon, however, makes a proper selection of the most striking objects of antient and modern architecture and sculpture, and brings us familiarly acquainted with them. One new circumstance which he tells us respecting the arch of Titus is, that the Jews, from pure delicacy, avoid passing under it, and have formed a path round one of its sides. A new kind of amends has been made to Mr. Owen for the devastations of time on the antient buildings—the tasty natural decorations of vegetation. The portal of St. Gregorio, a church crowning the Celian hill, affords an admirable terrace for the prospect of Rome's best remains. Intermingling observations on antient and modern subjects, he introduces the celebration of the Nativity; when he "was disturbed, at a most unseasonable hour, by very noisy chantings, intermingled with soft responses from a number of children, who supported, in this religious burletta, the character of angels" (p. 17). Notwithstanding all the efforts of the pope, "devotion is certainly much on the decline *. Subjects are handled in general conversation which have little alliance with credulity and submission; the pillars of papal tyranny seem loosening apace; and its ultimate subversion is an event which cannot long be delayed. In the present situation of things, the energy operating from within will be assisted by a powerful *impetus* from without. The majesty of papal Rome is unquestionably and irrevocably doomed to fall, and great will be the fall of it!" (p. 19.)

In one of the streets leading to the capitol, a sepulchral monument of Caius Bibulus, ædile, is incorporated in the walls of houses now inhabited, p. 24. The pyramid of Caius Cestius is decorated with paintings of vases, and various symbols allusive to his office of septemvir, p. 26. We have read that these paintings were all perished, or obscured by the flambeaux of those who shew them; and we wish that in this, as in innumerable other instances throughout their tours, travellers would relate things in succession; and, when they describe what they *see*, compare them with what their predecessors in the same route *saw*; this is the true way of estimating *places*, *men*, and *manners*, who are all in perpetual change:

Tempora mutantur, nos & mutamur in illis,

to cite a trite axiom, while we censure others for being guilty of the like fault.

Mr. O. describes the cave of the fountain of Egeria as "overarched with a wild and picturesque shrubbery; and the ground strewed with the fragments of *those statues, sacred to the Muses, which once adorned its niches*" (p. 28).

P. 52, l. 6, for Basili*sk*, r. Basili*c*, or Basili*ca*.

P. 55, l. 13. for *dia*sper, r. jasper, which is the English of *diaspro*. 16, q. Cu*ll*a or Cu*n*a.

P. 58, a Benedictine frier told Mr. O. he had followed the windings of the catacombs *sixty-three* miles.

So large a portion of time at Rome is consumed in devotion, or its appendages, that theatres are allowed only during the carnival, and at that time are held the ridiculous races in the Corso. To what is the antient Roman taste and spirit fallen!

Mr. O. tells us, p. 69: "Though the bold traces of their great ancestors are nearly effaced, I cannot look upon either their countenance or their character without concluding that a *Roman* is something more than an *Italian*." Yet of the antient Romans he observes, p. 17: "Consider only the wars of the antient Romans, and you curse them; consider their government, and you despise them; their religion, and you pity them: but, look at their architectural monuments, displaying all the majesty of genius, and you must, in spite of yourself, admire them. For my own part, I can set no bounds to my ecstasy when I stand among their ruins: I forget their vices, their idolatry; and exclaim,

"Surely, surely, these were famous men!"

Of Naples Mr. O. thus speaks: "I

* If we believe the relation of the miracles lately wrought in and near Rome (see p. 853), and the report of his Holiness and the whole sacred college, a thorough change has been almost instantaneously produced, and piety, and purity of heart and life, re-established.

"I am impatient to catch and convey the manners, dress, and folly, of this gay and glittering city. Fortunately for my design, all is open and undissembled. I have seen no place in which Nature is less restrained by the laws of morals, or even of decorum. That thin flimsy veil which, disguising the grossness of vice, renders it, if not less criminal, less offensive, seems to be here either unknown or unregarded. The passions speak a language of the most licentious depravity" (p 95).

Assassinations are said to have destroyed 5000 persons in one year; and the king of Naples is reported to have opposed the punishment of an assassin, lest he should lose double the number of subjects.—This may do for a traveller to report; but we cannot reconcile it to our belief.

At Pompeii, a square of some extent, a perfect street, a small burying-place, and a temple of Isis, are all that have been yet traced out beneath the incumbent soil; which is not, in the deepest parts yet explored, more than 12 feet raised above the buildings. The large jars in the cellars, containing the wines, without any disturbance of their original arrangement, were filled with lava, and thus incrusted with the walls and each other. This also baffles our comprehension.

The museum at Portici is the most interesting cabinet in Europe to a man not professedly scientific. It combines every species of interesting matter, with which the mind, uninformed of scientific *mysteries*, yet tinctured with a knowledge of ancient history, would wish to be entertained, p. 124. We cannot but express our surprize, that such a fund of antiquarian knowledge has been so little illustrated. Though a great mass of articles has been engraved and described, little conclusion has hitherto been drawn from it. "Those who have been fortunate enough to descend into Herculaneum, with an intelligent guide, have been made to believe that the ruins of this town are much less confined than they appeared to me to be. The lava has entered into the inmost recesses; and consolidated, into one mass, houses, theatres, and temples" (p. 127). How is this to be reconciled with the vestiges yet appearing of chambers ornamented with paintings, walls and columns overlaid with stucco? How have these surfaces escaped the fiery torrent; such a torrent as in the last eruption entered great part of Torre del Greco? The Farnese bull and Hercules are now placed in the public walks and squares at Naples.

"One of the Cicerone, in the neighbourhood of Puzzulo, is the reputed possessor of a note, which he takes care to shew as a testimony of his peculiar merits. The substance of this credential purports, that the bearer is the least of a scoundrel among the fraternity. This certificate is said to have been given by Sir William Hamilton to an applicant, two removes from the present owner, to whom it has descended by virtue of two assassinations" (p. 132).

This is not a very intelligible mode of expression.

Mr. O. gives a good, though brief, account of the eruption of Vesuvius in 1791. He paints with energy the decline of the French at Rome. Whether there will be another pope, on the demise of the present, is not for us to pronounce.

Tuscany presents a picture of fertility, neatness, and plenty, p 218. In the Roman states, the cultivation of corn is checked by the farmer being obliged to sell or furnish a quantity, at a reduced price, to the apostolical chamber, and by the *inconvenient magnitude of the farms*. With sincere pleasure every Englishman will read the conversation that passed in the felucca from Leghorn to Genoa, p. 161—165, 168, 169. The poor-house at Genoa maintains in employment 2000 persons, men, women, and children; and appears to be well conducted. Nor is less praise due to the hospital; which, among other wards, has one for persons *stabbed*. Genoa itself is deservedly commended on various accounts. What will our English tars think of a prayer and thanksgiving regularly and gravely performed at the setting out and arrival of every felucca? The short account of Venice, p. 219—239, will be found pleasing and informing. Our limits do not permit us to transcribe from the accounts of Bologna, Pisa, Padua, Pavia, Verona, or even Vicenza, the birth-place of Palladio, who built there a perfect antique theatre.

"Efforts of change, if they accomplish not their end, usually terminate in an increase of evil. Such has been the fact with respect to Lausanne. The removal of abuses, and the enlargement of civil rights, were the pretended purposes of the late combustion. The defeat of these has led to new precautions, in which the comfort of the individual is surrendered to the safety of the state; and the restraint, which before was visionary, is now become real. A law has been enacted, which binds the traveller to a request of permission when

his intentions are made up to a summer-residence. This gives to the bailiff, who is the supreme governor, a power of opposing the continuance of obnoxious characters among his immaculate subjects; and of keeping the soil of Switzerland free from the industrious experiments of their Gallic neighbours. A Russian princess, who occupies an extensive villa contiguous to our own, has lately received intimations of the baron's [q. bailiff's?] displeasure; and, as the decree of exile is laconic, she is left to conjecture that her Paris-connexions have constituted her crime. The line of policy which has been adopted throughout the popular commotions is reported to have borrowed much of its severity, and some of its wisdom, from the Historian of the Roman empire. How far this may have been the fact or not, I pretend not to say; as little am I disposed to decide whether it may be esteemed a reproach, or a panegyric, upon his character" (p. 281).

"These evils, it must be owned, are little felt by the mass of the inhabitants. Inured to habits of toil, and accustomed to the seclusion of an agricultural life, they rarely intermeddle with the regulations of the state. Political debate is confined to a narrow circle. The restrictions of government affect alone the evening discussions of the coffee-house and the promenade; whilst the husbandman and the farmer can discover no changes in the features of the government, and suffer no diminution of their habitual liberty, in precautions which disturb not the progress of their labours, or the regularity of their gains" (p. 283).

This is an admirable lesson to the industrious labourers and farmers of Great Britain, to be on their guard against the insinuations of seditious revolutionists; who would drive them to sign addresses and remonstrances, and pursue measures contrary to their own true interests.

"It is a subject of no small regret that the Heloise should appear, upon revisal, of a corrupt and injurious tendency. The attempt of Rousseau to draw it to a virtuous close is feeble and unnatural. Let it be owned that the passions are too industriously proselyted to the side of moral frailty; and that the general impression is little in favour of human virtue. Considered as a work of genius, it is beyond all praise; but, as Johnson has said of Catharine in Henry VIII. the genius of Rousseau appears to go out with *Julie*; and he must supply much from his own imagination, and the recollection of past circumstances, who can be equally interested in Madame de Wolmar. The fact is, that the novel stands upon the single ground of its pathetic excellence; by which I mean its power of operating in an extraordinary degree upon the passions; it ought, therefore, to have ended with the events which determined the separation of Julie and St. Preux, viz. the marriage of the former to Madame de Wolmar. What is added destroys, in fact, the unity of the work; while it weakens the first impression, it produces no material change in favour of virtue, and it offends the critic without satisfying the moralist. Such, however, was the character of the writer, that he neither lived nor wrote in conformity to received rule; and thus neither his actions nor his works can be sentenced with an almost equal mixture of praise and censure. An intelligent woman has put into my hands an epitaph, expressing no ordinary degree of this singular humour; and, as it is the produce of Lausanne, it will probably dispose you to think that a *bel esprit* is not altogether a prodigy in Switzerland;

Ci git Rousseau; chez lui tout fut contraste; [fuir;
Il aima les humains, mais se fut pour les
Il perdit sa patrie en voulant la servir;
Modeste avec orgeuil, il fut pauvre avec faste,
Ne fut pas vivre—et fut mourir.

How far my translation may approach to the original, I am not anxious to know. I have only attempted to transpose its spirit:

Here lies Rousseau, the slave of truth and fiction,
Who liv'd and died a splendid contradiction.
With love of man he fled the world; and gave [fave,
His country wounds whene'er he meant to
Haughty, though poor; and modest, yet with pride;
He liv'd to folly, and to virtue died!"
(P. 289—291.)

"The melancholy events of the 10th have been subjects of no small grief to the sympathetic Swiss. With a tenderness that does honour to their feelings, the municipal authorities proclaimed a season of mourning; and invited the citizens to suspend, for a fortnight, their diversions, in honour to the manes of their brave and unfortunate countrymen. The slaughter of this intrepid band is a circumstance over which all divisions of politicians must unite in one common sentiment of sorrow. The Programma which enjoined the public mourning was affixed to all places of public resort; and "Thé's" and "Goutes" were interdicted under the penalty of extreme displeasure. In addition to this, a paper has been circulated, purporting to proceed from the ruling powers, and calculated to inflame the minds of the Swiss with the strongest emotions of hatred and revenge. Thus watchful is power to improve those advantages which the crimes of its adversaries afford. The cool-blooded carnage of the Thuilleries will be re-

corded among the crimes of liberty—for liberty may have her crimes—and arbitrary power will not be a little gratified at having the narrow ſtock of its arguments ſo materially increaſed" (p. 297—299).

Mr. O. does not indulge us with the names of the friend, Mr. ——, with whom he had hitherto traveled, or Mr. H. with whom he regrets he was prevented from viſiting Egypt, as that gentleman himſelf was by the plague, p. 299. Mr. O. returned to Geneva, whence he viſited the Glaciere; and, at Lyons, had a ſufficient taſte of the ſpirit and effects of revolution and inſurrection to frighten him over the Rhine into Germany. Speaking of the Glaciere, he has theſe obſervations: "Reaſon and humanity appear to diſcountenance, except for ſome definite purpoſe of utility, expeditions upon this hazardous mountain. Sauſſure was a philoſopher; and his aſcenſion of Mont Blanc tended to aſcertain ſome points of moment reſpecting the altitude of the mountains, the rarity of the air, and other phyſical phænomena" (p. 309. In more than one inſtance, the miſtreſs of an inn is called by our traveller a *matron*, p. 316. Mr. O. is much hurt at the phlegmatic humour of the Swiſs; but, when he makes an Engliſhman ſay, p. 369, that, in his country, a returned horſe could not be faſtened behind a chaiſe without leave of the perſon within, he ſurely exceeds the bounds of credibility, or the impatient Engliſhman gave himſelf great airs. It may be true, that the Engliſh are eſteemed the richeſt and moſt expenſive travellers, p. 405.

We are now to accompany our traveller on his way to Vienna, from Schaffhauſen to Ulm in waggons, or caravans ſo called; down the Danube, in a barge, from Ulm to the capital. Within three miles of Ratiſbon, this river, winding among rocks, preſents an extraordinary ſcene; and the whole was in proſpect a charming voyage of 12 days. The ſituation of Frenchmen is wonderfully changed in Germany. "Victims of a great political change, they now ſeek an aſylum in thoſe very quarters where the perſecuted objects of their former tyrannies have eſtabliſhed a laſting hatred of the Gallic name" (p. 411).

On the pannel of the inn at Engelhatz-I was this inſcription in gold letters:

"Vivant arma majeſtatis,
Vivat Laudon cum proatis*,
Vivat rex, vivat grex,
Vivat ſummus pontifex I^us" (p. 422.)

Mr. O. was delighted with Vienna; the houſes are in general well built; many of the ſhops very brilliant, and vie with thoſe in London for a rich diſplay of merchandiſe. The town appears very ſtrongly fortified, and the ramparts form a delicious promenade. The fauxbourgs are ſeparated from the city by a conſiderable area; and the communication is formed by roads for carriages; and very excellent gravel-walks, ſhaded with trees, for thoſe who go on foot. Theſe alleys, for ſuch they are, would be dangerous on dark evenings, but they are extremely well lighted up immediately after ſunſet, and centinels placed at proper diſtances, p. 427. Speaking of the muſical compoſitions of Germany, Mr. O. obſerves, that "the ſubſerviency of poetry to muſic is now ſo univerſal, that a very little knowledge of language is neceſſary to criticiſm. Antiently words were deemed of ſome importance; but modern taſte has otherwiſe decided. Sentiment is baniſhed for the ſake of *expreſſion*; and ſenſe is ſuperſeded by ſound" (p. 432). "Yet no where have I heard more delicious muſic than in the churches at Vienna. It is among my moſt favourite amuſements to attend maſs at the cathedral on a Sunday morning, where an excellent band of muſicians, concealed from public obſervation, performs moſt admirably" (p. 451).

The account of the *Hetze*, or combat of wild beaſts with dogs or with one another, in a ſpacious amphitheatre, of a light conſtruction, is novel and curious, p. 434. The number of Italians reſident in Vienna is not leſs than 20,000; and their language is more ſpoken than the French. That a traveller may blend more ſecurely with the maſs of the people, he muſt provide himſelf with boots which cover his knees, and ſeldom venture into theatres or coffee-houſes without a cloke.

"There are three kinds of people againſt whom I have to guard; adventurers, or cheats; good ſort of people, who have few ideas beſides feaſting and lounging; and my own countrymen. I avoid my countrymen, not from want of a juſt patriotiſm, but on conſiderations founded on reaſon and experience. The generality of thoſe Engliſhmen abroad, who ſeek accidental acquaintance, may be ſet down as characters of no very favourable deſcription;

* Q. this word.

tion; hoping from unsuspecting confidence, in the asylum of a foreign country, to be at least shielded from obloquy, perhaps exalted into esteem" (p. 446—450).

Among the Sunday-diversions of Vienna is *dancing*, to which numerous houses are appropriated; and not an alley or court in the city but has its *Tanzmeister*, and he his *Tanzsaal*, for the diversion of the public; uniting the professions of a dancing-master and a vintner, p. 454—457. A column raised to the Trinity, in the center of a public square, is not so unique as Mr. O. conceives, p. 459. The earl of Melfort erected, in the cross-bath at Bath *, on the supposed pregnancy of the queen of James II. a pillar, inscribed with that *lie, Deo trino & uno tribus digitis orbem appendenti*.

"In justice to Vienna I must declare, that in no town throughout Europe have I seen more real freedom, or, as far as appears, more complete and independent. There are gates in Vienna which are open the whole night, and uninterrupted ingress and egress is allowed to the most contemptible plebeian. Loudly as *égalité* may be preached in some countries, whose political theory may be more pure, a greater virtual equality in the conduct of life cannot easily subsist; notwithstanding the mass of feudality which clogs the machine of government, more personal safety remains to the subject than France, under her new constitution, can boast; and, the form of government being regarded as immutable, no jealousies are exerted on the part of the people by new tyrannies on the part of the governors" (p. 462).

"The dining-houses, which appeared so novel to our traveller, are certainly similar to the London chop-houses, except in the article of music and dancing; and the accounts are kept in the same mode. They reckon here 700 hackney-coaches, in general handsome, and drawn by very excellent horses; but the fares are not regulated. Robberies are very rare, and fires still more uncommon: Mr. O. was witness to one, which was announced from the steeple of the cathedral, and soon put a stop to. Here are seminaries for forming *school mistresses*; and an asylum for unplaced servants, who are there employed. In the church of the Augustines is the skeleton of St. Clement, clothed in gold and covered with velvet; and the monument of Marshal Laucohn. From Vienna Mr. O. traveled through Bohemia, a country so abundant in game that the hares on each side the road were innumerable; we hope Mr. Curwen will make them as plentiful in Great Britain. The situation of Prague is delicious. Dresden is a beautiful town, and the women very fair. Leipsic is chiefly peopled with students, mechanics, and booksellers. Potsdam is a very handsome town, and bears the marks of a monarch's residence, though now deserted for Charlottenburg. Mr. O. admires Sans Souci; and recollected the monarch who built and inhabited it; who "united, in an eminent degree, the bright qualities of the philosopher and the hero, and who entwined with the laurels of war the flowers of Parnassus" (p. 520). The Prussians are very partial to the English. "The literary industry of Germany is proverbial. They are the very bees of Europe; drawing from every exotic production whatever can contribute to enrich their knowledge. Publications the most minute are speedily translated; and not a novelty appears throughout Europe, but assumes almost in the same time a German dress. Their shops and libraries are magazines of the most diverting cast. Every shelf contains a miscellany of recent productions; and a foreigner may find, among the solemn labours of this country, all the loose and common-place trifles of his own. The manners of the people are extremely courteous in Berlin" (p. 531, 532). The mode of life, habit, and intercourse, copy more successfully than at any place I have yet visited the frank and unaffected manners of English society. The Germans feel a pride universally in the analogy which their language bears to the familiar terms of the English; and they seem to feel a greater pleasure in this assimilation to a people they like, as it tends to remove them to a greater distance from the French whom they hold in abhorrence" (p. 538).

After passing through Hamburgh, Bremen, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam, not without a mixture of unpleasant adventure, Mr. O. found himself in London in the beginning of the year 1793. Here we take our leave of him with regret; and acknowledge how much reason we have to alter our opinion of his talents and improvements as we proceed through his second volume.

* See Guidott de thermis Brit. p. 209.

222. *Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom of Solomon, Ecclesiasticus; with an Introductory Preface.* Egham.

"IT was thought proper to publish these books in this portable form, not only for the purpose of cheapness, but of convenience, as a small compendium of antient morals, or, what would properly have been termed, a *Manual of Ethics*; a book that may prove an useful companion through the whole journey of life; adapted to every state and class of society; to be consulted with advantage at any unemployed moment; particularly proper to be put into the hands of youth; and an acceptable present from the parents, guardians, and public instructors, of the young and uninformed in every class of life."

223. *Two Letters addressed to a* British *Merchant a short Time before the Meeting of the new Parliament, in* 1796; *and suggesting the Necessity and Facility of providing for the public Exigences without any Augmentation of Debt, or Accumulation of Burthens.*

LETTER I. contains a general view of the dangers to which we are exposed, with some brief remarks on the question of aggression. The former is painted in colours not more glowing than true; the latter is fixed, by proofs incontrovertible, on France, in the most complete sense of the term, not only by having commenced the attack, but by having furnished cause of complaint; so that it is out of our power to delay the war, even for a moment, without suffering her to pursue, and carry into effect, her design of destroying the independence of Europe; of annulling the most sacred treaties by her own arbitrary will; of subverting all established governments; and of introducing every where her own wild and destructive system of liberty and equality; a design undoubtedly meant to be extended to Great Britain. So far was it the design of the war to invade the liberties of France, that it was commenced by France with a view of subverting the liberties and independence of Europe. And, if the combined powers are subject to any censure, it is for having suffered the French system to have proceeded too far, and gain too much ground, without endeavouring to check it by force. They refrained from hostility with a forbearance which it is impossible to justify; and at length were themselves successively attacked by France in pursuance of her designs, and in expectation that the war would be auxiliary to insurrections, and enable her, with more facility, to effect her unjustifiable projects against the rights and independence of every state. It seems the height of absurdity to infer, that a recognition of the French republic would have the effect of inducing that republic to give up its system and change its nature; it would rather have encouraged it in the pursuit of its plans. Nor did our omission to make such a recognition prevent a negotiation between M. Chauvelin and lord Grenville, in 1793. It is absurd to ascribe the horrid effects, internal and external, of the French revolutionary system to the conduct of foreign princes. France has refused to refer the settlement of all subsisting differences to the discussion of a congress; the antient and accustomed, as well as most effectual, mode of effecting a treaty to arrange the multifarious and complicated demands and interests of a variety of belligerent powers. The terms France proposed, when our government offered to treat with her, were inadmissible. To meet the furious storm, ready to burst on our heads, the necessity of union is pointed out, and the measure of a general contribution recommended, in the second letter. Union of all parties is strongly recommended; and support of the government, and of the king in his prerogative of choosing his ministers. It is justly remarked by the writer, that they are the fittest ministers to treat for the country with whom the enemy would most dislike to negotiate. Instead of a systematic opposition, the present crisis calls for that liberal confidence which is a prior due to those who are in situations of trust, till they can be proved to have forfeited their claim to confidence. Such confidence is not incompatible with the vigilance of opposition. He proposes "a general and voluntary contribution of a part of our property for the preservation, not merely of the rest, but of our national independence, our constitutional freedom, our domestic happiness, our commercial prosperity, every thing dear to us as men and as Britons, every thing that was prized by our ancestors, is valued by ourselves, and worth transmitting to posterity." Loans and taxes, however, raised with difficulty, and that difficulty increasing, have enabled us to maintain

maintain the moſt arduous conflict in which this country was ever engaged, with unparalleled ſucceſs; by diſtreſſing the French, we have aſſiſted our allies; and, while we have carried on the war by the amount of our revenues, the French have been exhauſting their ſubſtance by loans *voluntarily* advanced, and by taxes *legally* impoſed; we have been contending with the entire capital and the whole phyſical force of France, both of which have been brought into action by a ſyſtem of murder, robbery, requiſition, and terror, of which, if it had not been actually realized, it would have been impoſſible to have formed an idea, and which could never have been carried into practice but under the impoſing name of Liberty. France is become a nation, inſtead of a tribe, of robbers; with a ferocity more to be dreaded than that of ſavages, becauſe united to military diſcipline. Different as the preſent war is from all former wars, the queſtion is ſtill a queſtion of finance; not whether thoſe of France or England ſhall triumph—the former are entirely exhauſted; the only queſtion is, whether the finances of Great-Britain, or the ſpoils of theſe national bankruptcies, ſhall hold out longeſt. If the Emperor and king of Naples continue to diſplay that fortitude with which they once determined to defend their territories, it is difficult to diſcover by what means France can keep up that force with which ſhe endeavours to ſubjugate thoſe princes, or at leaſt to reduce them to that ſtate which would leave them no other reſource than to purchaſe, in their turn, a dear and ignominious peace; and thereby enable her to make a laſt effort for the deſtruction of this country, without which all her ſucceſſes will be of no avail. But, at all events, ſuppoſing the worſt that is likely to happen, the moment her ſource of plunder ſhall be dried up, provided that moment happens, as I hope it undoubtedly will, before our reſources and our ſpirit ſhall give way, ſhe will inſtantly ſink into that ſtate of languor and debility which would be at once the natural conſequence and the juſt puniſhment of her violent efforts and her criminal exceſſes; and from which it will be impoſſible for her ever to recover, ſhould ſhe ever recover, but by the ſlow operation of ages. The alliance between France and Spain is conſidered as more likely to injure the latter than to benefit the former, or to do us any material prejudice. England is the grand object of the indignation and hatred of France.

"*She* has nothing left to ſacrifice, nothing new to ſuffer, that can befal a nation; but, to accompliſh our ruin, ſhe would willingly make any ſacrifice, and endure any ſuffering. The antient ſpirit of rivalry, which has long diſtinguiſhed the two countries, and which, by the natural operation of an emulative principle, has contributed much to their mutual greatneſs, is now, on her part, converted into a ſettled, implacable, and inveterate malice; a malice that, in reality, extends itſelf to whatever is Engliſh. In vain would thoſe degenerate ſons of Britain (for, ſome ſuch, incredible as it may ſeem, I fear there are), who have ſuppreſſed that Antigallican ſpirit which is innate in the breaſt of an Engliſhman, and that at a time when the people, againſt whom it has for centuries been directed, have rendered themſelves deſerving of unuſual execration, by a ſacrifice of all principle, and a renunciation of all honour, virtue, and religion, and an uninterrupted ſeries of crimes and atrocities, the very recital of which makes human nature to recoil—in vain would theſe perſons place any dependence on French gratitude for having undertook to defend the horrid cauſe.—The people of this country have never, during the whole of the revolution, wiſhed France any greater misfortune than that of being prevented from deſtroying the independence and ſecurity of Europe. It cannot be deemed that, judging upon her newly-aſſumed principles, we have done much to excite her reſentment. We have been the chief obſtacles in the way of her favourite projects; have not only defeated her beneficent intentions in favour of ourſelves, in refuſing that entire eſtabliſhment of a republic deſtined for us by Condorcet; but we have furniſhed the principal impediments to the execution of that ſtill grander deſign, avowed by Briſſot, the univerſal revolution of mankind. We have had a principal ſhare in preſerving Europe from the general exploſion, of which, St. Juſt informs us, the moment was actually appointed; and from being entirely diſorganized, and purged of its tyrants, which Camille Deſmoulins declares to have been the object of the Convention. In ſaving ourſelves, Europe, and the reſt of the world, from ſuch diſaſters, we have alſo, by our valour, done France more injury than all the reſt of the combined powers together. In that war, which ſhe provoked in order to effect the above-mentioned purpoſes, her arms, which have elſewhere been almoſt univerſally triumphant, have experienced from

from us nothing but disgrace and defeat. We alone have checked her career; and, by the important mischiefs we have heaped upon her, we have more than counterbalanced the whole value of her successes against our allies. She is also aware that, while we continue to oppose those views of ambition and aggrandisement, which have succeeded to her more insidious, but not less destructive, schemes of universal liberty, equality, and fraternity, the former have no chance of being realised; and that, though she should be able to triumph over every other power, yet, while she has to contend with the strength, spirit, and resources, of Great Britain, she will never be secure from the danger of being compelled to submit to such terms as would be consistent with the general security of Europe; terms which would be fatal to the system she pursues, in respect of other countries, and, in all probability, to that which she has established in her own" (p. 46—48).

After stating the objections to fresh loans and taxes, as relaxing the springs of our credit by the apprehensions, whether founded or not, of the approach of that period when we may be unable to sustain our actual incumbrances, representing the flourishing state of our commerce, and the mutual correspondence of private with public wealth, he proceeds to point out how, at the present crisis, "the resources of the country should be applied for the general preservation; not to the debilitating and impoverishing mode of funding, but on the manly and provident principle of meeting the exigencies of the public service by adequate supplies, furnished out of the immense stock, the *capital*, of the national wealth. It is deserving of such a cause and such a moment to impel the proprietors of the country to resolve that they will not suffer the state to be encumbered with more loans, nor the people to be burthened with more taxes; but they will meet the emergency, and provide, by a *voluntary and general contribution*, for the protection and security of the invaluable interests which all have at stake, and which are in danger of being lost for ever. The advantage of such a measure would be great beyond expression; it would instantaneously infuse new life and vigour into public credit; and thus deprive our enemies of their chief hope, and their only chance to effect our ruin" (p. 56, 57).

The very scarcity of money, of which we complain, operates strongly in recommendation of such a measure instead of a loan. It is impossible to deny, or even to doubt for a moment, that the wealth of this country is fully competent to satisfy all the demands of the public service; and that without bearing hard on individuals. Nay, it is clear that it must satisfy these demands, or we must give up the cause in despair; and submit ourselves to the mercy of those, whose kindest mercies are cruelty in the extreme."

The only question, then, respects the mode of obtaining the necessary supply; whether by a public loan, of which the capital will be secured by being incorporated with the national debt, and the interest by an appropriation of fresh taxes; or, by a public contribution, to be furnished by the general mass of proprietors. The measure of a general contribution would remove the artificial scarcity, and even relieve that which is real. Notwithstanding, however, the immense advantages of this measure, and the facility of its accomplishment, supposing the great body of proprietors to be willing to carry it into effect, it is an extraordinary measure, suited only to a crisis like the present, and absolutely impracticable without that *stimulus* which nothing but a general sense of extreme danger can excite. I cannot suffer myself to doubt that every man will be ready, as occasion may offer, to repel the malignant designs of our enemies; and every purse alike ready to support the credit of the nation; and thereby enable the national force to operate with the greatest energy and effect, p. 59—65.

"This country has done itself immortal honour by holding out the hand of liberality to the distressed exiles of France; proving thereby that its benevolence is superior to all prejudices, however antient or rooted. But will it not take the necessary means, will it not exert its liberality, to preserve its own children from a worse misfortune? Will not the nobles, the clergy, the affluent proprietors of every description, make an effort to save themselves from the fate which has befallen those classes in France?—a fate which would be much more severe and cruel to *them*, as it would leave them without *any* resource, without the chance of finding *any* asylum, where the kindness they have shewn to others might be returned to themselves" (p. 79).

The author proposes a general voluntary contribution, particularly from the

the wealthy and the affluent, and proportionably from all; beginning with the capital and its opulent merchants; an example which would speedily be followed by the proprietors of every description throughout the kingdom, who, with alacrity, and confidence, would hasten to declare their readiness to prepare their loyal and patriotic contributions to the disposition of the British parliament. Parochial and county meetings might, perhaps, be proper, and expressive of the sense of the country. It would be incumbent on government to adopt some such measure in providing for the public exigency; and the writer hopes, before parliament shall assemble, to see solid and convincing proofs that the nation is desirous of obtaining its assistance to enable them to carry into execution so salutary a measure with the greatest promptitude and advantage, and of shewing the world that they are determined to make their preservation their own voluntary act; p. 77.

We can add nothing to this plan but our earnest wishes for its success.

224. *Attention to the Voice of Providence, especially in some late Events, recommended and enforced: a Sermon preached in the Parish-church of* Coddington, *in the County of* Nottingham, *on Sunday, Oct.* 25, 1795. *By the Rev.* Edward Henry Hoare, *Curate of* Coddington.

WHETHER Mr. Hoare has been precluded from even once delivering his sentiments from the pulpit at Newark, where he has resided near five years, on suspicion of being a Methodist, or too orthodox for the inhabitants, or merely, as he complains, through "an illiberality unworthy of the clerical character;" he takes this method of laying among the people of that place a memorial at once of his genuine sentiments, and of his respect for them; and, residing among them, he has more particularly the following observations to their service. There is nothing in this sermon that might not have been preached in a cathedral or at court, much more to the inhabitants of a market-town. The arguments in favour of a Providence, if not novel, are not ill-arranged; and the copious extracts from various writers on the subject may be supposed added, as notes, while the sermon was printing.

225. *A Narrative of the Loss of the Castastrophe, Venus, and Piedmont, Transports, and the Thames, Goldenground, and Bonus, Merchant-ships, near Weymouth, on Wednesday, the 18th of November last. Drawn up, from Information taken on the Spot, by* Charlotte Smith, *and published for the Benefit of an unfortunate Survivor from one of the Wrecks, and her infant Child.*

THE circumstances of this melancholy catastrophe are already detailed in our vol. LXV. p. 1050. It is here in part reported from the mouth of the survivor, whose name is not mentioned; nor are we told whether her infant was with her or born since.

226. *Pursuits of Literature, or, what you will; a satyrical Poem in Dialogue, with Notes. Parts II. and III.*

WHAT we said of the first part, vol. LXIV. p. 550, when published in 4to. applies to these two others, now first published. The object of this animated satire, which, like its great prototype the Dunciad, is accompanied with *significant* notes, is the corrupt taste of our *Augustan* age of literature. He spares none of those self-applauding writers with whom the age abounds; and concurs with us in lamenting how much originality is mistaken for novelty of opinion; fustian prose and bombast verse; how Greek is misapplied to imitation, and Latin to pedantry; how theology and policy are over-run with new systems, equally foreign to the present and future happiness of man. We heartily concur with him in the objects both of his censure and applause; and wish his reproof may produce as much conviction as it has given us satisfaction in the perusal. The reformation of our writers from conceit and intolerance, without a shadow of ability to support either, is more to be wished than expected. The true Augustan age of Britain is past; and the decline and fall of science, and every good system, is hastening on, beyond the power of man, however superior his intellects and powers, to stem the tide. This progress our reflecting readers will find strongly and freely marked in this poem.

227. *An Introduction to Arithmetic and Algebra. By* Thomas Manning.

THIS work, published at Cambridge, under the auspices of a hand-some

form a list of subscribers of the University professing to be an attempt "to elucidate, by the most laborious exactness, whatever might still appear difficult or abstruse in the subject on which he treats, after the clear, diffuse, and elaborate, treatise of Sanderson, the explanatory introduction of Ludlam, and the late judicious and comprehensive system of Mr. Wood, of St. John's college." He expresses his obligation to the latter of these, and to the publication of baron Maseres, "a writer no less distinguished by the profoundness of his reasoning, than by the accuracy and perspicuity of his method." Mr. Manning hopes the demonstration he has given of the binomial theorem will not be unacceptable to the reader. He offers to his subscribers a second part, at the moderate price of 3s. or not to exceed 4s.

228. *The Correspondence between the Earl and Countess of* Jersey *and the Rev. Dr.* Randolph, *upon the Subject of some Letters belonging to her Royal Highness the Princess of* Wales, *of late so much the Topic of public Conversation.*

VIEWING, as we do, the transaction here alluded to with a mixture of grief and resentment, we derive no satisfaction from this indistinct undated correspondence, which reflects no honour on any of the parties; and we have but too much cause to regret, that, when the parquet had by some awkward negligence, to say the least of it, miscarried, no enquiry after it was taken up in time, or pursued to the proper extent. Nor do we believe the public mind, which on such questions forms its own judgement, and takes its own vengeance, is at all quieted by this equivocal explanation, which wants every characteristic of historic accuracy.

229. *Plants of the Coast of* Coromandel; *selected from Drawings and Descriptions presented to the Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company. By* William Roxburgh, *M. D. Published by their Order, under the Direction of Sir* Joseph Banks.

THIS splendid work is intended to be a selection from 500 drawings and descriptions presented to the court of directors by Dr. Roxburgh, botanist, in the Carnatic, to the company; and will consist either of new plants, or of such as have hitherto been imperfectly described, or of such as are used in the arts, in medicine, or in manufactures.

Johne Gerard Koëing, a pupil of Linné, went to India about the year 1768; in 1778 he entered into the service of the East India company, and died, at Jagrenatporum, in June, 1785. During his residence in India he was assiduously employed in studying the natural history of that interesting and extensive country. The whole of his manuscripts and specimens were bequeathed to Sir Joseph Banks; and from them considerable assistance has been derived to the present publication. Koëing was succeeded by Dr. Russel, who, following the designs of his predecessor, resolved on a work limited to the useful plants of Coromandel. His memorial on the subject, after having received the approbation of the governor and the medical board at Madras, was transmitted to Sir Joseph Banks, and the court of directors. Some alterations in the original plan were made by Sir Joseph; and the corrected scheme was returned to India, accompanied by the full approbation of the court of directors. In the mean time, Dr. Russel had left India; but the design, far from being abandoned, was entrusted to Dr. Roxburgh, Dr. Russel's successor, by whom it has been ably executed. The last parcel of drawings and descriptions, completing the number of 500, arrived in 1794; and, on July 4, in the same year, Sir Joseph Banks presented to the court of directors a plan and estimate of the expence of the proposed publication; expressing, at the same time, his own willingness to undertake the general superintendance, and Dr. Russel's readiness to assist in correcting the press. A few days afterwards, the court of directors gave their entire assent to the scheme of a work, which reflects great credit on the liberal patronage granted to science by the directors, as well as on Dr. Russel who planned, Dr. Roxburgh who executed, and the illustrious naturalist who superintends; and of which the present fasciculi are the promising first-fruits.

230. *An Attempt to describe* Hafod, *and the neighbouring Scenes over the* Funnack, *commonly called the Devil's Bridge, in the County of* Cardigan, *an ancient Seat, belonging to* Thomas Johnes, *Esq. Member for the County of* Radnor. *By* George Cumberland.

IT is to be supposed that the ingenious describer of these striking and beautiful scenes rather intended this little

little book as a *vademecum* for the use of the visitors of Hafod, than for general reading; since his experience must have made him sensible of the little power which language has to convey distinct images of the complex objects which enter into the composition of a landscape. It is probable that these warm encomiums, given by one apparently so well qualified to judge of the charms of romantic nature, will induce many, who had not before heard of the place, to take Hafod into the circuit of a Welsh tour; and to all such we heartily recommend this elegant work, as a guide and companion.

231. *A Letter descriptive of the different Settlements in the Province of Upper* Canada.

THIS anonymous writer dates from New-York, Nov. 20, 1794. He describes his tour through the abovementioned province, and gives a very advantageous account of the country, and of the settlers there, subjects to the British government; together with some particulars relative to the Aborigines, or American Indian natives. Perhaps this detail may excite a desire in some of those persons of roving dispositions, who may entertain thoughts of emigration to the Western world, to prefer this part of North America, with a British constitution of government, to Kentucky, or any other division of the United States; and, possibly, the present publication has been made with some view to the production of that effect.

232. *An Inquiry into the Corn-laws and Corn-trade of* Great Britain, *and their Influence on the Prosperity of the Kingdom; with Suggestions on the Improvement of the Corn-laws. By the late* Alexander Dirom, *Esq. of* Muirelk, *in the County of* Aberdeen. *To which is added, a Supplement, by Mr.* William Mackey, *of* Ormiston, *in* East Lothian, *bringing down the Consideration of the Subject to the present Time; investigating the Causes of the present Scarcity; and suggesting Measures for promoting the Cultivation of the Waste-Lands, and for rendering the Produce equal to the increasing Consumption of the Kingdom.*

WE cannot give a better idea of the scope of the work than in the words of the editor *, in a short and well-written preface to the volume.

"The great object which the author appears to have had in contemplation, was to exhibit such a view of the principles and effects of the corn-laws, enacted at different periods in Great Britain, as might shew that the corn-trade, both as an article of manufacture and of commerce, is, of all others, the first in importance to the prosperity of the kingdom. His statements, founded upon facts, tend to prove, that abundance of grain at home, and at a moderate price, cannot be obtained by importation from abroad, and can only be secured by giving such liberal encouragement to exportation as may render agriculture, or the raising of corn, the favourite object of industry in the kingdom. Thus, instead of purchasing a considerable part of our subsistence from foreign countries, we may, by salutary regulations in the corn-laws, be enabled, not only to supply ourselves, but to render our country one of the principal granaries of Europe."

If it shall appear that our author has been warranted in these conclusions, it ought to prove very consolatory to the inhabitants of this country; who have, for some time past, been threatened with a deficiency of corn, for the immediate supply of which no reasonable prospect has appeared, nor any hopes been afforded that similar distress in future can be easily prevented.

Mr. Dirom, who, we are told, "devoted a considerable part of his time to the study and practice of agriculture, and who, to a professional knowledge of the law, added extensive literary acquirements, actuated by a strong zeal for the public good, undertook this investigation, which," we agree with the editor in thinking, "will appear to have been a work of much reflection and research."

The original performance is divided into five chapters. The first treats of the general state of nations, with respect to the alimentary support of mankind; and particularly that of Great Britain.

II. Of the causes and effects of the several corn-laws of Great Britain prior to the revolution in 1688.

III. Of ditto subsequent to the revolution.

IV. Recapitulation of the principal heads of the corn-laws of Great Britain, and a deduction of principles from their effects.

* Lieut. Col. Dirom, son of the author; who, on his return from the East Indies, in 1792, found it among his father's papers, and dedicated it to Mr. Dundas.

V.

V. Arrangements proposed for carrying into execution, and giving effect to, the corn-laws.

These are followed by two supplementary letters, on the same subject, by Mr. Mackie; and an Appendix, containing various tables of great importance, illustrative of the general propositions assumed in the body of the work.

On the whole, we regard this volume as a valuable acquisition to the publick; and heartily recommend it to all those who wish to attain accurate ideas in regard to the commerce of corn.

233. Christ *the true Messiah. A Sermon preached at* Sion *Chapel*, Whitechapel, *to God's antient* Israel, *the Jews, on Sunday, Aug.* 28, 1796; *with the Prayers before and after Sermon. By* William Cooper, *Minister of the Gospel. Accurately taken in Short-hand by* E. Hodgson, 12 *Years Short-hand Writer at the* Old Bailey.

A young apprentice, on the day on which he attained his 20th year, made this extemporary address to so great an audience, that Sion-church, though one of the largest places of public worship in London, was so exceedingly crowded on the occasion, that immense multitudes, both Jews and others, were not able to get within hearing, but were obliged to return disappointed. This has induced the publisher to print this discourse as it was delivered, being entirely extempore, hoping it may fall into the hands of some Jews, who, perhaps, would not go to hear it preached; or into the hands of others, who, after hearing it, would wish to examine whether it was really agreable to the prophecies or not. If any person should be led, by reading this discourse, to search the Scriptures concerning the Messiah, and the blessed Spirit of God should convince any one of them that Shiloh is really come, this publication may have answered a good purpose; and that it may be a means, in the hand of God, of assisting to convert the Jews to Christianity is the hearty prayers of the publisher. We join with him in recommending this plain connected view of the prophecies relating to the Messiah, by a youth who disclaims any language but his own.

234. *The Principles and Duties of Christianity inculcated and explained: a Sermon preached at* Sunbury, Middlesex, *on Wednesday, May* 25, 1796, *being the Anniversary Meeting of two Friendly Societies of poor Tradesmen and Day-labourers in that Parish, instituted for mutual Support in Cases of Sickness, Accident, or old Age. By* James Cowe, *A.M. Vicar.*

THIS seasonable and well-written discourse must not be hastily confounded with the mass of occasional sermons, whose existence and period are so nearly allied, in point of time, that they scarcely can be noticed before they are forgotten. With learning fully adequate to the most abstruse speculation, and powers of language to adorn the most barren subject, the author never loses sight of those whom he *particularly* addresses. A subject more important cannot be delivered from the pulpit, or that comes more "home to men's business and bosoms." To such of the higher ranks as are engrossed by the formalities of life, dissipated in the tumults of business, or amidst the vicissitudes of pleasure, it is not addressed; to such we do not recommend it: but, while to these it would be "foolishness," it will teach the serious well-disposed Christian to be "wise unto salvation." The author commences his discourse by enforcing, with considerable ability, the efficacy of Christianity, as the vital principle that animates the duties of social life. After a critical and satisfactory elucidation of the text (Philip. i. 27), he considers the principles of the gospel as they affect mankind in *general*; and evinces that the advancement of mankind in civilization and moral duties was commensurate to the progress of Christianity. He explains the *particular* duties which our religion requires of us as neighbours; under these heads, he describes the light of the gospel in the *twofold* property of *light*, as it *enlightens* the understanding and *warms* the heart. He next adverts to our conduct towards those of a different religious persuasion; and here we found the conciliating spirit of Christianity divested of that narrow bigotry, which so arbitrarily "judgeth another man's servant." The author proceeds to expatiate on the influence of the gospel on our *domestic* concerns; and, under this head, strongly recommends family-prayer, industry, frugality, temperance, and domestic harmony; and, as connected with the last-mentioned duty, the necessity of religious education. After reprobating

the opinion of Mandeville, and other wretched advocates for depriving the poor of the benefit of inſtruction; he naturally recurs to the importance of Sunday-ſchools; and obſerves, notwithſtanding their obvious utility, they "require conſtant attention, and a degree of prudence in their management far greater than is uſually imagined." On this point we wiſh the author had been more diffuſe, and had not compreſſed his obſervations in the narrow compaſs of a note; for, melancholy experience has abundantly evinced, that, when theſe admirable inſtitutions have failed of their benevolent effect, it has ſeldom proceeded from a want of pecuniary ſupport, but from a remiſſion of that prudent management which alone can ſecure any permanent advantage. Our author, laſtly, adverts to the more *immediate occaſion* of his ſermon—the reciprocal duties of members of the *ſame ſociety*; and preſents an animated picture of the ſtate of mankind, were their "converſation" regulated by the precepts of the goſpel. Some admonitory and appoſite remarks, ariſing from the ſubject, conclude this excellent diſcourſe; which, we are convinced, every well-diſpoſed perſon will peruſe with equal pleaſure and edification.

235. *Facts addreſſed to the ſerious Attention of the People of* Great Britain, *reſpecting the Expences of the War, and the State of the National Debt. By* William Morgan, *F.R.S.*

THIS work, which has already gone through a ſecond edition improved, ſtates, in two tables, the comparative expences of this and the American war; and it is aſſerted that, conſidering arrears, anticipations, and other expences incurred and not brought to account, the addition to the national debt, without conſidering the emperor's loan as part of it, may be fairly ſtated at 100,000,000l.

The ſecond ſection relates to the loans made in the preſent war. By a compariſon between the firſt four years of the American and of this war it is ſhewn, that the addition made to the debt by Mr. Pitt's loan, in proportion to the money received, exceeds conſiderably that made by lord North's loans. The remainder of the ſection is employed in proving the impolicy of borrowing by three per cent. ſtock, rather than by 4 per cent.

The amount of the national debt, and ſome ſtrictures on Mr. Pitt's ſtatement of the rents of the landed eſtates in the kingdom, are the ſubject of the next ſection. Theſe are ſucceeded by a chapter on the progreſs which has hitherto been made in diſcharging the public debt; and by another on the management of the ſinking fund. The matter of theſe ſections has already, in great part, been given in the Poſtſcript to Mr. Morgan's Review of the Writings of Dr. Price.

236. *A Letter to the Right Hon.* W. Pitt, *on the Conduct of the Bank-directors; with curſory Obſervations on Mr.* Morgan's *Pamphlet reſpecting the Expences of the War, and the State of the National Debt.*

WE have that confidence in the Bank-directors, that, as we do not pretend to be in the ſecret of their conduct, ſo neither do we conceive this writer to be better informed of them.

In the obſervations on Mr. Morgan's pamphlet, the points chiefly maintained are, the unfairneſs of taking the *firſt* rather than the *laſt* years of the American war, for a compariſon of the expenditure with that of the preſent; the deluſion of placing before the publick the nominal capital of the debt, inſtead of its permanent intereſt, which alone, this writer affirms, is the real object of conſideration; and the error of reducing all the public funds to one common denomination, and valuing them at 5 per cent. In conformity with theſe ideas, he gives tables of the debts contracted at different periods, as correctives of thoſe of Mr. Morgan.

237. *Part of a Letter from* Robert Adair, *Eſq. to the Right Hon.* C. J. Fox, *occaſioned by Mr.* Burke's *mention of Lord* Keppel *in a recent Publication.*

THE publick are here preſented with only that part of this letter which relates to the vindication of the writer's uncle, admiral Keppel, and thence of Mr. Fox; with characteriſtic delineations of Sir G. Savile, the marquis of Rockingham, lord North, and Mr. Byng; on all of whom he paſſes great compliments.

238. *An Anſwer to a Pamphlet, publiſhed by* Edward King, *Eſq. F.R.S. and F.A.S. in which he attempts to prove the public Utility of the National Debt, in Conſequence of*

of that pernicious Doctrine: and a true Statement of the real Cause of the present High Price of Provisions. By the Rev. J. Acland.

SOME account of Mr. King's pamphlet will be found in our vol. LXIII. p. 921. Mr. A. has, in a small compass, exposed many of the evils occasioned by, and to be expected from, the increase of the national debt.

239. *Considerations on the Practicability and Advantages of a more speedy Communication between* Great Britain *and her Possessions in* India: *with the Outline of a Plan for the more ready Conveyance of Intelligence over Land by the Way of* Suez: *and an Appendix containing Instructions to Travellers in* India, *by different Routes, in* Europe *as well as in* Asia. *By* John Taylor, *Esq. Captain in the Company's Military Establishment at* Bombay.

THE object of this work is to recommend the establishment of a regular conveyance for letters over land to Hindostan; and to prove that the route through Egypt is preferable to any other. Little more has been done by Captain (now Lieut. Col.) Taylor, than to re-state what was originally suggested by Colonel Capper, in the interesting narrative of his journeys to and from India, both by Bussora and Suez; but it appears at a season which, probably, is singularly favourable to the realization of the intelligent author's project.

240. *Proceedings of the Board of Longitude in Regard to the Recovery of the late Dr.* Bradley's *Observations; with some other Papers relative thereto.*

THE pamphlet now before us is printed by order of the Commissioners of Longitude; who, in conjunction with the Council of the Royal Society, have very laudably exerted themselves to procure the publication of Dr. Bradley's excellent Observations, but to no purpose. They now seem willing, therefore, to try what effect the notice of the publick will have in a case where reason and argument have had none; and, as our ideas of the business are nearly the same with those apparently entertained by the Board of Longitude, we are not unwilling to employ a few pages in rendering the knowledge of it more general than the present sheets are likely to make it. We shall, therefore, lay before our readers as concise a narrative of the steps which have been taken by the Board, to procure the papers for the use of the publick, as we can arrange. Before we do this, however, it will be proper to state, that the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was founded for the express purpose of *determining the motions of the heavenly bodies in order to find out the longitude at sea*, the very object for which the Board of Longitude was also instituted; and that the President and Council of the Royal Society are constituted visitors of the Royal Observatory.

In 1742, Dr. Bradley, then Savilian Professor at Oxford, was appointed Astronomer Royal, which office he held till 1762; and, during all that time, his observations were continued with extraordinary diligence, and with a skill and exactness greatly superior to those of any former observer. From these circumstances, as well as from the advantage of having had the Observatory provided with a new set of instruments, made by the best artists, his Observations are esteemed more valuable than all those which had been made at the Royal Observatory before his time; and they will, when published, form a new æra in the science of astronomy—being, in fact, the first truly-accurate observations.

After the death of Dr. Bradley, his executors thought it right to consider his Observations as private property, notwithstanding they were made in an Observatory built, and by an observer paid, at the public expence; and they took them away from the Observatory.

These circumstances coming to the knowledge of the Board of Longitude, who foresaw that the Observations would be wanted for the purpose of comparison with those which would be afterwards made, they requested the earl of Egmont, who was then first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and, consequently, President of the Board of Longitude, to mention the business to one of the principal Secretaries of State, in order that the Observations might be recovered for the use of the publick. In April, 1766, lord Egmont represented to the Board that he had spoken to one of the Secretaries of State, who appeared doubtful whether he had authority to demand the Observations or not; and he laid before the Board a note, stating the

the appointments of the several Astronomers Royal; with queries annexed, touching the Crown's right to their observations; the proper mode of demanding such as had been taken away; and the methods to be pursued in case of non-compliance. This case was ordered to be laid before Messrs. Yorke and De Grey, the Attorney and Solicitor General, for their opinions.

In January, 1767, these opinions were laid before the Board, and were found to differ; the former maintaining the right of the publick to the Observations, and the latter denying it. At the same time, Professor Hornsby representing to the Board that the Doctor's executors could not themselves give up the Observations with propriety; and that Miss Bradley wanted then not a month of being of age, when they would deliver them into her own hands, to do with them as she thought proper; the Board resolved to wait till that time, and desired Mr. Hornsby to apply to Miss Bradley for them, as soon as she came of age. In December, Sir E. Hawke, then first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, laid before the Board a note from Lord Shelburne, inclosing a copy of a letter from Miss Bradley, in which she informs his Lordship that she had given her father's Observations to her uncle Mr. Samuel Peach; because, as she said, no application had been made for them by her guardians, nor by any person on behalf of his Majesty, the Board of Longitude, or the Royal Society; and that she had been informed that several very eminent counsel concurred in opinion that they were her sole property. The Board came to no resolution then; but, June 18, 1768, resolved that, previously to taking any farther steps in the matter, Mr. Dunning (then Solicitor General) should be consulted. Mr. Dunning's opinion was not obtained till March, 1769; when it was found to concur with Mr. Yorke's; both of them had been previously sent to Professor Hornsby, who now laid before the Board letters which he had received from Miss Bradley and Mr. Peach, in which the latter absolutely refused to give up the Observations without a very valuable consideration. On this it was resolved, that a statement of the case should be drawn up, and sent to Lord Weymouth, then Secretary of State, to be laid before the King; at the same time submitting to his Majesty whether it might not be advisable for him to direct, by his sign manual, the restitution of those Observations; and, in case of non-compliance, to order the Attorney General to file an information against the persons withholding them; and, such case being drawn up, it was sent to Lord Weymouth.

In January, 1770, lord W. represented that, in obedience to the King's command, he had referred the consideration of the case to his Majesty's Advocate, Attorney, and Solicitor General; with direction to them to point out the proper legal means for bringing his Majesty's right in the Observations to a decision; that they had given it as their opinion, that it must be by an information, in the name of his Majesty's Attorney General, in the Court of Exchequer; and that he had received, and signified, his Majesty's pleasure to the Attorney General, to proceed in that manner.

It was now resolved, that a copy of Lord Weymouth's letter should be sent to Mr. John Peach (son of Mr. Samuel Peach, who was dead), and it was given to Professor Hornsby for that purpose. In March following, Mr. Hornsby presented a letter to the Board from Mr. Peach, in which he expressed the determination of the parties concerned not to give up the Observations, without a proper consideration for them. The Board, therefore, resolved that the suit should proceed.

In November, 1772, a memorial from Mr. John Peach to the earl of Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty, was laid before the Board, desiring that he might be speedily released from a troublesome and expensive law-suit, and receive a reasonable compensation for the free surrender of the late Dr. Bradley's papers; and the question being put, "whether the Board should stop the proceedings at law, and treat with Mr. Peach to deliver the papers on receiving a valuable consideration?" it passed in the negative; and Mr. Hornsby was desired to communicate this resolution to Mr. Peach, who, the Board understood, was near at hand. Mr. Hornsby accordingly went to Mr. Peach, who answered, that "he thought he had some property in the Observations, and therefore could

could not give them up without the certainty of a proper gratuity." The suit therefore proceeded.

In March, 1775, the earl of Sandwich represented to the Board, that he understood it was intended to give the late Dr. Bradley's Observations to the University of Oxford, by which means, it was supposed, the Crown's right in them would be set aside; and Mr. Hornsby acquainting the Board that they had actually been given to the University by lord North, Chancellor of the University, and who was also at that time Chancellor of the Exchequer, the court in which the suit was pending; it was resolved that a Committee, consisting of the earl of Sandwich, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the President of the Royal Society, and the Astronomer Royal, should be appointed to wait on Lord North, to lay before him a state of the case, and to inform him of the proceedings which had been adopted in support of the right of the Crown. At the next Board, May, 1776, the Committee reported that they had waited on lord North, who said that he would enquire into the matter, and let the Board have an answer. This answer, however, notwithstanding the Board persisted for a long time in their endeavours to obtain it, was never made, further than that the Observations were given to the University of Oxford on condition of their printing and publishing them. As the printing and publishing the Observations would answer the purpose of the Board in some measure, though not wholly, since it was greatly to be wished that the original copy might remain at the Observatory in which they were made, and in which all the Observations, which have been made since the Observatory was established, are deposited; the Board rested, in the hopes of seeing them soon before the publick. *(To be continued.)*

241. *Instruction to the Children of Sunday-Schools, and other Seminaries of Learning; designed for the Promotion of their Welfare in this Life, and of their Happiness in that which is to come.* By Abraham Crocker.

THIS small tract (which contains a few of the first principles of morality and religion, is dated from *Frome School*, and inscribed to the patrons and trustees of charity-schools in general) has certainly much merit; and, in common with others of a similar tendency, is well calculated for the purpose it professes; and is evidently written and published rather from motives of philanthropy, than hopes of gain.

Literary Intelligence.

THE publick will soon be gratified with a new edition of Milton's Comus, with notes of various authors, and with other remarks and illustrations, by Mr. Todd, of Canterbury; who has been favoured with a MS copy of Comus, and other materials, from the duke of Bridgewater's library at Ashbridge.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

Mr. Burgess requests Mr. Urban to inform his readers that Mr. Tyrwhitt's emendations on Euripides were not communicated to Mr. Egerton, as is erroneously stated in our last, p. 851. Mr. Egerton, in his Addenda, speaks only of the existence of such papers, and not of any communication of them to him.

In answer to A Constant Reader, who wishes for an account of Melusina Erongart de Schuylenburg, duchess of Kendal, mentioned in the list of peeresses of England in their own right, p. 813, we can only inform him that she was baroness of Schuylenburg, and princess of Eberstein, in Germany; and, being a *favourite* with king George I. was by him created, 1719, for life, baroness of Glastonbury in Somersetshire, countess of Feversham in Kent, and duchess of Kendal in Westmorland. She was also baroness of Dundalk, countess and marchioness of Dungannon, and duchess of Munster, in Ireland.

Veritas, having understood by our vol. LXII. that the descendants of Sir Ware Middleton, eldest son of Sir Hugh M. were living near Exeter; informs us, that the great great great grand-children of Sir Hugh are now there, and some of them have very large families.

Antiquariolus would be glad to be informed how Mr. G. R. Robinson discovered that the half-boots of a dignitary of the church of Lichfield, found 500 years ago, "were *evidently formed to fit each one foot only.*" See our vol. LIX. 1201.

A Biblical Correspondent asks, how it comes to pass that the prohibition in the first commandment is conceived in the plural instead of the singular number: "Thou shalt have no other Gods but me." Θεους ἑτερους πλην ἐμου.

A Constant Reader wishes for some account of George Gower, sergeant-painter to queen Elizabeth, 1588.

Donatus in our next; with An Eastern Botanist; A Northern Botanist; Reformator; Mr. C. Pye; Civis; M. A. R; &c. &c.

ON THE LATE REV. JAMES FORDYCE, D.D.

SWEET are the parting slumbers which attend
The placid moments of the good man's end;
Sweet is the hope that bids the Christian rise
In blest ecstatic visions to the skies;
Happy these thoughts to soothe the troubled breast,
And lull our sorrows and our cares to rest.
Forbear, O Mourners! now no more with grief
Profane the hour which gives his soul relief!
As full of honours as of age, he goes
To the still harbour of secure repose.
What were the tenets of thy faith pursued,
Since thou didst aim to teach a practice good, [Creed;
I search not, Fordyce! Virtue was thy
And the bright crown of Virtue be thy meed.
They who with grateful heart have learn'd to glow,
By thee preserv'd from poverty and woe;
They who amidst the tempting wiles of youth, [truth;
Inform'd by thee, have trod the paths of
All, one and all, to Heav'n their voices send
In praise of thee, their Father and their Friend! [lore,
Science, who fill'd thee with her gen'rous
Shall bid thy name to endless ages soar;
Virtue, whose deathless image liv'd enshrin'd
Within the sacred temple of thy mind;
And Charity, soft-smiling through her tears;
And meek Religion, tenant of the spheres;
Thy deeds, thy pious deeds, shall well approve
And wait thy spirit to the realms of love!
And, as on earth below thou didst proclaim
The high, supreme, eternal, Godhead's name,
His name in Heav'n's blest mansions shalt thou hymn;
Where the bright armies of the Seraphim,
Circling the throne, with never-ceasing lays
Harp high their notes of inexpressive praise;
There shalt thou live, with joy celestial crown'd,
Where glory, peace, and happiness, abound!

Bath. H. M.

On the Rejection of the Bill for abolishing the Slave-trade.

Ἡμιυ γαρ τ' αξεινης απεαινυλαι ευφυσπα
Ζευς, [σιν.
Ανεφ, επ' αν μιν καλα φιλιων ημαρ ελυ-

ONCE more in vain does mercy plead the cause
Of the poor Negro, whom his fellow-man
Had doom'd the victim of remorseless tyrants; [fangs,
And Av'rice gripes him hard with iron
And struggles hard to make his bonds eternal.
Can Britons hear this, and be patient? Oh!
If, feeling liberty, ye know its value;
If loving, know what 'tis to tear asunder
The tend'rest ties of nature and affection;
If haply not of that harsh stuff, which fortune,
By many buffetings, at length makes callous,
Ye can retain the taste of anguish—mark, then,
Those men who join humanity and justice,
And call them in to sanction slavery;
Who calmly tell you that a slave knows comfort; [their comfort!
And peace and joy, no doubt.—Such be
Shall these be guardians of your rights and liberties,
Who fear the tyrant planter's savage breast
Should lose whereon to feed his vilest passions!
Justice!—what justice can be due to him
Who makes a gain of human miseries?
Yes, there is justice! and the chalice yet
May be, in turn, commanded to his lips
Who forc'd to oft the bitter draught on others.
Justice! say lucre, a most villainous lucre,
Wrung forth by torture, and the price of blood. [rights
Britons, when such ye sent to guard your
Ye may have been mistaken. If again
Ye send them—ye may learn to know them better.
What sense have they of justice or of rights,
Who insolently hoast a different hue,
And knowledge worse than ignorance itself? [found mercy;
Mark'd with a curse for murder, Cain
Nature's the Negro's crime, and he finds none: [teacher,
Thou, whom I shame to call a fellow-
Could not thy heart at least have whisper'd this? [voice
To such I plead not. Why should the mild
Of Pity strive with such a ruthless clamour;
And, like the swellings of a gen'rous stream, [channel,
Pour'd through a barren soil and rocky
Beat its poor self to nothing? Ye who can feel [virtue,
Rouze up once more that truly Christian
That noble dereliction of a luxury;
Destroy the cause, and make such shackles useless;
Yield not the harvest to a tilth of blood;
Nor give them wealth to triumph in their guilt;
To rate your dainties as they list, and thus
To steal securely on, and fetter you for ever.

CLERICUS.

TO THE MEMORY OF S. DENISON, ESQ.

FRIENDLY, humane, pious, sincere, and just,
Skill'd to advise, and faithful to his trust;
Above each mean, or low, or dirty part;
His client's int'rest ever at his heart;
Belov'd, esteem'd, his virtuous course he ran,
So liv'd, so dy'd, much-honour'd Denison!

THE

THE DON'S DILEMMA.

Incidit in Scyllam, cupiens vitare Charybdim.

THE Spaniard, always in the wrong,
Spurr'd at a pinch, moves ne'er the brisker;
Slow as the ass of Buridan long,
Till flashing cannons singe his whisker.

Drags on his solemn dull career,
'Midst ev'ry call for animation;
Fearless profess'd, when pall'd with fear,
And blundring out of mere vexation.

Now, rous'd at length by many a shock,
He views his follies drawn at full;
First peck'd at by the *Gaulish Cock*,
Then goaded by the *British Bull* *.

Chelsea. B.

THE RAINBOW, A SIMILE.

DIDST never see, in April show'r,
Nature regret an happier hour,
Till Phœbus' glancing beam
Spreads, to the quick-enraptur'd view,
A radiant ring of vary'd hue,
And sheds a joyous gleam?

So when, in fond Affection's eye
(Reluctant Mem'ry whispers—why?)
Glistens regret sincere;
Hope shoots athwart her milder ray,
Relumes the face of absent day,
And gilds the falling tear;

While, from beneath the low'ring gloom,
her variegated light
Pictures a ring of endless joys on Fancy's
ravish'd sight.

Nuneaton. J. S. COBBOLD.

P. 863, in the Sonnet by the above author, for *earth*, r. *hearth*.

Poetical Reveries, by an aged Gentleman, under an Indisposition, on seeing some Children at play in a Garden under his Window.

SEE how those infants skip and play,
So heedless, innocent, and gay!
Their thoughts nor past nor future share,
The present only is their care;
No griefs their tender breasts annoy,
No sad forebodings damp their joy,
Although the flow'ry paths they tread
To Sorrow's weeping sources lead!
Our woes as yet to them unknown,
Though destin'd soon to be their own;
Still ignorant that pain and strife
Await them on the stage of life,
Where innocence is no defence
Against the world's malevolence;
For, Envy preys on worth and fame,
And crimes of justice take the name;
While passion, ignorance, and pride,
In reason's stead, presume to guide;
Where none unpunish'd can do good,
Or put to shame ingratitude
(That vice, to tigers yet unknown,
Belongs, alas! to man alone);
Where love of pow'r and thirst of gain
O'er all the better passions reign;
For wealth is courted, want despis'd,
And modest merit tyrannic'd;
Where lasting ease and prospects fair
Are Folly's castles, built in air;
Since even Hope, our latest friend,
But soothes to cheat us in the end;
Where Love itself, delightful guest!
So welcome to the youthful breast,
A tyrant proves, with boundless sway,
That drives our joy and peace away;
Whilst other pleasures of our prime,
Repeated pall, or cease with time,
Though each infirmity appears
To grow or strengthen with our years;
Till life itself begins to cloy,
And death succeeds departed joy.
These ills, their lot, ah! did they know,
Say, would these children gambol so?

IMITATION OF HORACE,
BY DR. CRANE.

Vides ut alta stet nive, &c.

SOON will the trees, dear Friend, around
With icicles bow low,
The frozen earth, like iron bound,
Forbid the streams to flow.

Fill then the glass, stir up the fire,
And chase the cold away;
Let wit and chearful mirth conspire
To cheat the tedious day.

The rest to Providence submit;
Nor ask if France or Spain
Will treat with Malmesbury or Pitt
(Enquiries made in vain).

Brave Gardner's ships, as tempests roar,
In port new shelter find;
And now regain the Gallic shore,
As Neptune proves more kind.

'Tis Heav'n alone can look into
Futurity's dark night;
'Tis not my Friend, for me or you
To dare the curious light.

Let others venture, if they will,
And future lots divine;
So you have Wealth and Beauty still,
So calm Content is mine.

J. C. *Wells.*

MR. URBAN, *Nov.* 1.

I TRANSCRIBED the following excellent song from a manuscript which I found, amongst other curious papers, which

* See the Gazette account, Nov. 19, of the engagement between Capt. Bowen, of the Terpsichore, 32 guns, 6-pounders, and Don Thomas Ayalde, of the Mahonesa, of 26 guns, 12-pounders, and 8 of 6-pounders, with cohorns, swivels, &c. steering for Carthagena, but sent to Gibraltar.

which belonged to an old relation of mine, long since dead. Whether it has appeared in print I know not: it is written after Swift's manner. J. Herrick.

HOW come it, neighbour Dick,
That you, with taste uncommon,
Have serv'd the girls this trick,
And wedded an old woman?

Each belle condemns the choice
Of a youth so gay and sprightly;
But we, your friends, rejoice
That you have judg'd so rightly.

Though odd to some it sounds
That on threescore you ventur'd;
Yet, in ten thousand pounds
Ten thousand charms are center'd.

Beauty, you know, will fade,
As does the short-liv'd flow'r;
Nor can the fairest maid
Ensure her bloom an hour.

But wisely you resign,
For sixty, charms so transient;
As the curious value coin
The more for being antient.

Observing hence, by you,
In marriage such decorum,
Still wiser youths shall do
As you have done before 'em.

With joy your spouse shall see
The fading beauties round her;
While she herself shall be
The self-same thing you found her.

Oft is the marriage-state
With jealousy attended;
And hence, through foul debate,
Are nuptial joys suspended.

But you with such a wife
No jealous fears are under,
She's yours alone for life—
Or much we all shall wonder.

Her death would grieve you sore,
But let not that torment you;
My life, she'll see fourscore,
If that will but content you.

On this you may rely,
For the pains you took to win her,
She'll ne'er in child-bed die,
Unless the Devil's in her.

Some have the name of hell
To matrimony given;
How falsely you can tell,
Who find it such a heav'n.

Each day of yours, and night,
Is crown'd with joy and gladness,
While envious virgins bite
Their hated sheets for madness.

With spouse long share the bliss
You'd miss'd in any other;
And when you've bury'd this,
May you have such another!

Answers to P. Q's *Queries, p.* 636.

OF Pharaoh's black hosts what numerous ghosts
(No mortal can tell you how many)
In the Red-Sea were steep'd, not one has since peep'd;
That place is of course good as any.

If a dog should but howl, or the screech of an owl,
At the bed's head a knock will surprize,
At these signs, round the bed each fiend shakes his head,
Left the sick man should close his eyes.

A slice of bride-cake would keep you awake;
But, if you sleep and should dream,
My Grannam knew well, that each beau and belle
To their fancies would well marry'd seem.

'Tis not against law, that a dead man's cold paw
Should dispel wens, warts, and tumours;
From the cord a thief dangled, an ague is strangled,
And all other kinds of ill-humours.

Gibbet-chips are as good as most other wood,
If to charms that an ague will yield;
With a hole in a stone you the night-mare postpone,
And may tether a horse in the field.

There can be no grounds why blood from old wounds
At the murderer's touch should appear;
Be that as it may, who the dead man did slay
From the body had better keep clear.

Swallows, cricket, and wren, and robin
Social with men,
Are so harmless in all that they do,
Whoe'er has the will those creatures to kill
With ill-luck his malice should rue.

If two wash in a bowl, and the water make foul,
Though to them it might look like af-[faction,
Such intimate tricks may cause cuffs and kicks;
Few friends can long bear close inspection.

That odd numbers bring good no one hath withstood,
Whether Turk, Pagan, Christian, or Tar-[tar;
The same chicks in your pan from nine eggs as ten,
Ev'ry old woman teaches her daughter.

A seventh son's son, when that fact is done,
An infallible doctor must prove;
No physician on earth, but from such a birth,
Can hope all our ills to remove.

When a poor man is dying, some one will
cease crying,
Split a pidgeon, and put to his feet;

But,

But, if under his head the feathers are spread,
They the comforts of death will defeat.

It can ne'er be forgot, that the fate of dame Lot
Was the cause why salt had a curse;
Though 'tis good to the taste, none at table e'er waste,
Lord help us! there is nothing worse.

Pray what is a wish, thrown into a dish,
To promote the fullest success?
But add an old shoe, believe it will do,
And the malice of Satan suppress.

We know, one and all, that with a child's caul
A very bad swimmer may drown;
From shipwreck, 'tis true, it will save all the crew,
And thence it has got its renown.

If you one stocking reverse, nought can then be adverse,
And Cæsar Augustus knew this;
Which will prove that men thrive, at least four in five,
Less by wit than by doing amiss.

Women's legs plac'd across will secure them from loss,
And at cards to their friends may cause winning; [pot,
But the money thus got did ne'er boil a
Since the world has had its beginning.

The nurse with superstition fills our heads,
Which long, unrival'd, rules our tender wills;
Reason at length her influence kindly sheds,
But this we find no match for real ills.
Thus, through existence foil'd, no one is truly blest,
Till Death shall wrap the soul in an eternal rest.

CANDIDE.

PARODIES OF SHAKSPEARE.

No. XXVI.

I DO remember a Welsh Curate;
In yon thach'd hut he lives; whom late I noted
On jaded poney, with forc'd shuffling gait,
Hurrying from church to church: scant was his pay, [share
And sharp thick-coming taxes fleec'd him
Around his needy board stood half-a-dozen
Of ragged, ruddy, hungry, lovely children,
And ever-burthen'd wife. About his shelves,
The butcher's quarterly account, not paid;
An ill-strung fiddle; old chests; some musty books;
Remnants of fishing-tackle; and half a loaf.
Noting this penury, to myself I said,
An if a bishop had some small living
Not worth the chaplain's notice; vacant now, [happy.
Here is an honest man—'t would make him
Being accus'd, he's paring turnips for the pot.

ROMEO, v. i.

THEREFORE to be possess'd of double pomp,
Transplate a prelate that was rich before,
To dignify a dean, add staff to staff,
To load the canon with another charge,
Augment the see by throwing in plurality
Held in commendam, or with sinecures
The fair preferment of the church to garnish,
Is wasteful and accountable excess.

KING JOHN, IV. ii.

I do remember a Pilchmonger;
Here in the Strand he dwells; who, all day long,
In apron white, with ready hand is seen
Sprinkling the penny tribe; pleas'd are his looks;
Net profit of the trade has fin'd his purse;
And in his spacious shop a turtle lay,
A sturgeon rare; and constant on his board
A neat display of ev'ry fish in season,
Turbots and lobsters, whitings, dories, soles,
Cod, herrings, smelts, sprats, shrimps, live carp and tench,
Remnants of salmon, collars too of bravn,
Allur'd the eye of many a puffing dame.
Noting these dainties, to myself I sigh'd,
An if my wife did Pyfleet oisters crave,
And some kind friend would but forearm my need,
Here is a packing rogue must fend a barrel;
Being Lent, the price is rais'd.

ROMEO, v. i.

IF youthful love should go in quest of beauty,
What fair so charming found as in the City?
If search for sense and true accomplishment,
Where find each female grace as in the City?
If seek ambitious for a match of wealth,
What trade brings richer dowry than the City?
And such a City-bride, fair, virtuous, rich,
Doth make sweet wedlock ev'ry way complete.

KING JOHN, II. ii.

MASTER SHALLOW.

A PARODY ON PARODIES.

I DO remember a Poet;
At this chandler's shop he dwells; whom late I noted, [teit,
With many a pilfer'd line and quaint conWooing Apollo; haggard were his looks,
Pale want and misery had skeleton'd his bones;
And in his garret hung some ballads new,
A Grub-street elegy, and dying speech
Most pitifully worded; on a scarce-propp'd shelf,
A Shakspeare mutilated, old magazines,
Pamphlets, reviews, a mort of newspapers,
New-fangled epigrams, impromptus, satire sharp,
A vast collection of spoil'd printers' sheets,

Lay

Lay without order, yet made up a show.
Noting this mixture strange, to myself I said,
An if a man did lack a birth-day ode,
Or fancy pain'd to his misfortune's eye-brow,
That well might wake the Britus's sharp delay,
Here lives a half-starv'd wight would do it
Not being Sunday, he's sure at home.
How dye do, Master Shallow?

TIMOTHY TOUCHSTONE.

TO MAJOR ROOKE, OF MANSFIELD,
On the Publication of his Diurnal Register of the Winds for the Two last Years.

NO gale unlucky may thy fortunes find,
Benign Historian of the way ward wind!
But, when it rises with proverbial sway,
O may it cast all sickleness away!
On grateful wings, from blight and tempest free,
Blow only GOOD from ev'ry point to THEE!

ANNA SEWARD.

FROM LORENZO DE MEDICI:

BY W. ROSCOE.

AS from their wint'ry cells
The summer's genial warmth impels
The busy ants, a countless train,
That with sagacious sense explore
Where, provident for winter's store,
The careful rustic hides the treasur'd grain.

Then issues forth the sable band,
And seizing on the secret prize,
From mouth to mouth, from hand to hand,
His busy task each faithful insect plies;

And often, as they meet,
With scanty interval of toil,
Their burdens they repose a while;
For rest alternate renders labour sweet.

The travel'd path their lengthen'd tracks betray;
And, if no vary'd cates they bear,
Yet, ever is the portion dear,
Without whose aid the pow'rs of life decay.

Thus, from my faithful breast,
The busy messengers of love
Incessant tow'rds my Fair-one's bosom move;
But, in their way, some gentle thought
They meet, with kind compassion fraught,
Soft breathing from that sacred shrine
Where dwells a heart in unison with mine;
And in sweet interchange delight a while to rest.

Durat in ævum.

VIRGIL.

Il corpus tumulo sub. morte recumbit,
"Sub patulæ fagi tegmine" virus erit.

*** *In Compliance with the Request of a very respectable Correspondent, we copy a famous old Song, which records the admirable Versatility of that eminent Casuist,*

THE VICAR OF BRAY:

IN good king Charles's golden days,
When loyalty no harm meant,
A furious High-church-man I was,
And so I gain'd preferment;
Unto my flock I daily preach'd,
Kings were by God appointed;
And damn'd all those that dare resist,
Or touch the Lord's anointed.
Chorus.
And this is law I will maintain
Until my dying day, Sir,
That, whatsoever King shall reign,
I will be Vicar of Bray, Sir.

When royal James possess'd the crown,
And Popery grew in fashion,
The penal laws I hooted down,
And read the Declaration;
The Church of Rome, I found, would fit
Full well my constitution;
And I had been a Jesuit
But for the Revolution.
And this is law, &c.

When William, our Deliverer, came
To heal the Nation's grievance,
Another face of things was seen—
I swore to him allegiance.
Old principles I did revoke,
Set conscience at a distance;
Passive obedience is a joke,
A jest is non-resistance.
And this is law, &c.

When royal Anne became our Queen,
The Church of England's glory,
Another face of things was seen—
And I became a Tory.
Occasional Conformists base
I damn'd, and moderation;
And thought the Church in danger was
By such prevarication.
And this is law, &c.

When George in pudding-time came o'er,
And moderate men look'd big, Sir,
My principles I chang'd once more,
And so became a Whig, Sir.
And thus preferment I procur'd
From our Faith's great Defender,
And almost ev'ry day abjur'd
The Pope and the Pretender.
And this is law, &c.

Th' illustrious House of Hanover,
And Protestant Succession,
To them I lustily will swear,
While they can keep possession.
For, in my faith and loyalty,
I never once will falter,
But George my lawful King shall be,
Unless the times should alter.
And this is law, &c.

Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K.B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship La Pomone, Falmouth, Sept. 10.

I requeſt you will inform their Lordſhips, that on the 22d of Auguſt, at 10 A. M. a ſail was diſcovered in the S. S. W. quarter. I immediately diſpatched the Galatea after her, who made the ſignal of her being an enemy's frigate; I therefore followed with the reſt of the ſhips, and ſoon obſerved that ſhe was ſtanding-in near the mouth of the Garonne; Capt. Keats, however, with much addreſs, cut her off from the entrance, having paſſed, with the Galatea, between the Chevrier Bank and the Light Houſe. The enemy then wore and ſtood along ſhore to the Southward, being purſued by all the ſquadron, and keeping within half gun-ſhot of the coaſt. The Artois and Sylph, who had been detached to examine two large ſhips that appeared ſuſpicious, continued their courſe in the offing, when about nine P. M. the horizon became dark, attended with violent ſqualls and extreme heavy rain, lightning, and thunder, ſo as to oblige the Galatea and this ſhip, who were nearly within ſhot of the frigate, to ſhorten ſail, and keep away at times; and it was ſuppoſed ſhe had bore up, as we loſt ſight of her. I therefore ſtood with the Anſon to the Northward, thinking ſhe might have hauled her wind that way; but at daylight, ſeeing nothing of her, tacked and continued our courſe to the ſouthward, until we diſcovered her run on ſhore, with the loſs of her maſts, within five leagues of Arcaſſon, and the Artois, Galatea, and Sylph (who had ſeen her again during the night), at anchor near her, when ſhe was boarded with much riſk and gallantry by the boats of the Artois, and Galatea, under the command of Lieuts. Lloyd and Carter. It was impoſſible to prevent the men from endeavouring to eſcape on ſhore, although great numbers fell victims in the attempt, owing to the great ſurf and ſwell that ſet upon the beach, and of courſe many were drowned. Her captain and ſome of the principal officers, with ſeveral Portugueſe priſoners, part of the crews of two Brazil ſhips, taken by the diviſion to which this ſhip (who was named L'Andromaque, a very fine and large frigate, pierced for 48 guns, twelve-pounders, moſt of which had been thrown overboard, and her complement three hundred men) belonged, were brought on-board the ſhips of this ſquadron, when ſhe was ſet on fire by our people, and completely conſumed before they left her. The officers and boats crew of the above-mentioned ſhips behaved with the utmoſt activity upon this occaſion.

I have ſubjoined a liſt of the veſſels captured and burnt by the ſquadron under my command, as well as the diviſion of the enemy's frigates.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

A liſt of Veſſels captured and burnt by his Majeſty's Squadron, under the Command of Commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. K. B. between the 9th of Auguſt and 10th of September, 1796.

L'Andromache frigate, 44 guns, 12-pounders, but pierced for 48 guns, and 300 men, burnt near Arcaſſon; La Jean Porte, gabarre, of 140 tons burthen; La Jean de Blaignal, gabarre, of 140 tons; La Liberté, chaſſe marée, 95 tons; La Catherine, chaſſe marée, of 80 tons; La Marie Anne, chaſſe marée, of 95 tons; Le St. Pierre, chaſſe marée, of 90 tons; all burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

Le Charlotte, chaſſe marée, of 80 tons, and Le Veronique, chaſſe marée, 95 tons, both loaded with wine and brandy, captured.

Sloop, loaded with canvas, taken by the Argus lugger and Dolly cutter on their return from Falmouth to join the ſquadron.

Letter from E. B. Arnaud, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms of Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Sept. 12.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Antelope Cutter, Capt. Caſe, in the ſervice of the cuſtoms at this port, has brought in a French lugger privateer, carrying 20 men, and well armed, which ſhe captured yeſterday between Portland and St. Albans.

Letter from Mr. Cox, his Majeſty's Naval Officer at Harwich, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Sept. 14, 1796

Laſt night was brought in here, by the Argus revenue cutter of this port, a ſmall privateer, about 20 tons burthen, name Saſſey of Blakeney on the ſtern, laſt from Dunkirk; the whole crew, conſiſting of 18 men and boys, are now lodged in our gaol. They have, it ſeems, taken ſeveral veſſels by concealing all her people, except two men and a boy; and, having a trawling-net and dredge on-board, appear like fiſhermen.

Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on-board His Majeſty's ſhip Queen at Sea. Aug. 21, 1796.

Capt. Brown has juſt reported to me the capture of La Rochellane, ſchooner privateer, of 8 guns and 40 men, commanded by Giffard, from Rochelle.

Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Sept. 14, 1796.

By a letter I have this day received from Mr. Nick Simmonds, maſter of the Lion armed cutter, he acquaints me, that at ſix o'clock

o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. Beachy Head bearing N. by W. distance about three leagues, he descried a French cutter privateer within him, and immediately gave chace; the privateer finding that the Lion was determined to keep without him, at seven o'clock, bore down, and, after exchanging several shot, struck to the Lion, and proved to be the Turat, four days from Havre de Grace, commanded by Bernard Emanuel Turat, having 4-pounders and six swivels, a number of small arms, and 25 men. She had taken nothing during the cruize.

Letter from Capt. Poyntz, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Childers, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, off Cape Barfleur, Sept. 14, 1796.

I beg leave to represent to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, being this morning off Cape Barfleur, I fell-in with and captured the French privateer La Bonne Espérance from Cherbourg, of 2 swivels and 25 men, out three days; had captured the sloop Mary Anne, of Queenborough, from Plymouth; which sloop, from the account of the prisoners, I hope to fall-in with. The privateer I have sent into Portsmouth, under the charge of the Trial cutter, whom I fell in with, bound to England the same day. Capt. Poyntz afterwards fell-in with and re-captured the above-mentioned sloop Mary Ann, of Queenborough; she was laden with naval and ordnance stores, from Plymouth, bound to Woolwich and London.

Sept. 20. Dispatches received from Robert Crauford, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Lauffen, Aug. 27, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the main body of the Austrian army of the Upper Rhine passed the Danube at Donawert on the 12th inst. and halted near that place on the 14th; the rear guard still occupying the road leading from Norlingen and Hockstadt to Donawert, the former at the defile of Haarberg, the latter at a village about a league Eastward of Blenheim. On the 15th, his Royal Highness, leaving General La Tour with a considerable part of the army of the Upper Rhine, to defend the Lech, marched with the remainder down the right of the Danube, with an intention of recrossing it in order to operate against Gen. Jourdan's right flank; whilst Gen. Wartensleben should advance and attack his front. The rear guards were of course withdrawn from the above-mentioned posts, and Donawert evacuated in the course of the day. When his Royal Highness commenced this manœuvre, Gen. Wartensleben was in the position near Amberg. To turn the left of this position, Gen. Jourdan had detached a considerable column on the great road leading from Nuremberg, through Newmark, to Ratisbon; and, in order to oppose this column, Maj.-Gen. Nauendorf was advancing from the latter place with a corps of four of the battalions newly arrived from Austria, and some light troops. On the 17th, the troops, which the Archduke had brought from the army of the Upper Rhine, repassed the Danube, in two columns, at Neuberg and Ingolstadt, and encamped near those places, the latter of which being capable of defence, and important from its situation on the river, a garrison was thrown into it. The column that passed at Neuberg was commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Holze. On the 18th the troops halted: the intention was to proceed hence with the right column from Ingolstadt towards Beilugriefs, and Lieut.-Gen. Holze's considerably farther to the left; but, in the night from the 18th to the 19th, intelligence was received that Gen. Wartensleben had been obliged to quit the position of Amberg, and return behind the Nab. The above-mentioned projected movement of the Archduke's corps now became very dangerous, as its communication with Gen. Wartensleben would have been in the greatest degree precarious, and its retreat, in case of defeat, (being cut off, as it might have been, from the road to Ratisbon,) extremely difficult. His Royal Highness therefore directed his march more to the right, and arrived on the 20th inst. with his right column at Hemman. From this time Maj.-Gen. Nauendorf's corps, which advanced the same day to the heights of Taswang, formed his Royal Highness's advanced guard. Lieut.-Gen. Holze's corps marched towards Beilugriefs. By this march the Archduke secured the road to Ratisbon; and the right flank of Jourdan's army was equally threatened, he having advanced to the Nab. A heavy cannonade, heard in the direction of Schwartafeld on the 20th inst. and other reasons, made it necessary to proceed but slowly until more certain intelligence of Gen. Wartensleben's situation could be obtained, and a combined plan of attack finally arranged. The above-mentioned cannonade afterwards proved to have been an affair of no importance. On the 22d the enemy's corps, which had advanced from Neumark, and taken post behind a deep ravine, through which the great road passes near the village of Teming, was attacked by the advanced guard under Gen. Nauendorf, and obliged to quit its position and retreat towards Neumark. On the 23d the Archduke and Lieut. Gen. Holze's corps, having re-united, advanced in several columns, and drove the enemy from their position behind

behind Neumark. Gen. Hotze purſued them to within a league of Altdorf, and at the ſame time puſhed forward a conſiderable column of cavalry, and ſome light infantry, under Maj. Gen. Prince John of Lichtenſtein, on the great road towards Nuremberg. The right column of the Archduke's corps encamped near Neumark. On the 28th the long-intended combined operation took place againſt Gen. Jourdan's army. This operation was performed in ſeven columns. That of the right of Gen. Wartenſleben's army advanced toward Weger; another large column proceeded from Schwartzfeld, having a third ſmaller force to its left; and a fourth advanced from Swandorf towards Amberg, in the neighbourhood of which place the three latter columns were to unite, and that of the left to form a junction with the Archuke's right, which proceeded from Neumark, by Caſtell, to Amberg, having two ſtrong corps to the left, of which the one under Lieut.-Gen. Staray advanced to Herſchpruck, and the other under Lieut.-Gen. Hortze to Lauffen. This excellent diſpoſition would certainly have been followed by a very deciſive battle, had not the enemy, alarmed at the menacing movements of the Archduke's corps, retreated ſo precipitately as to make it impoſſible. Their loſs muſt, however, have been conſiderable; and two battalions of their rear guard, which defended as long as poſſible the defile of Amberg, were completely annihilated by ſome ſquadrons of Auſtrian cavalry. The different corps encamped in the evening in the neighbourhood of Amberg, Herſchpruck, Lauffen, &c. Gen. Jourdan is continuing his retreat towards Forcheim. Whilſt theſe operations were carrying on, Gen. Moreau croſſed the Danube at Donawert, and acted with his whole army againſt Gen. La Tour, who has been obliged to quit the poſition of the Lech, and on the 24th took another behind the Iſer. Gen. La Tour's loſs has been very inconſiderable, although the great ſuperiority of the enemy obliged him to retreat. Thus, my Lord, have I endeavoured to give your Lordſhip an accurate account of the late events and movements; and it is with the deepeſt concern I muſt conclude it by informing your Lordſhip that my brother Lieut.-Col. Cranford was unfortunately wounded and taken on the 25th inſt. The Archduke has been pleaſed to write to Gen. Jourdan reclaiming him; and I have no doubt of their giving him up, as it would be contrary to every rule to detain a perſon as priſoner of war, who was not, at the time of his being taken, employed in a military capacity. It is impoſſible for me to expreſs to your Lordſhip how much the Archduke, and, I may ſay, all the principal officers of the army, have ſhewn themſelves intereſted about Col. Cranford; nor can I conclude without aſſuring your Lordſhip that his being taken was not owing to any imprudence; though, indeed, his conduct, ever ſince he has had the honour of being attached to the Auſtrian army, has been marked by that conſpicuous zeal, activity, and courage, which he cannot help diſplaying, even when only a ſpectator of military operations. ROB. CRAUFORD.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Bamberg, Aug. 31, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, after the affair of the 24th inſt. Gen. Jourdan continued his retreat in ſeveral columns through Velden, Pegnitz, &c. in the general direction of Ebermanſtadt and Forcheim; and has been cloſely purſued by the Archduke's army, under which denomination I comprife that lately commanded by Gen. Wartenſleben, as well as thoſe troops which his Royal Highneſs brought with him from the Danube. On the 25th inſt. the advanced guard, under Lieut.-Gen. Kray, marched by Sultzbach to Hohenſtadt, and a conſiderable column of the enemy's haggage was taken or deſtroyed in the defile between that place and Verdun. The troops which had encamped the preceding evening near Amberg, followed Gen. Kray's march, and the Archduke took his head-quarters at Sultzbach. On the 26th Lieut.-Gen. Kray purſued the enemy in the direction towards Græfenberg, and Lieut.-Gen. Hotze advanced from Lauffen towards Erlangen on the Kednitz; the former, having his right covered by Maj.-Gen. Elſnitz, in the neighbourhood of Velden, Neuhang, Bloch, &c. as had the latter his left by Maj.-Gen. the Prince of Lichtenſtein, who had paſſed through Nuremberg. The Archduke's columns marched from the camp of Sultzbach to Hernſpruck on the Pegnitz. On the 27th Lieut.-Gen. Hotze, having croſſed the Rednitz, moved towards Horchſtadt on the Aiſch, Prince Lichtenſtein's corps forming his advanced guard. Lieut.-Gen. Kray's troops marched to Græfenberg, Betzeſteni, &c. and the army from Herſpruck to Lauffen. On the 28th the Prince of Lichtenſtein's light troops approached on the left bank of the Rednitz, very near to Bamberg, Lieut.-Gen Kray marched to Neukirch, and the Archduke to Heroldſberg. On the 29th, upon the approach of the advanced guard, the enemy abandoned precipitately the ſtrong fort of Forcheim, ſetting fire to the mills and bridges on the Wiſent to cover their retreat. Their rear guard, conſiſting of nearly a diviſion, took poſt in the night with its left to the heights of Eggleſheim, and its right to the Rednitz, on the road from Forcheim towards Bam-

ber

berg. The army encamped between Baierſdorf and Forcheim. Early on the morning of the 30th, Lieut. Gen. Kray moved forward to attack the enemy in their poſition near Eggleſheim; but they abandoned it ſo quickly that no ſerious affair could be engaged in, nor could the column, which had been ſent through the mountains to turn their left, arrive in time to fall upon their retreat, ſo that their loſs was not conſiderable. Lieut.-Gen. Kray purſued them towards Bamberg, and the Archduke took his head-quarters at Hirſchaid. On the left of the Rednitz Lieut.-Gen. Hotze advanced to Burg Eberach, puſhing forward his advanced guard under the Prince of Lichtenſtein to Eltman on the Meyn. Lieut.-Gen. Staray's corps, which had followed Gen. Hotze's march, advanced to Cloſter Eberach. Very early on the morning of the 30th, Jourdan's army, that is, the heavy artillery, &c. began to croſs the Meyn at Hallſtat. During the whole of the operations which I have had the honour of deſcribing to your Lordſhip in this and my laſt diſpatch, his Royal Highneſs's great aim has been to bring Gen. Jourdan to a deciſive battle; but the bad roads and defiles, the troops had to paſs between the Danube and Amberg, conſiderably retarding their march, gave Jourdan time to get off; and he has ſince ſucceeded in avoiding a general engagement, wherein he has been greatly favoured by the nature of the country, which is ſo extremely hilly, woody, and interſected, as to make it impracticable to employ the cavalry. Notwithſtanding it is much to be regretted that it was not poſſible to bring the enemy to a general battle, yet there are ſtrong reaſons to hope that thoſe maſterly manœuvres, by which the Archduke has forced them to ſo ſudden a retreat, and has already driven them conſiderably out of the direction which Jourdan undoubtedly muſt have wiſhed to take, may ultimately have as happy an effect upon the general iſſue of the campaign, as they, at all events, will be honourable to his Royal Highneſs. I am not yet enabled to inform your Lordſhip of the number of priſoners made by the different columns: a conſiderable number were taken on the 23d, in the affair near Neumark; and in the affair of Amberg there were between nine hundred and a thouſand. Of what has been taken ſince, I ſhall have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip in my next. A corps under Maj.-Gen Nauendorff was detached on the 25th inſt. to reinforce Gen. La Tour, who is behind the Iſer. On the 27th, Col. Crauford was left behind by the French, with a ſafeguard, at Betzenſtein, they having found it impoſſible to tranſport him any farther without endangering his life; they exacted his parole not to ſerve againſt the Republic till exchanged, which will, I believe, take place immediately. He has been moſt ſeverely wounded in the head by a muſquet ball; but I have the happineſs to inform your Lordſhip, that the Archduke's own ſurgeon, whom his Royal Highneſs (whoſe goodneſs on this occaſion has been great indeed,) was pleaſed to ſend to him, as well as the other ſurgeons who attend him, give me the greateſt reaſon to hope for his recovery. In caſe of my abſence from the army for a few days, Capt. Anſtruther of the guards, who came lately from Berlin, will have the honour of informing your Lordſhip of every thing that happens.

ROBERT CRAUFORD.

Leipſic, Sept. 18. An eſtafette from Ratiſbon is juſt arrived at this place, informing us, that, on the 11th inſt. the Auſtrian Gen. Prolich and the Prince Fürſtenberg had made a ſucceſsful attack upon the enemy's forces aſſembled near Munich, and forced them to a precipitate retreat, with the loſs of about 2000 men killed and wounded, and of 1500 taken priſoners. This victory was chiefly decided by a ſkilful manœuvre of Gen. Hotze, in conſequence of which he had effected a paſſage over the Danube, near Donawerth, with a conſiderable body of Imperial troops, with whom he attacked moſt vigorouſly the French corps beſieging Ingolſtadt, and obliged them to raiſe the ſiege with great loſs.

Letter from Joſ. Peyton, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Oct. 2, 1796.

Sir, Capt. Roe, of his Majeſty's ſloop Racoon, acquaints me, by his letter dated Seaford Road, the 30th ult. that at eleven P. M. the night before, off Dungneſs, he fell-in with and captured the Active, French cutter privateer, mounting 6 carriage guns, 3-pounders, and ſome ſwivels, with 23 men; that ſhe came from Boulogne, the preceding afternoon, had taken nothing, but was in the act of boarding a veſſel when the Racoon fell-in with her.

JOS. PEYTON.

Commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warren, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated La Pomone, Falmouth Harbour, Oct. 3, 1796.

I beg you will communicate to their Lordſhips, that, in conſequence of the activity of Capt White, whoſe letter is incloſed, in company with the Argus logger, the privateer mentioned in my laſt, was this day brought into Carrick Road.

Capt.

Captain John C. White, commander of his Majesty's sloop, the Sylph, to Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren.

Sir, In obedience to your orders, received on Friday evening, directing me to proceed off the Lizard, in search of the enemy's cutter that had been seen on the coast, we immediately got under weigh, in company with the Argus lugger, and at day-light on the following morning, the Lizard bearing N. N. E. eight leagues, I had the pleasure (among many vessels) to discover the above cutter standing to the Eastward, and after a chace of four hours the Sylph came up and captured the Phœnix French privateer, of 4 guns and 32 men; a new and remarkably fast sailing vessel, on her first cruize from Cherbourgh. She had been out six days, and had taken, between the Land's End and Lizard, four prizes (three sloops and a brig), which were ordered to make the first convenient port in France. The crews of the sloops had been put on board a neutral vessel to be landed in England; those belonging to the brig were the only English found on board her. After shifting the prisoners, we stood to the S. E. in hopes of falling in with the brig, which they had taken only the preceding day, but we were not so fortunate as to intercept her; and, as your orders strictly required me to return to Falmouth on Sunday morning, I have lost no time to gain this port. I have the honour, &c. JOHN C. WHITE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Oct. 2, 1796, off Cape Penas.

Having by the recapture of the brig Queen of Naples, from Lisbon to York, received information of two schooner privateers, which infest the seas in the neighbourhood of Corunna, and that one of them had, two days before, taken a valuable brig from Bristol, laden with bale goods, which she supposed could not be arrived at her destination, which was Corunna, I immediately pushed for that port, and was happy enough this day to capture one of the schooners, the Ariel, of Boston, from Bordeaux 14 days, mounting 12 guns and 75 men; the other schooner, called Le Vengeur, of the same force, I am in great hopes we shall meet with. The Bristol brig, however, is, I hear, arrived at Ferrol, into which port I have driven two frigates.

Captain Mowat, of his Majesty's Ship Assistance, to Mr. Nepean, dated Halifax, Sept. 14, 1796.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th of last month, about 4 leagues E. S. E. from Cape Henry, the Thisbe, who had been sent to look out in the E. N. E. quarter, a little after five in the morning, made the signal for three strange ships being in the E. S. E. The Bermuda, who had been in chace of a brig the evening before in that quarter, and who was 7 or 8 miles nearer the strange ships than any of the squadron, the Thisbe excepted, repeated or made the signal, that the ships seen were enemy's ships; upon which the Admiral immediately made the signal for a general chace. The squadron was then composed of the flag ship, the Assistance, Thetis, Thisbe, Topaze, and Bermuda. So very light was the breeze, and withal partial, that the ships did not steer for some time. The Topaze was the first that had the breeze, the Thetis, being at some distance from her, was the next, and the flag-ship soon after; the Assistance, being to leeward and astern, did not obey the helm before the Topaze was 8 or 9 miles advanced, the Thetis and Resolution about half that distance. The squadron continued in pursuit; and, about half past 5 in the evening, the Topaze brought the neareſt ship to action, upon which she returned a broadside, and hauled down her colours. The Bermuda, being near, bore down to the prize, and the Assistance's signal was made to take possession of her. The flag-ship and the frigates, without a moment's loss of time, continued in chace of the other two frigates. The Admiral's verbal message to me, by Capt. Maxtone, was to proceed to Halifax with the prize. Upon my taking possession, of her I found her to be L'Elizabeth, mounting 36 guns, 24 12-pounders on her main deck, and 12 9-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle, a large ship, said to be about 1000 tons.

Oct. 18. Dispatches received from Capt. Anstruther and Robert Crauford, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Haan, Sept. 19, 1796.

My Lord, His Royal Highness the Archduke, leaving a considerable corps in reserve at Windecken, marched with the main body on the 12th to Friedberg. Thence Gen. Kray pushed on with a strong advanced guard towards Wetzlar. On the approach of which the enemy abandoned the town, and took post on the heights behind it. Gen. Hotze was detached at the same time towards Welbourg, but was not able to make himself master of the place. His Royal Highness, whose chief operations seemed hitherto to be directed on Wetzlar, now turned to the left, and following the great road to Limbourg encamped on the 14th inst. near Weyer. His object was to form a junction with the corps under Gen. Neu, which was advancing

cing from Schwalback, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line, at the points of Limbourg and Deitz, whilst Gen. Kray turned it by the left from Wetzlar, and Gen. Milius kept in check the right, posted near Nassau. On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his Royal Highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable force on the heights in front of Limbourg; and as, from the reports received from the advanced corps, there was occasion to believe that he meant to dispute the passage of the Lahn, it was judged advisable to defer the attack till the co-operation of Gen. Neu was more certain, and till the reserve, which was now ordered up from Windecken, should arrive. Early on the 16th his Royal Highness advanced against the front of the enemy's position, whilst Gen. Neu, from Kirberg, turned it. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and, being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians masters of Dietz and Limbourg. The Tirailleurs defended themselves, however, in the suburbs of the latter, with so much obstinacy, that night came on before it was possible to dislodge them. From the resistance made at Limbourg, the Archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to risque an action in the position of Hadamar, and in consequence the whole army assembled before day-break on the 17th, betwixt Deitz and Limbourg, from which points it was determined that a general attack should be made. A very thick mist, which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away, the enemy was seen in full retreat, and already at such a distance as to leave no hopes of bringing him to action. He abandoned successively, in the course of the day, all his posts on the Lahn, those of the left and centre retiring towards the Sieg; and the division of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the entrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine. No time was lost by the different Austrian corps in passing the Lahn in pursuit of the enemy. Gen. Kray was, on the 19th, at Herbeon, and pushes on toward Dellenbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his Royal Highness's column is this day at Hochstebach, in the direction of Altkirck, and Gen. Neu is in the neighbourhood of Neuwied. The pains which the enemy has bestowed in fortifying the latter place present difficulties which it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the mean time, will not in any degree retard the progress of the army. The feeble resistance which the French have made in a post so important and so advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest manner, the representation which I have had the honour of making to your Lordship of the situation of the army. Disorders of every kind have arisen to such a height amongst them, that Jourdan thought it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the Directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore discipline and subordination. This request was not only refused by the Directory, but he himself is removed from the command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This circumstance has added much to the discontent of all the classes in the army. A number of the officers of the highest rank and reputation have given in their resignations, and the desertion amongst the soldiery is prodigious. Under these circumstances, it is rather to be wished than expected, that the enemy may attempt to make another stand on this side of the Rhine. I feel infinite satisfaction in being able to state to your Lordship, that from, the favourable accounts received of the situation of Col. Craufurd, there is every reason to hope that he will be enabled to resume the functions of this mission much sooner than was at first expected. I have the honour, &c.

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valour when called to the field, and ending with 'God ſave the King.' Every ſword was brandiſhed in the air, three loud huzzas given, re-echoed by the ſurrounding multitude, approved and applauded by the waving handkerchiefs of the lovely fair. The troops were then diſmounted, and at 12 o'clock, preceded by both bands of muſic, conſiſting of near thirty performers with every inſtrument of martial muſic, their colours and officers, forming upwards of a hundred, marched in regular proceſſion to church, crowded beyond example; and where, after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Linzee, the chaunting and pſalms accompanied in a maſterly manner by the band, a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Johnſon, from the 22d chap. Luke, latter part of the 36th verſe, "And he that hath no ſword, let him ſell his garment and buy one." We lament our inability to do juſtice either to the ſpeeches of Capt. Scrope, or to give a ſpecimen of this ſermon, which laſt we hope will ſhortly be in the hands of the publick, as the whole ſquadron, and every gentleman who dined in the hall, joined in requeſting Dr. Johnſon to publiſh it. The ſquadron returned from church in the ſame orderly manner to the market-place; and thence, after ſeveral pieces of muſic, to the Town-hall, at the upper end of which the colours were depoſited for the day. A moſt ſumptuous dinner was provided by Mr. Dandy for 150, at three o'clock, and well filled; plenty of veniſon by friends to the cauſe was ſpread on the tables; the bands enlivened the ſcene; conſtitutional toaſts were drunk; loyal ſongs were ſung; and before eight o'clock the colours were returned; and the company departed with that order, ſobriety, and regularity, which have ever diſtinguiſhed this corps, and without the ſmalleſt accident having taken place. On the next evening, the ball given to the ladies of this and the neighbouring counties was more ſplendidly attended than ever remembered on any former occaſion. Both troops were in entire new uniform, blue jackets turned up with ſcarlet, and ſcarlet cord, new helmets, with every man a carbine and croſs belts; and it was obſerved there was not one deficient in any part of his dreſs or accoutrements. The word of command throughout the day was given by Capt. Wilſon, of the Spalding troop, and obeyed with that promptitude which did equal honour to both officers and men.

Oct. 6. The cotton-mills at *Humſley* near Leeds, belonging to Meſſrs. Beverley, Croſs, and Co. were diſcovered to be on fire, which raged with ſuch fury as to deſtroy the works and buildings in little more than 40 minutes. The damage is eſtimated at about 12,000l. The premiſes and ſtock inſured, at the Sun, and London inſurance Fire-office, for 8000l.

Plymouth, Oct. 10. The Court Martial which was held laſt Saturday on-board the admiral's ſhip Cambridge, to enquire into the cauſe of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Amphion, which blew up on the 22d of laſt month, in this harbour, after an examination of all the ſurviving crew, very honourably acquitted both the captain and officers of every idea of remiſſneſs or neglect upon that occaſion. It muſt have been particularly gratifying to Capt. Pellew, after the court martial was over, at the requeſt made to him by the whole of the ſhip's company which ſurvived this unhappy affair, that he would ſuffer them to be partners of his future fortune, when he ſhould obtain a ſhip, having ſo long ſailed with him; one of the beſt teſtimonies this to the character of an officer.

Oct. 12. About night o'clock at night the houſe of Richard Timſon, of *Hallaton*, Leiceſterſhire, was diſcovered to be on fire, which, with four others, was entirely conſumed before any aſſiſtance could be procured: but the fury of the flames was happily checked by the activity of the inhabitants, who ſtripped off the roofs of the two adjoining houſes.

Oct. 13. The benevolent intentions of Lord Romney were this day verified in *Maidſtone* market, where he revived the ancient cuſtom of ſelling corn by the buſhel. The firſt parcel was drawn by a good o'd-faſhioned team of Engliſh oxen, truly emblematic of the days of yore, and highly gratifying to the inhabitants of that town. The corn was no ſooner pitched than bought up, with an avidity ſcarcely ever beheld, and not one was ſuffered to purchaſe more than a buſhel. Lord Romney, in ſetting aſide all private conſideration for the public good, has thus moſt exaltedly taken the lead; and we hear with pleaſure, that ſeveral other reſpectable perſons are emulous to copy his Lordſhip's noble patriotic example.

Oct. 16. This evening a very melancholy accident happened at *Ilfracombe*: A ſhip called the London, from St. Kitt's, having on-board a conſiderable number of blacks, (French priſoners,) was driven on the rocks, near the entrance of the pier, during a violent gale of wind, by which about fifty of the priſoners were drowned; thoſe who got on ſhore exhibited a moſt wretched ſpectacle; and the ſcene altogether was too ſhocking for deſcription. The wind was blowing directly fair for the harbour.

Lincoln, Oct. 20. Orders have been given for the immediate erection of furnaces for heating red-hot balls, along the coaſt, at *Walton, Clacton*, and *Holland*.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE LORDS LIEUTENANTS NEAR THE COAST.

"My Lord, *Whitehall, Nov.* 5, 1796.

As it would materially add to the difficulties which already oppose themselves to any attempt which it is possible the enemy may be induced to make upon our coasts, if the live and dead stock of individuals, residing near the sea-coast, was capable of being instantly removed, and secured for the benefit of the proprietors; I am commanded to recommend it to your Lordship, to exert your influence in causing to be made out, as speedily as possible, an account of the live and dead stock, in such of the parishes of the county of *Sussex* as are within ten or twelve miles of the sea. With respect to the mode of making out the account required, I take this opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship the forms in which it has been executed by the voluntary exertions of the gentlemen of the county of *Dorset*, and shall beg to submit for your Lordship's consideration and adoption, unless where it may be found necessary to deviate from it, in consequence of local circumstances and situations. With respect to the mode in which it is proposed to remove such live and dead stock, in case it should be necessary, your Lordship will communicate with the Commander in chief of the district in which the county of Sussex lies, and will concert with him such previous measures for this purpose as may be judged requisite. The meeting which I have desired your Lordship to call, on the subject of my circular letter of this day's date, will afford you an opportunity of submitting this letter to the consideration of the deputy lieutenants and magistracy of the county of Sussex, and will consequently lead to the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to enable the return to be made, which I am persuaded your Lordship will be of opinion is so much to be wished for. I am further to inform your Lordship, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have received his Majesty's pleasure, that they should take such previous measures as may be necessary for defraying any expences which may arise, in consequence of such possible removal of live and dead stock as I have supposed, as well as of any particular losses which may eventually be occasioned thereby. Although the circumstance is such as must obviate every possible objection to the measure, I am, nevertheless, confident, that all those whom it may concern would, exclusively of every personal consideration or motive, join with the utmost alacrity in the execution of a measure which has for its object the general safety of the country. I have the honour to be, &c. PORTLAND."

Gent. Mag. November. 1796.

Newcastle, Nov. 8. This morning, at 4, a fire broke out in the house of Alexander Grahan, gingerbread-baker, in Hill-Gate, Gateshead, which raged with such fury, that the family were with some difficulty saved from the flames, by being taken out of the window in the upper story of the house. The inside of the building was soon destroyed, together with the stock of bread, flour, furniture, the implements of his calling, and even the cash and notes; and, what renders the case of this unfortunate man still more distressing, not one penny-worth of his property was insured. Every assistance in the power of humanity was readily lent on this melancholy occasion; parties of the Newcastle volunteers and Chatham militia attended; and the best exertions of the different fire-engines were procured; but all was without the desired effect; and the wretched family now find themselves deprived of every means of support.

Winchester, Nov. 19. This morning, between 2 and 3, the Abbey corn-mill, in this city, occupied by Mr. Thomas Dowling, was discovered to be on fire. Unfortunately, the flames were not observed till they were at such an alarming height as rendered impossible every endeavour to save that building from their fury. The silk-mills adjoining, belonging to Messrs. Stenton, and the houses over, were for a considerable time in the most imminent danger; but the active and well-directed exertions of the Northamptonshire militia, aided by the inhabitants, at length arrested the further progress of destruction, and, with the safety of these buildings, saved perhaps the whole neighbourhood.

The University of Oxford has lately printed, at its own expence, to be distributed *gratis* among the French clergy who have taken refuge in Great Britain, *fasciculum Cleri Gallicani in Anglia exulantis*, as the title states, 2000 copies of the *Vulgate* of the New Testament.

The Marquis of Buckingham, distinguished for his munificence towards the clergy, has likewise caused to be printed, at his expence, 2000 copies at the same press, and for the same use. The University of Oxford has sent its copies to the venerable bishop of St. Pol de Leon for distribution, accompanied by a letter, analogous to the generous sentiments which declare this honourable mark of esteem for the French clergy, who are fully sensible of the value of the gift.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Committee of the Corporation of London, appointed to consider of the causes of the high price of flour, &c. met again

Lay without order, yet made up a show.
Noting this mixture strange, to myself I said,
An if a man did lack a birth-day ode,
Or sonnet penn'd to his mistress's eye-brow,
That well might wake the critic's sharp delay;
Here lives a half-starv'd wight would do it
Not being Sunday, he's sure at home.
How dye do, Master Shallow?

TIMOTHY TOUCHSTONE.

TO MAJOR ROOKE, OF MANSFIELD,

On the Publication of his Diurnal Register of the Winds for the Two last Years.

NO gale unlucky may thy fortunes find,
Benign Historian of the way ward wind!
But, when it rises with proverbial sway,
O may it cast all fickleness away!
On grateful wings, from blight and tempest free,
Blow only GOOD from ev'ry point to THEE!

ANNA SEWARD.

FROM LORENZO DE MEDICI:

BY W. ROSCOE.

AS from their wint'ry cells
The summer's genial warmth impels
The busy ants, a countless train,
That with sagacious sense explore
Where, provident for winter's store,
The careful rustic hides the treasur'd grain.

Then issues forth the sable band,
And seizing on the secret prize,
From mouth to mouth, from hand to hand,
His busy task each faithful insect plies;
And often, as they meet,
With scanty interval of toil,
Their burdens they repose a while;
For rest alternate renders labour sweet.
The travel'd path their lengthen'd tracks betray;
And, if no vary'd cates they bear,
Yet, ever is the portion dear,
Without whose aid the pow'rs of life decay.

Thus, from my faithful breast,
The busy messengers of love
Incessant tow'rds my Fair-one's bosom move;
But, in their way, some gentle thought
They meet, with kind compassion fraught,
Soft breathing from that sacred shrine
Where dwells a heart in unison with mine;
And in sweet interchange delight a while to rest.

Duret in avum.

VIRGILII corpus tumulo sub morte recumbit,
"Sub patulæ fagi tegmine" virus erit.

*** *In Compliance with the Request of a very respectable Correspondent, we copy a famous old Song, which records the admirable Versatility of that eminent Casuist,*

THE VICAR OF BRAY.

IN good king Charles's golden days,
When loyalty no harm meant,
A furious High-church-man I was,
And so I gain'd preferment.
Unto my flock I daily preach'd,
Kings were by God appointed;
And damn'd all those that dare resist,
Or touch the Lord's anointed.
Chorus.
And this is law I will maintain
Until my dying day, Sir,
That, whatsoever King shall reign,
I will be Vicar of Bray, Sir.

When royal James possess'd the crown,
And Popery grew in fashion,
The penal laws I hooted down,
And read the Declaration;
The Church of Rome, I found, would fit
Full well my constitution;
And I had been a Jesuit
But for the Revolution.
And this is law, &c.

When William, our Deliverer, came
To heal the Nation's grievance,
Another face of things was seen—
I swore to him allegiance.
Old principles I did revoke,
Set conscience at a distance;
Passive obedience is a joke,
A jest is non-resistance.
And this is law, &c.

When royal Anne became our Queen,
The Church of England's glory,
Another face of things was seen—
And I became a Tory.
Occasional Conformists base
I damn'd, and moderation;
And thought the Church in danger was
By such prevarication.
And this is law, &c.

When George in pudding-time came o'er,
And moderate men look'd big, Sir,
My principles I chang'd once more,
And so became a Whig, Sir.
And thus preferment I procur'd
From our Faith's great Defender,
And almost ev'ry day abjur'd
The Pope and the Pretender.
And this is law, &c.

Th' illustrious House of Hanover,
And Protestant Succession,
To these I lustily will swear—
While they can keep possession.
For, in my faith and loyalty
I never once will falter,
But George my lawful King shall be—
Unless the times should alter.
And this is law, &c.

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren, K.B. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on-board his Majesty's ship La Pomone, Falmouth, Sept. 10.

I request you will inform their Lordships, that on the 22d of Auguſt, at 10 A. M. a ſail was diſcovered in the S. S. W. quarter. I immediately diſpatched the Galatea after her, who made the ſignal of her being an enemy's frigate; I therefore followed with the reſt of the ſhips, and ſoon obſerved that ſhe was ſtanding-in near the mouth of the Garonne; Capt. Keats, however, with much addreſs, cut her off from the entrance, having paſſed, with the Galatea, between the Chevrier Bank and the Light Houſe. The enemy then wore and ſtood along ſhore to the Southward, being purſued by all the ſquadron, and keeping within half gun-ſhot of the coaſt. The Artois and Sylph, who had been detached to examine two large ſhips that appeared ſuſpicious, continued their courſe in the offing, when about nine P. M. the horizon became dark, attended with violent ſqualls and extreme heavy rain, lightning, and thunder, ſo as to oblige the Galatea and this ſhip, who were nearly within ſhot of the frigate, to ſhorten ſail, and keep away at times; and it was ſuppoſed ſhe had bore up, as we loſt ſight of her. I therefore ſtood with the Anſon to the Northward, thinking ſhe might have hauled her wind that way; but at daylight, ſeeing nothing of her, tacked and continued our courſe to the ſouthward, until we diſcovered her run on ſhore, with the loſs of her maſts, within five leagues of Arcaſſon, and the Artois, Galatea, and Sylph (who had ſeen her again during the night), at anchor near her, when ſhe was boarded with much riſk and gallantry by the boats of the Artois, and Galatea, under the command of Lieuts. Lloyd and Carter. It was impoſſible to prevent the men from endeavouring to eſcape on ſhore, although great numbers fell victims in the attempt, owing to the great ſurf and ſwell that ſet upon the beach, and of courſe many were drowned. Her captain and ſome of the principal officers, with ſeveral Portugueſe priſoners, part of the crews of two Brazil ſhips, taken by the diviſion to which this ſhip (who was named L'Andromaque, a very fine and large frigate, pierced for 48 guns, twelve-pounders, moſt of which had been thrown overboard, and her complement three hundred men) belonged, were brought on-board the ſhips of this ſquadron, when ſhe was ſet on fire by our people, and completely conſumed before they left her. The officers and boats crew of the above-mentioned ſhips behaved with the utmoſt activity upon this occaſion.

I have ſubjoined a liſt of the veſſels captured and burnt by the ſquadron under my command, as well as the diviſion of the enemy's frigates.

I have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed) J. B. WARREN.

A liſt of Veſſels captured and burnt by his Majeſty's Squadron, under the Command of Commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. K. B. between the 9th of Auguſt and 10th of September, 1796.

L'Andromache frigate, 44 guns, 12-pounders, but pierced for 48 guns, and 300 men, burnt near Arcaſſon; La Jeun Porte, gabarre, of 140 tons burthen; La Jean de Blaignal, gabarre, of 140 tons; La Liberté, chaſſe marée, 95 tons; La Catherine, chaſſe marée, of 80 tons; La Marie Anne, chaſſe marée, of 95 tons; Le St. Pierre, chaſſe marée, of 90 tons; all burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

Le Charlotte, chaſſe marée, of 80 tons, and Le Veronique, chaſſe marée, 95 tons, both loaded with wine and brandy, captured.

Sloop, loaded with canvas, taken by the Argus lugger and Dolly cutter on their return from Falmouth to join the ſquadron.

Letter from E B. Arnaud, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms of Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Sept. 12.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that the Antelope Cutter, Capt. Caſe, in the ſervice of the cuſtoms at this port, has brought in a French lugger privateer, carrying 20 men, and well armed, which ſhe captured yeſterday between Portland and St. Albans.

Letter from Mr. Cox, his Majeſty's Naval Officer at Harwich, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Sept. 14, 1796

Laſt night was brought in here, by the Argus revenue cutter of this port, a ſmall privateer, about 20 tons burthen, name Salley of Blakeney on the ſtern, laſt from Dunkirk; the whole crew, conſiſting of 18 men and boys, are now lodged in our gaol. They have, it ſeems, taken ſeveral veſſels by concealing all her people, except two men and a boy; and, having a trawling-net and dredge on-board, appear like fiſhermen.

Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board His Majeſty's ſhip Queen at Sea. Aug. 21, 1796.

Capt. Brown has juſt reported to me the capture of La Rochellane, ſchooner privateer, of 8 guns and 40 men, commanded by Giffard, from Rochelle.

Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Ships in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Sept. 14, 1796.

By a letter I have this day received from Mr. Nick Simmonds, maſter of the Lion armed cutter, he acquaints me, that at ſix o'clock

o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. Beachy Head bearing N. by W. distance about three leagues, he descried a French cutter privateer within him, and immediately gave chace; the privateer finding that the Lion was determined to keep without him, at seven o'clock, bore down, and, after exchanging several shot, struck to the Lion, and proved to be the Turat, four days from Havre de Grace, commanded by Bernard Emanuel Turat, having 4-pounders and six swivels, a number of small arms, and 25 men. She had taken nothing during the cruize.

Letter from Capt. Poyntz, Commander of his Majesty's Sloop Childers, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Sea, off Cape Barfleur, Sept. 14, 1796.

I beg leave to represent to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, being this morning off Cape Barfleur, I fell-in with and captured the French privateer La Bonne Espérance from Cherbourg, of 2 swivels and 25 men, out three days; had captured the sloop Mary Anne, of Queenborough, from Plymouth; which sloop, from the account of the prisoners, I hope to fall-in with. The privateer I have sent into Portsmouth, under the charge of the Trial cutter, whom I fell in with, bound to England the same day. Capt. Poyntz afterwards fell-in with and re-captured the above-mentioned sloop Mary Ann, of Queenborough; she was laden with naval and ordnance stores, from Plymouth, bound to Woolwich and London.

Sept. 20. Dispatches received from Robert Crauford, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head quarters of His Royal Highness the Archduke Charles of Austria, Lauffen, Aug. 27, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the main body of the Austrian army of the Upper Rhine passed the Danube at Donawert on the 12th inst. and halted near that place on the 14th; the rear guard still occupying the road leading from Norlingen and Hockstadt to Donawert, the former at the defile of Haarberg, the latter at a village about a league Eastward of Blenheim. On the 15th, his Royal Highness, leaving General La Tour with a considerable part of the army of the Upper Rhine, to defend the Lech, marched with the remainder down the right of the Danube, with an intention of recrossing it in order to operate against Gen. Jourdan's right flank; whilst Gen. Wartensleben should advance and attack his front. The rear guards were of course withdrawn from the above-mentioned posts, and Donawert evacuated in the course of the day. When his Royal Highness commenced this manœuvre, Gen. Wartensleben was in the position near Amberg. To turn the left of this position, Gen. Jourdan had detached a considerable column on the great road leading from Nuremberg, through Newmark, to Ratisbon; and, in order to oppose this column, Maj.-Gen. Nauendorf was advancing from the latter place with a corps of four of the battalions newly arrived from Austria, and some light troops. On the 17th, the troops, which the Archduke had brought from the army of the Upper Rhine, repassed the Danube, in two columns, at Neuberg and Ingolstadt, and encamped near those places, the latter of which being capable of defence, and important from its situation on the river, a garrison was thrown into it. The column that passed at Neuberg was commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Holze. On the 18th the troops halted: the intention was to proceed hence with the right column from Ingolstadt towards Beilugriefs, and Lieut.-Gen. Holze's considerably farther to the left; but, in the night from the 18th to the 19th, intelligence was received that Gen. Wartensleben had been obliged to quit the position of Amberg, and return behind the Nab. The above-mentioned projected movement of the Archduke's corps now became very dangerous, as its communication with Gen. Wartensleben would have been in the greatest degree precarious, and its retreat, in case of defeat, (being cut off, as it might have been, from the road to Ratisbon,) extremely difficult. His Royal Highness therefore directed his march more to the right, and arrived on the 20th inst. with his right column at Hemman. From this time Maj.-Gen. Nauendorf's corps, which advanced the same day to the heights of Taswang, formed his Royal Highness's advanced guard Lieut. Gen. Hotze's corps marched towards Beilugriefs. By this march the Archduke secured the road to Ratisbon; and the right flank of Jourdan's army was equally threatened, he having advanced to the Nab. A heavy cannonade, heard in the direction of Schwartzfeld on the 20th inst. and other reasons, made it necessary to proceed but slowly until more certain intelligence of Gen. Wartensleben's situation could be obtained, and a combined plan of attack finally arranged. The above-mentioned cannonade afterwards proved to have been an affair of no importance. On the 22d the enemy's corps, which had advanced from Neumark, and taken post behind a deep ravine, through which the great road passes near the village of Teining, was attacked by the advanced guard under Gen. Nauendorf, and obliged to quit its position and retreat towards Neumark. On the 23d the Archduke and Lieut. Gen. Hotze's corps, having re-united, advanced in several columns, and drove the enemy from their position behind

behind Neumark. Gen. Hotze purſued them to within a league of Altdorf, and at the ſame time puſhed forward a conſiderable column of cavalry, and ſome light infantry, under Maj. Gen. Prince John of Lichtenſtein, on the great road towards Nuremberg. The right column of the Archduke's corps encamped near Neumark. On the 28th the long-intended combined operation took place againſt Gen. Jourdan's army. This operation was performed in ſeven columns. That of the right of Gen. Wartenſleben's army advanced toward Weger; another large column proceeded from Schwartzfeld, having a third ſmaller force to its left; and a fourth advanced from Swandorf towards Amberg, in the neighbourhood of which place the three latter columns were to unite, and that of the left to form a junction with the Archuke's right, which proceeded from Neumark, by Caſtell, to Amberg, having two ſtrong corps to the left, of which the one under Lieut.-Gen. Staray advanced to Herſchpruck, and the other under Lieut.-Gen. Hotze to Lauffen. This excellent diſpoſition would certainly have been followed by a very deciſive battle, had not the enemy, alarmed at the menacing movements of the Archduke's corps, retreated ſo precipitately as to make it impoſſible. Their loſs muſt, however, have been conſiderable; and two battalions of their rear guard, which defended as long as poſſible the defile of Amberg, were completely annihilated by ſome ſquadrons of Auſtrian cavalry. The different corps encamped in the evening in the neighbourhood of Amberg, Herſchpruck, Lauffen, &c. Gen. Jourdan is continuing his retreat towards Forcheim. Whilſt theſe operations were carrying on, Gen. Moreau croſſed the Danube at Donawert, and acted with his whole army againſt Gen. La Tour, who has been obliged to quit the poſition of the Lech, and on the 24th took another behind the Iſer. Gen. La Tour's loſs has been very inconſiderable, although the great ſuperiority of the enemy obliged him to retreat. Thus, my Lord, have I endeavoured to give your Lordſhip an accurate account of the late events and movements; and it is with the deepeſt concern I muſt conclude it by informing your Lordſhip that my brother Lieut.-Col. Crauford was unfortunately wounded and taken on the 25th inſt. The Archduke has been pleaſed to write to Gen. Jourdan reclaiming him; and I have no doubt of their giving him up, as it would be contrary to every rule to detain a perſon as priſoner of war, who was not, at the time of his being taken, employed in a military capacity. It is impoſſible for me to expreſs to your Lordſhip how much the Archduke, and, I may ſay, all the principal officers of the army, have ſhewn themſelves intereſted about Col. Crauford; nor can I conclude without aſſuring your Lordſhip that his being taken was not owing to any imprudence; though, indeed, his conduct, ever ſince he has had the honour of being attached to the Auſtrian army, has been marked by that conſpicuous zeal, activity, and courage, which he cannot help diſplaying, even when only a ſpectator of military operations. ROB. CRAUFORD.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles of Auſtria, Bamberg, Aug. 31, 1796.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that, after the affair of the 24th inſt. Gen. Jourdan continued his retreat in ſeveral columns through Velden, Pegnitz, &c. in the general direction of Ebermanſtadt and Forcheim; and has been cloſely purſued by the Archduke's army, under which denomination I compriſe that lately commanded by Gen. Wartenſleben, as well as thoſe troops which his Royal Highneſs brought with him from the Danube. On the 25th inſt. the advanced guard, under Lieut.-Gen. Kray, marched by Sultzbach to Hohenſtadt, and a conſiderable column of the enemy's baggage was taken or deſtroyed in the defile between that place and Verdun. The troops which had encamped the preceding evening near Amberg, followed Gen. Kray's march, and the Archduke took his head-quarters at Sultzbach. On the 26th Lieut.-Gen. Kray purſued the enemy in the direction towards Græfenberg, and Lieut.-Gen. Hotze advanced from Lauffen towards Erlangen on the Kednitz; the former, having his right covered by Maj.-Gen. Elſnitz, in the neighbourhood of Velden, Neuhang, Bloch, &c. as had the latter his left by Maj.-Gen. the Prince of Lichtenſtein, who had paſſed through Nuremberg. The Archduke's columns marched from the camp of Sultzbach to Herrnſpruck on the Pegnitz. On the 27th Lieut.-Gen. Hotze, having croſſed the Rednitz, moved towards Horchſtadt on the Aiſch, Prince Lichtenſtein's corps forming his advanced guard. Lieut.-Gen. Kray's troops marched to Græfenberg, Betzeſteni, &c. and the army from Herſpruck to Lauffen. On the 28th the Prince of Lichtenſtein's light troops approached on the left bank of the Rednitz, very near to Bamberg, Lieut.-Gen Kray marched to Neukirch, and the Archduke to Heroldſberg. On the 29th, upon the approach of the advanced guard, the enemy abandoned precipitately the ſtrong fort of Forcheim, ſetting fire to the mills and bridges on the Wiſent to cover their retreat. Their rear guard, conſiſting of nearly a diviſion, took poſt in the night with its left to the heights of Egglefheim, and its right to the Rednitz, on the road from Forcheim towards Bamber

berg. The army encamped between Baierſdorf and Forcheim. Early on the morning of the 30th, Lieut. Gen. Kray moved forward to attack the enemy in their poſition near Eggleſheim; but they abandoned it ſo quickly that no ſerious affair could be engaged in, nor could the column, which had been ſent through the mountains to turn their left, arrive in time to fall upon their retreat, ſo that their loſs was not conſiderable. Lieut.-Gen. Kray purſued them towards Bamberg, and the Archduke took his head-quarters at Hirſchaid. On the left of the Rednitz Lieut.-Gen. Hotze advanced to Burg Eberach, puſhing forward his advanced guard under the Prince of Lichtenſtein to Eltman on the Meyn. Lieut.-Gen. Staray's corps, which had followed Gen. Hotze's march, advanced to Cloſter Eberach. Very early on the morning of the 30th, Jourdan's army, that is, the heavy artillery, &c. began to croſs the Meyn at Hallſtat. During the whole of the operations which I have had the honour of deſcribing to your Lordſhip in this and my laſt diſpatch, his Royal Highneſs's great aim has been to bring Gen. Jourdan to a deciſive battle; but the bad roads and defiles, the troops had to paſs between the Danube and Amberg, conſiderably retarding their march, gave Jourdan time to get off; and he has ſince ſucceeded in avoiding a general engagement, wherein he has been greatly favoured by the nature of the country, which is ſo extremely hilly, woody, and interſected, as to make it impracticable to employ the cavalry. Notwithſtanding it is much to be regretted that it was not poſſible to bring the enemy to a general battle, yet there are ſtrong reaſons to hope that thoſe maſterly manœuvres, by which the Archduke has forced them to ſo ſudden a retreat, and has already driven them conſiderably out of the direction which Jourdan undoubtedly muſt have wiſhed to take, may ultimately have as happy an effect upon the general iſſue of the campaign, as they, at all events, will be honourable to his Royal Highneſs. I am not yet enabled to inform your Lordſhip of the number of priſoners made by the different columns: a conſiderable number were taken on the 23d, in the affair near Neumark; and in the affair of Amberg there were between nine hundred and a thouſand. Of what has been taken ſince, I ſhall have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip in my next. A corps under Maj. Gen Nauendorff was detached on the 25th inſt. to reinforce Gen. La Tour, who is behind the Iſer. On the 27th, Col. Crauford was left behind by the French, with a ſafeguard, at Betzenſtein, they having found it impoſſible to tranſport him any farther without endangering his life; they exacted his parole not to ſerve againſt the Republic till exchanged, which will, I believe, take place immediately. He has been moſt ſeverely wounded in the head by a muſquet ball; but I have the happineſs to inform your Lordſhip, that the Archduke's own ſurgeon, whom his Royal Highneſs (whoſe goodneſs on this occaſion has been great indeed,) was pleaſed to ſend to him, as well as the other ſurgeons who attend him, give me the greateſt reaſon to hope for his recovery. In caſe of my abſence from the army for a few days, Capt. Auſtruther of the guards, who came lately from Berlin, will have the honour of informing your Lordſhip of every thing that happens.

ROBERT CRAUFORD.

Leipſic, Sept. 18. An eſtafette from Ratiſbon is juſt arrived at this place, informing us, that, on the 11th inſt. the Auſtrian Gen. Prolich and the Prince Fürſtenberg had made a ſucceſsful attack upon the enemy's forces aſſembled near Munich, and forced them to a precipitate retreat, with the loſs of about 2000 men killed and wounded, and of 1500 taken priſoners. This victory was chiefly decided by a ſkilful manœuvre of Gen. Hotze, in conſequence of which he had effected a paſſage over the Danube, near Donawerth, with a conſiderable body of Imperial troops, with whom he attacked moſt vigorouſly the French corps beſieging Ingolſtadt, and obliged them to raiſe the ſiege with great loſs.

Letter from Joſ. Peyton, Eſq. Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated Oct. 2, 1796.

Sir, Capt. Roe, of his Majeſty's ſloop Racoon, acquaints me, by his letter dated Seaford Road, the 30th ult. that at eleven P. M. the night before, off Dungueſs, he fell-in with and captured the Active, French cutter privateer, mounting 6 carriage guns, 3-pounders, and ſome ſwivels, with 23 men; that ſhe came from Boulogne, the preceding afternoon, had taken nothing, but was in the act of boarding a veſſel when the Racoon fell-in with her.

JOS. PEYTON.

Commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warreny to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated La Pomone, Falmouth Harbour, Oct. 3, 1796.

I beg you will communicate to their Lordſhips, that, in conſequence of the activity of Capt White, whoſe letter is incloſed, in company with the Argus lugger, the privateer mentioned in my laſt, was this day brought into Carrick Road.

Capt.

Captain John C. White, commander of his Majesty's sloop, the Sylph, to Commodore Sir John Borlase Warren.

Sir, In obedience to your orders, received on Friday evening, directing me to proceed off the Lizard, in search of the enemy's cutter that had been seen on the coast, we immediately got under weigh, in company with the Argus lugger, and at day-light on the following morning, the Lizard bearing N. W. E. eight leagues, I had the pleasure (among many vessels) to discover the above cutter standing to the Eastward, and after a chace of four hours the Sylph came up and captured the Phœnix French privateer, of 4 guns and 32 men; a new and remarkably fast sailing vessel, on her first cruize from Cherbourgh. She had been out six days, and had taken, between the Land's End and Lizard, four prizes (three sloops and a brig), which were ordered to make the first convenient port in France. The crews of the sloops had been put on-board a neutral vessel to be landed in England; those belonging to the brig were the only English found on-board her. After shifting the prisoners, we stood to the S. E. in hopes of falling-in with the brig, which they had taken only the preceding day, but we were not so fortunate as to intercept her; and, as your orders strictly required me to return to Falmouth on Sunday morning, I have lost no time to gain this port. I have the honour, &c. JOHN C. WHITE.

Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. Captain of his Majesty's ship Indefatigable, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated Oct. 2, 1796, off Cape Prinas.

Having by the recapture of the brig Queen of Naples, from Lisbon to York, received information of two schooner privateers, which infest the seas in the neighbourhood of Corunna, and that one of them had, two days before, taken a valuable brig from Bristol, laden with bale goods, which she supposed could not be arrived at her destination, which was Corunna, I immediately pushed for that port, and was happy enough this day to capture one of the schooners, the Ariel, of Boston, from Bordeaux 14 days, mounting 12 guns and 75 men; the other schooner, called Le Vengeur, of the same force, I am in great hopes we shall meet with. The Bristol brig, however, is, I hear, arrived at Ferrol, into which port I have driven two frigates.

Captain Mowat, of his Majesty's Ship Assistance, to Mr. Nepean, dated Halifax, Sept. 14, 1796.

I have to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 28th of last month, about 4 leagues E. S. E. from Cape Henry, the Thisbe, who had been sent to look out in the E. N. E. quarter, a little after five in the morning, made the signal for three strange ships being in the E. S. E. The Bermuda, who had been in chace of a brig the evening before in that quarter, and who was 7 or 8 miles nearer the strange ships than any of the squadron, the Thisbe excepted, repeated or made the signal, that the ships seen were enemy's ships; upon which the Admiral immediately made the signal for a general chace. The squadron was then composed of the flag ship, the Assistance, Thetis, Thisbe, Topaze, and Bermuda. So very light was the breeze, and withal partial, that the ships did not steer for some time. The Topaze was the first that had the breeze, the Thetis, being at some distance from her, was the next, and the flag-ship soon after; the Assistance, being to leeward and astern, did not obey the helm before the Topaze was 8 or 9 miles advanced, the Thetis and Resolution about half that distance. The squadron continued in pursuit; and, about half past 5 in the evening, the Topaze brought the nearest ship to action, upon which she returned a broadside, and hauled down her colours. The Bermuda, being near, bore down to the prize, and the Assistance's signal was made to take possession of her. The flag-ship and the frigates, without a moment's loss of time, continued in chace of the other two frigates. The Admiral's verbal message to me, by Capt. Maxtone, was to proceed to Halifax with the prize. Upon my taking possession, of her I found her to be L'Elizabeth, mounting 36 guns, 24 12-pounders on her main deck, and 12 9-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle, a large ship, said to be about 1000 tons.

Oct. 18. Dispatches received from Capt. Anstruther and Robert Crauford, Esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Hacn, Sept. 19, 1796.

My Lord, His Royal Highness the Archduke, leaving a considerable corps in reserve at Windecken, marched with the main body on the 12th to Friedberg. Thence Gen. Kray pushed on with a strong advanced guard towards Wetzlar. On the approach of which the enemy abandoned the town, and took post on the heights behind it. Gen. Hotze was detached at the same time towards Welbourg, but was not able to make himself master of the place. His Royal Highness, whose chief operations seemed hitherto to be directed on Wetzlar, now turned to the left, and following the great road to Limbourg encamped on the 14th inst. near Weyer. His object was to form a junction with the corps under Gen. Neu, which was advancing

cing from Schwalback, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line, at the points of Limbourg and Deitz, whilſt Gen. Kray turned it by the left from Wetzlar, and Gen. Milius kept in check the right, poſted near Naſſau. On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his Royal Highneſs found him very advantageouſly poſted, and a conſiderable force on the heights in front of Limbourg; and as, from the reports received from the advanced corps, there was occaſion to believe that he meant to diſpute the paſſage of the Lahn, it was judged adviſable to defer the attack till the co-operation of Gen Neu was more certain, and till the reſerve, which was now ordered up from Windecken, ſhould arrive. Early on the 16th his Royal Highneſs advanced againſt the front of the enemy's poſition, whilſt Gen. Neu, from Kirberg, turned it. The enemy, who ſaw himſelf in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and, being cloſely purſued, was obliged to take ſhelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Auſtrians maſters of Dietz and Limbourg. The Tirailleurs defended themſelves, however, in the ſuburbs of the latter, with ſo much obſtinacy, that night came on before it was poſſible to diſlodge them. From the reſiſtance made at Limbourg, the Archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to riſque an action in the poſition of Hadamar, and in conſequence the whole army aſſembled before day-break on the 17th, betwixt Deitz and Limbourg, from which points it was determined that a general attack ſhould be made. A very thick miſt, which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops advancing ſo early as was intended; and when it cleared away, the enemy was ſeen in full retreat, and already at ſuch a diſtance as to leave no hopes of bringing him to action. He abandoned ſucceſſively, in the courſe of the day, all his poſts on the Lahn, thoſe of the left and centre retiring towards the Sieg; and the diviſion of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitſtein, throwing themſelves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the entrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine. No time was loſt by the different Auſtrian corps in paſſing the Lahn in purſuit of the enemy. Gen. Kray was, on the 19th, at Herbeon, and puſhes on toward Dellenbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his Royal Highneſs's column is this day at Hochſtebach, in the direction of Altkirck, and Gen. Neu is in the neighbourhood of Neuwied. The pains which the enemy has beſtowed in fortifying the latter place preſent difficulties which it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the mean time, will not in any degree retard the progreſs of the army. The feeble reſiſtance which the French have made in a poſt ſo important and ſo advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had reſolved to defend, confirms, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the repreſentation which I have had the honour of making to your Lordſhip of the ſituation of the army. Diſorders of every kind have ariſen to ſuch a height amongſt them, that Jourdon thought it neceſſary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the Directory, without which it would be impoſſible for him to reſtore diſcipline and ſubordination. This requeſt was not only refuſed by the Directory, but he himſelf is removed from the command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This circumſtance has added much to the diſcontent of all the claſſes in the army. A number of the officers of the higheſt rank and reputation have given in their reſignations, and the deſertion amongſt the ſoldiery is prodigious. Under theſe circumſtances, it is rather to be wiſhed than expected, that the enemy may attempt to make another ſtand on this ſide of the Rhine. I feel infinite ſatisfaction in being able to ſtate to your Lordſhip, that from the favourable accounts received of the ſituation of Col. Craufurd, there is every reaſon to hope that he will be enabled to reſume the functions of this miſſion much ſooner than was at firſt expected. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.

Head quarters of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke Charles, Haen, Sept. 20.

My Lord, A report is juſt received from Lieut.-Gen. Hotze, in which he ſtates, that, in advancing yeſterday evening towards Hochſtebach, he found means to bring on a ſerious affair with the rear guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Auſtrians. Marceau, general of a diviſion, and diſtinguiſhed among the French for his activity and enterprize, is wounded and taken priſoner. His two aides-de-camp have ſhared the ſame fate, and his adjutant-general was left dead on the field. A conſiderable number of inferior officers and privates are likewiſe brought in. The enemy continues his retreat with the utmoſt precipitation. It is generally ſuppoſed, however, that he will aſſemble his whole force in the ſtrong poſition of Ukareth, and there make another ſtand. This has induced the Archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under Gen. Kray, who, in conſequence, encamps to-day at Hackenburg. His Royal Highneſs will be this evening at Walrode, and the advanced guard of Gen. Hotze is puſhed on to Altenkirchen and Weyerbuſh. A conſiderable corps drawn from the garriſon of Manheim and Philipſburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry

valry under Count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the Margraviate of Baden, and has met with much success. They have surprized and dispersed the corps which the enemy had left in that country, have made a number of prisoners, and taken or destroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition. Accounts are received of the operations of Gen. La Tour down to the 10th inst. by which it appears that Gen. Moreau quitted his position on the left bank of the Yser on the 10th and 11th inst. Gen. La Tour followed him closely, and was on the 11th at Pfaffenhoven. As Gen. Moreau seemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was supposed he would repass the Danube, Gen. Nauendorff crossed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions, and on the 14th engaged in a serious affair with his rear guard, in which the Austrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of a thousand prisoners.

ROB. AMSTRUTHER.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

SEVERAL of the woollen manufactories in the town of Abbeville and Amiens, in *France*, have been recently purchased by English and American adventurers. At these manufactories, the wools of Kent and Russia found so ready and so advanced a market. The manufacturers therefore, of this kingdom should watch with a jealous eye this infant speculation.

In a question that has much agitated the minds of the publick the following may be worthy of notice. Upon his extensive plantation at *Trelawny* in *Jamaica*, for at least these twelve years past, such has been the judicious and humane treatment of his family, that there has not been a purchase of a single slave; nay, the stock of his working Negroes has been upon the increase.

A *Dublin* paper contains a proclamation, bearing date Nov. 6, by which it appears, that treasonable associations exist in the counties of *Antrim*, *Downe*, *Tyrone*, *Londonderry*, and *Armagh*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept 20. This being the day fixed for consecrating the colours of the South Holland squadron of gentlemen and yeomen cavalry, it was held at *Spalding* as a high festival. The trumpets sounded by seven in the morning, and before ten o'clock the Spalding troop was formed in the market-place, and marched off to meet the Sutton and Holbeach troops. About 11 the whole squadron, headed by both captains, and attended by every officer, made their appearance. The ringing of bells, and alternate soundings of the trumpets and pieces of martial music by the bands which preceded them, rendered the scene truly interesting. We understand several evolutions were intended to have been practised; but by this time the market-place became so crowded, not only by the populace, but also by the town and neighbouring gentlemen, that it precluded every possibility of an attempt with safety. The windows also, from the ground-floors to the attics, were filled with all the beauty, elegance, and fashion, of this country. Joshua Scrope, Esq. the senior officer, as Capt. Commandant, having placed himself before the White-Hart gate-way, the squadron passed in review three times before him in double files, the officers saluting him each time as they passed; after which they formed facing the White Hart, and the flanks wheeling inwards formed three sides of a hollow square, the two cornets and two adjutants detached before the troops in the centre. On the appearance of the colours the bands played 'God save the King;' and the Right Hon. Lady George Sutton advancing, dressed in the county uniform, with a superb royal standard of royal purple, with a deep gold fringe, and the arms richly gilt, presented it to the Commandant, who was on foot in front of the squadron, and in a neat speech requested their acceptance of it, as a token of her Ladyship's respect to a corps whose loyalty and attachment to their King and country was so conspicuous. Capt. Scrope immediately, with great energy, and very audibly, in the name of himself, officers, and whole squadron, returned her Ladyship thanks; and, after declaring they would part with their last drop of blood, rather than the banner thus presented them should fall into the hands of their enemies, with great propriety, for their emulation, alluded to the uniform they wore being similar to that of the noble and warlike Chief so nearly allied to her Ladyship, who humbled the pride of France on the memorable plains of Minden. The squadron immediately gave her Ladyship three huzzas. The standard was then presented to the senior adjutant (Presgrave), the cornets Foster and Read, with Adj. Shearcroft, receiving the other banners; when the Rev. Dr. Johnson came forward in his gown and cassock, and, after laying his hands on each (held in an horizontal posture for the purpose), and amid the most profound silence, pronounced the words of consecration. The impressive and solemn manner in which this was delivered, and which took up some time, was reverentially felt by all present. In an instant, by a signal from the receiving-officer, the colours were elevated, the band playing, 'Britons, strike Home,' when the Commandant again addressed them on the occasion in a very animated speech, relying on their known valour

valour when called to the field, and ending with 'God ſave the King.' Every ſword was brandiſhed in the air, three loud huzzas given, re-echoed by the ſurrounding multitude, approved and applauded by the waving handkerchiefs of the lovely fair. The troops were then diſmounted, and at 12 o'clock, preceded by both bands of muſic, conſiſting of near thirty performers with every inſtrument of martial muſic, their colours and officers, forming upwards of a hundred, marched in regular proceſſion to church, crowded beyond example; and where, after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Linzee, the chaunting and pſalms accompanied in a maſterly manner by the band, a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Johnſon, from the 22d chap. Luke, latter part of the 36th verſe, "And he that hath no ſword, let him ſell his garment and buy one." We lament our inability to do juſtice either to the ſpeeches of Capt. Scrope, or to give a ſpecimen of this ſermon, which laſt we hope will ſhortly be in the hands of the publick, as the whole ſquadron, and every gentleman who dined in the hall, joined in requeſting Dr. Johnſon to publiſh it. The ſquadron returned from church in the ſame orderly manner to the market-place; and thence, after ſeveral pieces of muſic, to the Town-hall, at the upper end of which the colours were depoſited for the day. A moſt ſumptuous dinner was provided by Mr. Dandy for 150, at three o'clock, and well filled; plenty of veniſon by friends to the cauſe was ſpread on the tables; the bands enlivened the ſcene; conſtitutional toaſts were drunk; loyal ſongs were ſung; and before eight o'clock the colours were returned; and the company departed with that order, ſobriety, and regularity, which have ever diſtinguiſhed this corps, and without the ſmalleſt accident having taken place. On the next evening, the ball given to the ladies of this and the neighbouring counties was more ſplendidly attended than ever remembered on any former occaſion. Both troops were in entire new uniform, blue jackets turned up with ſcarlet, and ſcarlet cord, new helmets, with every man a carbine and croſs belts; and it was obſerved there was not one deficient in any part of his dreſs or accoutrements. The word of command throughout the day was given by Capt. Wilſon, of the Spalding troop, and obeyed with that promptitude which did equal honour to both officers and men.

Oct. 6. The cotton-mills at *Humſlery* near Leeds, belonging to Meſſrs. Beverley, Croſs, and Co. were diſcovered to be on fire, which raged with ſuch fury as to deſtroy the works and buildings in little more than 40 minutes. The damage is eſtimated at about 12,000l. The premiſes and ſtock inſured, at the Sun, and London inſurance Fire-office, for 8000l.

Plymouth, Oct. 10. The Court Martial which was held laſt Saturday on-board the admiral's ſhip Cambridge, to enquire into the cauſe of the loſs of his Majeſty's ſhip Amphion, which blew up on the 22d of laſt month, in this harbour, after an examination of all the ſurviving crew, very honourably acquitted both the captain and officers of every idea of remiſſneſs or neglect upon that occaſion. It muſt have been particularly gratifying to Capt. Pellew, after the court martial was over, at the requeſt made to him by the whole of the ſhip's company which ſurvived this unhappy affair, that he would ſuffer them to be partners of his future fortune, when he ſhould obtain a ſhip, having ſo long ſailed with him; one of the beſt teſtimonies this to the character of an officer.

Oct. 13. About night o'clock at night the houſe of Richard Timſon, of *Hallaton*, Leiceſterſhire, was diſcovered to be on fire, which, with four others, was entirely conſumed before any aſſiſtance could be procured: but the fury of the flames was happily checked by the activity of the inhabitants, who ſtripped off the roofs of the two adjoining houſes.

Oct. 13. The benevolent intentions of Lord Romney were this day verified in *Maidſtone* market, where he revived the ancient cuſtom of ſelling corn by the buſhel. The firſt parcel was drawn by a good old-faſhioned team of Engliſh oxen, truly emblematic of the days of yore, and highly gratifying to the inhabitants of that town. The corn was no ſooner pitched than bought up, with an avidity ſcarcely ever beheld, and not one was ſuffered to purchaſe more than a buſhel. Lord Romney, in ſetting aſide all private conſideration for the public good, has thus moſt exaltedly taken the lead; and we hear with pleaſure, that ſeveral other reſpectable perſons are emulous to copy his Lordſhip's noble patriotic example.

Oct. 16. This evening a very melancholy accident happened at *Ilfracombe*: A ſhip called the London, from St. Kitt's, having on-board a conſiderable number of blacks, (French priſoners,) was driven on the rocks, near the entrance of the pier, during a violent gale of wind, by which about fifty of the priſoners were drowned; thoſe who got on ſhore exhibited a moſt wretched ſpectacle; and the ſcene altogether was too ſhocking for deſcription. The wind was blowing directly fair for the harbour.

Lincoln, Oct. 20. Orders have been given for the immediate erection of furnaces for heating red-hot balls, along the coaſt, at *Walton, Clacton*, and *Holland*.

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE LORDS LIEUTENANTS NEAR THE COAST.

"My Lord, *Whitehall, Nov.* 5, 1796.

As it would materially add to the difficulties which already oppose themselves to any attempt which it is possible the enemy may be induced to make upon our coasts, if the live and dead flock of individuals, residing near the sea-coast, was capable of being instantly removed, and secured for the benefit of the proprietors; I am commanded to recommend it to your Lordship, to exert your influence in causing to be made out, as speedily as possible, an account of the live and dead flock, in such of the parishes of the county of *Sussex* as are within ten or twelve miles of the sea. With respect to the mode of making out the account required, I take this opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship the forms in which it has been executed by the voluntary exertions of the gentlemen of the county of *Dorset*, and shall beg to submit for your Lordship's consideration and adoption, unless where it may be found necessary to deviate from it, in consequence of local circumstances and situations. With respect to the mode in which it is proposed to remove such live and dead flock, in case it should be necessary, your Lordship will communicate with the Commander in chief of the district in which the county of Sussex lies, and will concert with him such previous measures for this purpose as may be judged requisite. The meeting which I have desired your Lordship to call, on the subject of my circular letter of this day's date, will afford you an opportunity of submitting this letter to the consideration of the deputy lieutenants and magistracy of the county of Sussex, and will consequently lead to the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to enable the return to be made, which I am persuaded your Lordship will be of opinion is so much to be wished for. I am further to inform your Lordship, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have received his Majesty's pleasure, that they should take such previous measures as may be necessary for defraying any expences which may arise, in consequence of such possible removal of live and dead stock as I have supposed, as well as of any particular losses which may eventually be occasioned thereby. Although the circumstances is such as must obviate every possible objection to the measure, I am, nevertheless, confident, that all those whom it may concern would, exclusively of every personal consideration or motive, join with the utmost alacrity in the execution of a measure which has for its object the general safety of the country. I have the honour to be, &c. PORTLAND."

Gent. Mag. November. 1796.

Newcastle, Nov. 8. This morning, at 4, a fire broke out in the house of Alexander Graham, gingerbread-baker, in Hill-Gate, Gateshead, which raged with such fury, that the family were with some difficulty saved from the flames, by being taken out of the window in the upper story of the house. The inside of the building was soon destroyed, together with the stock of bread, flour, furniture, the implements of his calling, and even the cash and notes; and, what renders the case of this unfortunate man still more distressing, not one penny-worth of his property was insured. Every assistance in the power of humanity was readily lent on this melancholy occasion; parties of the Newcastle volunteers and Cheshire militia attended; and the best exertions of the different fire-engines were procured; but all was without the desired effect; and the wretched family now find themselves deprived of every means of support.

Winchester, Nov. 19. This morning, between 2 and 3, the Abbey corn-mill, in this city, occupied by Mr. Thomas Dowling, was discovered to be on fire. Unfortunately, the flames were not observed till they were at such an alarming height as rendered impossible every endeavour to save that building from their fury. The flour-mills adjoining, belonging to Messrs. Stenton, and the houses over, were for a considerable time in the most imminent danger; but the active and well-directed exertions of the Northamptonshire militia, aided by the inhabitants, at length arrested the further progress of destruction, and, with the safety of these buildings, saved perhaps the whole neighbourhood.

The University of Oxford has lately printed, at its own expence, to be distributed *gratis* among the French clergy who have taken refuge in Great Britain, *sad usum Cleri Gallicani in Anglia exulantis*, as the title states, 2000 copies of the *Vulgate* of the New Testament.

The Marquis of Buckingham, distinguished for his munificence towards the clergy, has likewise caused to be printed, at his expence, 2000 copies at the same press, and for the same use. The University of Oxford has sent its copies to the venerable bishop of St. Pol de Leon for distribution, accompanied by a letter, analogous to the generous sentiments which dictate this honourable mark of esteem for the French clergy, who are fully sensible of the value of the gift.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Committee of the Corporation of London, appointed to consider of the causes of the high price of flour, &c. met again

at Guildhall; when they heard evidence, and came to a reſolution, that the decreaſe of the number of mills about town, and the flour which was formerly brought to the London market being now diverted by the canals to the country markets, was in a great meaſure the occaſion of the dearneſs of flour; and that the erection of mills on the banks of the Thames, under ſuch regulations as Parliament might think proper, would tend, in their opinion, to remedy the evil. They agreed to a report, which has ſince, with the evidence, been preſented to the court of Common Council.

Thurſday, November 10.

A terrible affray happened this night at the Sun public houſe in Cow Croſs, Smithfield. A riot in the houſe the night before having greatly diſturbed the neighbourhood, the conſtables ordered the houſe to be cleared of the company, which conſiſted of a club of diſorderly perſons, who regularly met there. The fellows, expecting they would not be ſuffered to ſtay to their uſual hour, had provided themſelves with bludgeons and other offenſive weapons, with which, on the officers demanding entrance, they ſallied out, knocking down and ill-treating every one who came in their way. Seven perſons were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital; one of whom, a beadle, is ſince dead of his wounds. (See p. 971.) Three of the ringleaders were next day committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell for examination.

Friday, November 11.

A Committee of Aldermen met this day at the Manſion Houſe, to put the finiſhing hand to the Bill for the Regulation of the Sale, &c. of Wheat and Flour. This Bill contains ſeveral clauſes, by which the millers, meal-factors, and bakers, will be obliged to give an account of their reſpective ſtocks. A book or books is to be kept, into which all the ſales, either in the market or elſewhere, are to be entered; and from the whole of theſe returns and ſales the meal-weighers are to draw their average. This, we underſtand, is a material part of the bill, as it ſtands at preſent.

Thurſday, November 17.

This day, at noon, two more powder-mills, near Whitton, on Hounſlow Heath, blew up, and five men belonging to them unfortunately loſt their lives by the exploſion. Another man driving a cart was killed by the broken pieces of timber. The ſhock was ſo tremendous that it ſhook the houſes in the villages to a conſiderable diſtance, and broke a great number of windows two miles off. The frequency of theſe accidents ſhould induce the neighbourhood to indict the owners of powder-mills in the neighbourhood, and oblige them to remove them farther off from inhabited places.

Sunday, November 20.

This day the captain of an American trading veſſel was taken up, on ſuſpicion of being a ſpy, and on a charge of having been concerned in a plan to ſet fire to the royal dock yards. Yeſterday he was examined before Mr. Ford, at the Secretary of State's office, when, there appearing not the leaſt foundation for the charge, he was liberated.

Friday, November 25.

The Court of Common Council this day returned their thanks to the Right Hon. William Curtis, late Lord Mayor of London, "for his uniform and impartial adminiſtration, and for his conſtant and unwearied attention to the important duties entruſted to him by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens; for having ſupported the public dignity of this city by ſplendid hoſpitality and general munificence; for the ready acceſs he gave at all times to his fellow-citizens, and for his immediate attention in particular to the members of this Court; for his conſtant ſolicitude for the poor and laborious part of the community during a time of unuſual ſcarcity of corn, and exceſſive price of every neceſſar of life; for his zealous and ſpirited exertions to procure for the Metropolis a more regular and certain ſupply of flour, which is now liable to interruption and accident from flood, froſt, and other natural and intervening cauſes, by uſeful ſuggeſtions, and ſatisfactory information made to this Court, and for which he recently received their unanimous thanks; for the unſhaken ſupport he has at all times given to the liberties of the Subject, as well as the dignity of his Sovereign; for his punctual and impartial conduct, in preſiding over the debates of this Court, and his readineſs to convene it on every occaſion: thus, by his diſintereſted behaviour, his feeling regard for the diſtreſſes of others, his liberal and public ſpirit, and his conſtant deportment in that exalted ſtation of Chief Magiſtrate, at once proving himſelf the impartial judge, the firm patriot, the good citizen, the ſincere friend, and the honeſt man."

Wednesday, November 30.

In Lord Grenville's grounds at Dropmore, Bucks, ſome labourers, in digging for a fiſh-pond, have found a great number of oaks buried in the earth, twelve or fourteen feet deep; they are uncommonly large, ſome of them fifty feet long, and the greater part perfect and ſound. They were all laid cloſe together, and nearly in one direction. If they have been depoſited there by ſome great inundation, which is the general conjecture, it is rather ſingular; for the place where they have been found is by far the higheſt ſpot in Buckinghamſhire.

P. 527. Primrose, Lady Lovat, was sister of John, 4th duke of Argyle, and was married, July 1. 1737, to Simon, Lord Fraser, of Lovat, executed for high treason April 9, 1747, on Tower-hill. By him she was mother of Archibald Fraser, now of Lovat.

P. 791. Mr. Temple was author not only of "An Essay on the Clergy," 8vo. 1774; but of "Historical and Political Memoirs," 8vo; "On the Abuses of unrestrained Power. An historical Essay." 1778, 8vo.

P. 793. The late provost of Queen's-college, Oxford, published a sermon, 8vo, 1749, preached before the University, from Nahum i. 15. "The Desirableness of Peace, and the Duty of a Nation on the Recovery of it."

P. 795. The Rev. John Yeude translated Telemachus into blank verse, published at Chester, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1791.

P. 881. The Rev. John, 15th earl of Glencairn, was third son of William, 13th earl of Glencairn, who died Sept. 9, 1775, having married, in 1744, Miss Macguire, a lady possessed of an ample fortune. By her, who is still alive, his Lordship had 4 sons: 1. William, Lord Kilmaurs, an officer of dragoons, who died unmarried at Coventry, Feb. 3, 1768. On his travels, at the theatre of Lyons, he happened to be talking louder than was agreeable to the bye-standers; when a French nobleman desired him to hold his tongue. This his Ldp. not heeding, the other pulled him rudely by the arm; whereupon high words arose, and they went out to the lobby, drew their swords, and engaged directly. My Lord was run through the body, and the sword went into the wall on the other side, while he ran his antagonist through the thigh; but neither of their wounds proved mortal. 2. James, 14th earl of Glencairn, captain of a company of the late West fencible regiment, and one of the 16 peers for Scotland from 1780 to 1784, who died unmarried at Falmouth in 1791. He was abroad on a tour through Norway, Lapland, and Sweden, at the period of his father's death; and, the succession having devolved on him greatly encumbered, he sold the extensive barony of Kilmarnock, which had been in his family above 400 years, to the Marchioness of Titchfield for about 80,000l. 3. John, 15th earl of Glencairn, formerly an officer of the 14th dragoons, who afterwards took orders, and married, in 1785, Lady Isabella Erskine, sister of the present earl of Buchan, relict of William Leslie Hamilton, by whom he had no issue, at least no male children. 4. Alexander, died unmarried. Also, two daughters: 1. Lady Henriet, married to Sir Alexander Don, of Newton, in the county of Berwick, bart. by whom, besides two sons, she had two most amiable daughters, who unfortunately perished in the water of Eden, near Newton, in 1795. 2. Lady Elizabeth, unmarried. The patent of the title of Earl of Glencairn, dated May 28, 1488, being rather ambiguous, running, "sibi et successoribus suis in omni tempore futuro," it is not as yet ascertained to whom the earldom belongs. If to the heir male, Sir William Cunningham, of Robertland, is understood to have right to the earldom of Glencairn; but, if to the heir of line, Sir Adam Fergusson, of Kilkerran, bart. descended from the only child of Alexander, 10th earl of Glencairn, succeeds to that title. The older title of Lord Kilmaurs goes undoubtedly to the heir male, understood, as above, to be Sir William Cunningham, of Robertland.

P. 883. Sir John Stewart, of Allanbank, entered advocate 1737, was appointed solicitor of the stamp duties in 1767, a lucrative office, which he resigned in favour of George Buchan, of Kello, some years ago. He married Miss Smith, daughter of Cha. S esq and sister of he late Hugh Seton, of Z uch; and by her, who survives, had several children. One of his daughters is married to the Marquis Chichipozzi, an Italian nobleman; another to John Coxe Hippisley, esq. M. P. Sir John's eldest son, John, succeeds to the title and extensive estate of Allanbank, in Berwickshire, and married some years ago Miss Coutts, daughter of one of the eminent bankers of that name in London, by whom he has issue.

P. 884. Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, entered advocate in 1735, and ranked next above Sir John Stewart, of Allanbank, in the list of that respectable faculty. He was lineally descended from John Stewart, of Ardgowan, a natural son of King Robert III. of Scotland. This John got from his royal father, in 1390, the lands of Auchingown; in 1396, the lands of Blackhall; and, in 1404, the lands of Ardgowan, all lying in the county of Renfrew. These fair possessions descended, undiminished and unimpaired (a rare instance!), in the direct male line, to the above Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, who married, June 4, 1743, Eleonora, daughter of Sir John Houstoune, of Houstoune, in the same county, bart.; and by her, who died so long ago as 1746, had two daughters: Margaret, married, in 1764, to Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell, in the county of Dumfries, bart.; and Eleonora, who died in her 8th year: also, three sons: 1. John Schaw Stewart (now Sir John), member in the last and in former parliaments for the county of Renfrew, who succeeded, in 1752, to the valuable estate of Greenock, on the death of his grand uncle, Sir John Schaw. He married Frances, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, esq. of St. Christopher's, relict of Sir James Maxwell, of Pollock, bart. but by her

her had no issue. 2. Houstoune Stewart Nicholson, who succeeded, on the death of his uncle, Sir John Houstoune, to the estate of Carnock, in Stirlingshire. Having a theatrical turn, he used to perform sometimes at the theatre royal in Edinburgh, particularly the part of Douglas in the well-known tragedy of that name, for the benevolent purpose of raising a fund for the erection of a bridge over the rapid river Carron (from whose waves Douglas was rescued by Norval). He died some years ago, leaving by his wife Margaret, daughter of Alexander Porterfield, of Porterfield, in the county of Renfrew, one son, Michael Stewart Nicholson, of Carnock, lieutenant colonel of the Dumfriesshire fencible cavalry, who married his cousin-german, a daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell, bart. and has issue. 3. Archibald Stewart, a planter in Tobago, killed in 1779, attempting, with a few of his men, to repulse the crew of an American privateer who had landed, and were ravaging some of the plantations on that island.

BIRTHS.

July AT Little Horsted, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Nott, a son.

Oct. 26. At Dundee, the Countess of Breadalbane, a son.

29. Sarah Edwards, aged 59, wife of Tho. E. gardener, aged 76, a son and heir.

31. In Catharine-street, Strand, Mrs. Heriot, a daughter.

In Cavendish-square, the wife of Peter Esdaile, esq. a son.

Lately. At Skreene, in Essex, the wife of Capt. T. T. Bramston, a son and heir.

The wife of the Rev. John Evans, of Mile-end, a son and heir.

The wife of William Bristow, esq. of the royal navy, a daughter.

Nov. 1. The wife of Thomas Boulthee, esq. of Tooley-park, Leic. a son and heir.

3. In Palace-yard, the Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, a daughter.

6. At Fowis place, the wife of Francis Fownes Luttrell, esq. a daughter.

7. In Audley-square, Lady Georgiana Buckley, a son.

In Billiter-square, the wife of William Manning, esq. M. P. for Lymington, a son.

9. At the Abbey, Shrewsbury, the lady of Sir Charles Oakley, bart. a son.

At Dunmow, Mr. George Wade, a son.

The wife of J. T. H. Hopper, esq. of Wetton castle, co. Durham, a daughter.

11. In Portland-place, the wife of Col. Wood, a daughter.

15. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Samuel Egerton Leigh, a son and heir.

22. At Wolfsore, co. Oxford, the wife of H. C. Cotton, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 20. THE Rev. Mr. Lawton, of Ayr, to Miss Cobbold, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Ipswich.

22. At Coltishall, Mr. W. Shopcot, of London, to Miss Perkins, eldest dau. of the late W. Perkins, esq. of Coltishall.

At Wells, Norfolk, John Hill, esq. of Gresserhall, to Mrs. Tyzack, a widow lady, of Wells.

23. At Hinckley, co. Leicester, Mr. William Collins, of Leir, to Mrs. Ann Smith, of Hinckley.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Stokes, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Margaret Morrison, youngest daughter of James M. esq. of the Tower.

24. At Mary-la-bonne church, Thomas-John Parker, esq. of Canbury-house, Kingston, Surrey, to Miss Palmer, of Whitton-place, Middlesex.

At Matlock, the Rev. D. B. Allen, to Miss Jullian.

26. At Ormsby, in Norfolk, Mr. Timothy Fellows, to Miss H. Manning, dau. of Wm. M. esq. of the above place.

27. At Great Hale, co. Lincoln, Mr. Brackenbury, to Miss Faulin, both of Little Hale.

29. At Noath, co. Kent, John Billington, esq. of Ashford, to Miss Tritton.

30. At Swebstone, co. Leicester, Mr. J. Scott, a respectable farmer and grazier, of Newton-Neathercote, to Miss M. Marshall, of the former place.

31. The Rev. George Hutton, B. D. of Lincoln, to Miss Harriet Neale, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas N. of Tollerton, Nottinghamshire.

Lately. At Brighton, Capt. Thorp, of the Oxford Blues, eldest son of —— T. esq. of Chippingham, to Miss Phillips, daughter of Charles P. esq. of Queen Anne-street West.

Mr. Brown, surgeon, of Thorney, to Miss M. Bacon, of Boroughsen.

At Great Glen, Leicestershire, Mr. Benjamin Cooper, grazier, to Miss James.

At Cowes, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Adelbert Frankenet, of the Royal Rangers, to Miss Forest, dau. of the late Austin F. esq.

At Barrow upon Soar, Mr. Thos. Bradshaw, grazier, to Miss Beaumont, dau. of Thomas B. esq. of Barrow aforesaid.

At Stanton, co. Derby, Mr. Burrows, of that place, to Miss Dawson, of Nottingham.

The Rev. John Challand Forrest, master of the grammar-school in Nottingham, to Miss Malkin, of Harlesthorpe, co. Derby.

At Butleighs, after 35 years courtship, Mr. Daniel Corbaz, to Miss Ann Vagg.

Mr. Morland, attorney at law, Abingdon, to Miss Baster, of Newbury, co. Berks.

Mr. Stuckey, attorney at law, of Swaffham, Norfolk, to Miss Emerson, of Westenham.

At

At Lyndhurst, David Sutherland esq, to Mrs. Boutefeur, of Southampton.

Thomas Spencer Phelps, esq. of Baliol college, Oxford, to Mrs. Mary Tucker, of Axminster, Devonshire.

Mr. Edward Murrell, of Gravesend, to Miss Johnson, of the same place.

Mr. John Grey, apothecary, to Miss Keziah Hornblower, of Bath.

Nov.... At St. James's church, Major Scott, to Miss Mary Hughes, of the kingdom of Ireland.

1. Mr. T. C. Warner, of the Royal Exchange, to Miss King, of Blackheath.

At Lutterworth, co. Leic. Mr. James, grocer, of Hinckley, to Miss Eliz. Smith.

2. At Clifton, John Span, esq. merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Dorothea Munro, only daughter and heiress of Hugh M. esq. of Carriacou, in the government of Grenada. (See p. 788).

The Rev. John Stoupe Wagstaff, R. of Harston, co. Leic. to Miss Goodwin, of Winster, co. Derby.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Cha. John Clarke, esq. of Dean-street, Audley-square, to Miss Gardiner, dau. of Gen. G.

At Loughborough, Mr. Watts, of Leicester, to Miss Harley, of Loughborough.

3. Mr. Lomas, surgeon, of Belper, co. Derby, to Miss S. Woodward, of Southwell, co. Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. Pickering, to Miss R. Shelton, of Sutton Bonnington.

At Swinfleet, co. Lincoln, Robert Haldenby, of Redness, esq. to Miss Vickers, of Swinfleet.

Mr. Complin, druggist, of Bishopsgate-street, to Miss Harris.

Capt. Harcourt, to Miss Jodrell, of St. Michael at Plea, Norwich.

5. Henry Garrett, esq. of the navy, to Miss Mary Raikes, 2d daughter of Robert R. esq. of Gloucester.

6. At Rushton, co. Northampton, Mr. Joseph Edge, druggist, of Northampton, to Miss Henrietta Payne, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Payne, of Dallington-lodge, near Northampton.

7. At Camberwell, Wm Ollivant, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Langston, dau. of Sir Stephen L. one of the sheriffs of London.

At Wilford, co. Nottingham, the Rev. George Hutton, B. D. of Lincoln, to Miss Harriot Neale, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas N. of Tollerton.

At Denton, near Grantham, John Dodsworth, M. D. of Grantham, to Miss Turner, dau. of the Rev. Mr. T. of Denton.

8. At Weald church, James Bolger, esq. of the honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss Winter, of Pilgrim's hatch, Essex.

The Rev. B. Syer, formerly of Caius college, to Miss Maria Chevallier, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Stonham Aspall, Suff.

—— Cobbold, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Harriet Chevallier, another dau. of Mr. C.

The Rev. Robert Robinson, rector of Waterstock and Emmington, co. Cambr. to Miss Kipling, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. K. of Chilton, Buckinghamshire.

9. Gabriel Gillet, esq. of Upper Guildford-street, to Miss Mary-Ann Hodgson, second daughter of George H. esq. of Charles-street, St. James's-square.

At the cathedral church, Exeter, Cha. Pierce, esq. to Miss Arabella Neale, dau. of the late Rev. N. of Ipplepen, Devon.

10. At St. Pancras, Henry Wigley, esq. of Worcester, to Miss Suckling, daughter of William S. esq. of Kentish-town.

At Sleaford, Mr. R. Thornill, to Mrs. Tindale, both of the same place.

12. At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, John Cook, esq. of the Navy-office, to Miss Mary-Anne Bentley, daughter of Mr. John B. of Castle-street, Holbourn.

At Camberwell, Francis Searle, esq. captain of the Kingston loyal volunteer company of yeomanry, to Miss Maria Kent, of Camberwell.

14. At St Mary's, Beverley, Mr. Henry Bankes, attorney at law, of Lincoln, to Miss Francis, of the same place.

15. At Cockney, near Glasgow, the seat of John Hamilton, esq. of Barns, Ralph Anthony Ironside, of Houghton le-Spring, co. Durham, esq. to Miss Dunn, younger daughter and co-heiress of the late John D. esq. of Tennochside.

Mr. James Ludlam, of Oxford-street, to Miss S. Barton, daughter of the late G. B. esq. of the Isle of Wight.

Mr. Gilson, of Maxey, co. Northampton, to Miss Falkner, of Stamford.

16. At Sidmouth, Col. Foster, of the Somerset sencible infantry, to Miss Coles, daughter of James C. esq. of Taunton.

17. At Wrexham, Mr. George Smith, of Northampton, to Miss E. Evans.

18. Capt J. C. Mitchell, of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal military establishment, to Miss Harriet Vaughan.

By special licence, at Mary-la-bonne, John Wodehouse, esq. M. P. eldest son of Sir J. W. bart. of Kimberley, Norfolk, to Miss Norris, only dau. of the late John N. esq. of Wilton-park, in that county.

19. At St. David's church, the Rev. Humphrey Aram Hole, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miss Sarah Horn, youngest dau. of the late Bp. of Norwich.

21. At Hackney, Robert Wilson, jun. esq. to Miss Comsmaker, of Hackney; and, at the same time, Thomas Wilson, esq. to Miss Blache, of Homerton.

The Rev. Thomas Wright, rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, to Miss Smith, of North Cerney, co. Gloucester.

22. At Nottingham, Mr. William Smithurst, late of Alfreston, co. Derby, stocking-manufacturer, to Miss Tutin.

Mr. S. Boord, jun. of Bristol, to Miss A. Savage, of Netley, Shropshire.

At

At Lower Tooting, James Strachan, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Mrs. Clarke.

23. The Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, to Anne Jefferys, late countess of Westmeath.

At Bath, Mr. Richard Else, to Miss Sarah Rogers.

24. By special licence, his Excellency Count de Brühl (envoy extraordinary from the Elector of Saxony to the King of Great Britain), to Miss Chowne, heiress of the late Thomas C. esq. of Alfriston-house, co. Suffolk.

John Wright Unwin, esq. of Knightsbridge, to Miss Sims, only daughter of William S. esq. of Shadwell.

Mr. George Robertson, of Mid-Lothian, Edinburgh, to Miss Eleanor Noble, sister of George N. esq. of the royal navy.

DEATHS.

June ... AT Cape Nichola Mole, Lieut. William Bayley, of the Chatham division of marines.

July ... At Cape St. Nichola Mole, of the yellow fever, Lieut James Cottun, of the 32d regiment of foot.

15. Aged 60, at his house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, of an apoplexy, Jonathan Radcliffe, esq. stock-broker. He died much lamented by all who knew him. His only son, a promising youth, lost his life by bathing at Cambridge, whither he was sent, on the foundation at Westminster, in 1790.

Aug. ... At Grenada, in the West Indies, Mr. Thomas Groves, son of John G. esq. of Sloane street.

At English Harbour, Antigua, Lieut. James Clerk, of his Majesty's ship Invincible, son to John C. of Eldin, esq.

On his return from Charlestown, America, Mr. Thomas Lee Farmer.

2. After 48 hours illness, at Kingstown, in the island of St. Vincent, Rawleigh Mansel, esq. of Swansea, captain in the 63d regiment of foot. He served abroad during the whole war with great reputation, and distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour on many occasions.

23. In his 24th year, on his homeward passage from Jamaica, Mr. William Bell, son of John Bell, esq. collector of the customs at Yarmouth.

25. In the back country of Pennsylvania, John Muller, jun. esq. advocate, formerly of Edinburgh.

Sept ... At Bath, Mrs. Hawkins, widow of Pennell H. esq. of St. James's-palace, surgeon to the King and Queen, also one of the pages to the King, by whom she had one only son, George-Edward H. esq. of Conduit-street, surgeon, who, in June, 1779, married Miss Lane (vol. XLIX. p. 326), and died about 15 years ago. Mr. Pennell H. was the only brother of Sir Cæsar H. bart. so created 1778, who died 1783. He was also sergeant-surgeon, in which he succeeded Mr. Dickins in 1748. (Vol. XIII. p. 448).

At Gaddesden, near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Mrs. Hawkins. She was 2d wife of Cha. H. esq. 2d son of Sir Cæsar H. above, surgeon, late of London, but retired from practice a few years ago to Gaddesden.

5. On board the Governor Wentworth transport, on his passage from the West Indies, Major Samuel D. Edwards, of the royal regiment of artillery.

17. Of a fever, after a short illness, at Northumberland town, in North America, in her 53d year, Mrs. Priestley, wife of the Rev. Dr. P. to whom she had been married 34 years.

18. At Godmanchester, co. Huntingdon, in his 76th year, the Rev. Samuel Hicks, of Wrestlingworth, Bedfordshire; of which parish he had been rector upwards of 52 years.

21. Sir John Danvers, of Swithland, co. Leicester, bart. He has bequeathed all his landed estates and personal property to his only child, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, wife of the Hon. Augustus Butler (second son of the Countess of Lanesborough), who has taken the name of Danvers. Sir John's real estates in Leicestershire and other counties amount, in old rents, to about 4000l. *per annum*, in which the property of timber is immense. By a former will, the family of the male branch of the Danvers were made sole heirs; but this was duly revoked soon after the birth of his daughter's son. His remains lay in state at the Crowns Inn on the 23d, surrounded by a magnificent plumage, decorated with escocheons, and all the paraphernalia of funeral pomp. The body was afterwards removed to Swithland, there to be interred in a vault, over which a magnificent monument was erected in his life-time, with a long inscription recording his ancestors, and written by himself.

26. At sea, on board his Majesty's ship Zealous, Archibald Scott, esq. of the navy.

In his 65th year, at Eythorn, co. Kent, Thomas Sayer, esq.

27. At Edinburgh, in his 76th year, Mr. John Medina, limner, grandson to Sir John M. an eminent historical and portrait painter of Scotland in the last and beginning of this century. His peculiar talent was the rescuing from decay and ruin some of the best collections of pictures in Scotland; a recent instance of which was afforded in the collection of kings in the palace of Holyrood-house, the renovation of which will long appear a monument of his merit, if it be meritorious to restore fictitious likenesses.

28. In his 75th year, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with great composure, and perfect resignation to the Divine will, James Wood, esq. late surgeon of that place. In his profession he was a safe,

fafe, feeling, and fucceſsful, practitioner; in his domeſtic character, he was an affectionate huſband, and a tender and indulgent parent; the attachment of his ſervants can beſt ſpeak his merit as a maſter. In his friendly attachments he was ſincere, warm, yet diſcriminating; and, in his common intercourſe with mankind, it was his favourite maxim as much as poſſible to live peaceably with all men. But he was more particularly the poor man's friend; and the perſon who pays this tribute to his memory has frequently heard him ſay, that one of the greateſt pleaſures he experienced was in gladdening the hearts of the honeſt and induſtrious poor, by whatever donations and ſervices it was in his power to beſtow.

Oct. ... At Bermuda, Lieut. Conolly, of the 47th regiment, much eſteemed by the inhabitants.

At Bermuda, Major Hare, of the artillery.

At Bermuda, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Sarah Crauford, ſiſter of the worthy Governor Her good underſtanding was much enlarged by travel. Her friendſhip was ardent, and truly ſincere; and her heart and purſe were ever open to the ſolicitations of diſtreſs.

1. In Poland-ſtreet, Mr. Wm. Palmore.

2. At Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mrs Gibſon.

16. At Turin, in his 70th year, and 23d of his reign, Victor Amadeus Maria, of Savoy, king of Sardinia. He was born June 26, 1726; and married Maria Antoinetta Ferdinanda, of Spain, ſiſter to the preſent emperor, who died 1785.—On the night of the 13th his Majeſty was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, which for ſome time deprived him of his ſpeech. The immediate application of bliſters and bleeding brought his Majeſty to his ſenſes the next morning, and his ſpeech, though imperfectly, was recovered. During this interval the ſacraments were adminiſtered. Towards the evening alarming ſymptoms returned, and recourſe was had to a third bleeding in the foot; which not proving efficacious, the extreme unction was adminiſtered His Majeſty lay ſpeechleſs, and with one ſide wholly paſſified, during the night. At five in the morning of the 15th he was pronounced to be *à l'agonie*, and it was not imagined he could outlive the day. His Majeſty, however, lingered till near noon the following day, when he expired, as ſincerely lamented by all his ſubjects as he had conſtantly lived beloved and reſpected by them, during a reign of upwards of 23 years. This melancholy event has plunged all the royal family into the deepeſt affliction. The Prince of Piedmont, his ſon, who ſucceeds him, is 45 years of age, being born 1751; and married, 1775, to Marie Adelaide, ſiſter of Louis XVI. king of France, whoſe brothers, the Count of Provence and the Count D'Artois, married his two ſiſters.

19. At Weſthill, the Hon. Alice Bullenden, daughter of the late John Lord B.

20. At Edinburgh, John, 5th Lord Balmerino, heritable uſher of the court of Exchequer in Scotland. He was preſumptive heir to the dukedom of Roxburgh, and the extenſive poſſeſſions belonging to his Grace the preſent Duke, who has no iſſue. Lord B. married a Mulatto woman, Mrs. Sarah Cuming, from Montego-bayg Jamaica; but by her, who died about a twelvemonth ago, had no children.

21. At the Nag's-head inn, Southwark, Edward Toker, eſq. late of Strippington, near Canterbury.

22. Suddenly, at Whitwell, co. Derby, aged 66, Mr. T. Fletcher, an eminent commiſſioner and land-valuer.

26. At Edinburgh, Sir Benjamin Sinclair, bart. of Dunbeath.

Mr. R. Buckland, attorney, of Tetbury, co. Glouceſter.

At Reigate, in his 87th year, Mr. E. Johnſon, formerly a bookſeller in Ave-Maria-lane, and partner and ſucceſſor of the late Mr. Dodd.

28. In Bedford-row, Rich. Bankes, eſq.

At his houſe in Audley-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Doyle, of the War-office.

Aged 27, at his houſe at Kennington, Mr. Stone; and on Saturday, the 5th inſt. was interred in the family vault at Biſhopſgate church.

29. At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Joſeph Smith, jun. white ſinger and merchant.

At Stanſtead, Eſſex, Mrs. Canham, mother of Mrs. Alderman Francis, of Cambr.

At Exeter, Mr. William Anderſone, writer to the ſignet.

At Kenmore, near Taymouth, the ſeat of the Earl of Breadalbane, in Scotland, Robert Johnſon, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown;" who, if life had been preſerved till he had attained the maturity of age, gave fair hopes that he would have carried the Fine Arts, in ſome of their moſt difficult branches, to a degree of perfection they have not hitherto attained in Britain. The few perſons who were within the narrow circle of his acquaintance eſteemed him not leſs for the goodneſs of his heart than they prized him for thoſe uncommon talents which, in ſpite of a variety of diſtreſſing circumſtances, ſhone forth in him with a ſplendour that aſtoniſhed every one who had an opportunity of obſerving, and powers to appreciate them. They now, with the moſt ſympathetic woe, condole with his aged parents, of whom he was the ſolace and ſupport; and deeply mourn his untimely fate, not as a private misfortune only, but as a national loſs, which they cannot indulge the hope of ſeeing ſupplied.

30. Mr,

cing from Schwalback, and to endeavour to penetrate the centre of the enemy's line, at the points of Limbourg and Deitz, whilst Gen. Kray turned it by the left from Wetzlar, and Gen. Müius kept in check the right, posted near Nassau. On advancing to reconnoitre the enemy, his Royal Highness found him very advantageously posted, and a considerable force on the heights in front of Limbourg; and as, from the reports received from the advanced corps, there was occasion to believe that he meant to dispute the passage of the Lahn, it was judged advisable to defer the attack till the co-operation of Gen Neu was more certain, and till the reserve, which was now ordered up from Windecken, should arrive. Early on the 16th his Royal Highness advanced against the front of the enemy's position, whilst Gen. Neu, from Kirberg, turned it. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of being cut off, abandoned the heights with precipitation, and, being closely pursued, was obliged to take shelter behind the Lahn, leaving the Austrians masters of Dietz and Limbourg. The Tirailleurs defended themselves, however, in the suburbs of the latter, with so much obstinacy, that night came on before it was possible to dislodge them. From the resistance made at Limbourg, the Archduke was in hopes that the enemy meant to risque an action in the position of Hadamar, and in consequence the whole army assembled before day-break on the 17th, betwixt Deitz and Limbourg, from which points it was determined that a general attack should be made. A very thick mist, which prevailed in the morning, prevented the troops advancing so early as was intended; and when it cleared away, the enemy was seen in full retreat, and already at such a distance as to leave no hopes of bringing him to action. He abandoned successively, in the course of the day, all his posts on the Lahn, those of the left and centre retiring towards the Sieg; and the division of the right, and the corps which blockaded Ehrenbreitstein, throwing themselves into the Tete de Pont at Neuwied, and the entrenchments on the left bank of the Rhine. No time was lost by the different Austrian corps in passing the Lahn in pursuit of the enemy. Gen. Kray was, on the 19th, at Herboon, and pushes on toward Dellenbourg and Siegen. The advanced guard of his Royal Highness's column is this day at Hochstebach, in the direction of Altkirck, and Gen. Neu is in the neighbourhood of Neuwied. The pains which the enemy has bestowed in fortifying the latter place present difficulties which it will perhaps require time to overcome, but which, in the mean time, will not in any degree retard the progress of the army. The feeble resistance which the French have made in a post so important and so advantageous as that behind the Lahn, and which they certainly had resolved to defend, confirms, in the strongest manner, the representation which I have had the honour of making to your Lordship of the situation of the army. Disorders of every kind have arisen to such a height amongst them, that Jourdan thought it necessary to demand extraordinary and unlimited powers of the Directory, without which it would be impossible for him to restore discipline and subordination. This request was not only refused by the Directory, but he himself is removed from the command, which is conferred on Bournonville. This circumstance has added much to the discontent of all the classes in the army. A number of the officers of the highest rank and reputation have given in their resignations, and the desertion amongst the soldiery is prodigious. Under these circumstances, it is rather to be wished than expected, that the enemy may attempt to make another stand on this side of the Rhine. I feel infinite satisfaction in being able to state to your Lordship, that from, the favourable accounts received of the situation of Col. Craufurd, there is every reason to hope that he will be enabled to resume the functions of this mission much sooner than was at first expected. I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT ANSTRUTHER.

Head quarters of his Royal Highness the Archduke Charles, Haen, Sept. 20.

My Lord, A report is just received from Lieut.-Gen. Hotze, in which he states, that, in advancing yesterday evening towards Hochstebach, he found means to bring on a serious affair with the rear guard of the enemy, which terminated entirely in favour of the Austrians. Marceau, general of a division, and distinguished among the French for his activity and enterprize, is wounded and taken prisoner. His two aides-de-camp have shared the same fate, and his adjutant-general was left dead on the field. A considerable number of inferior officers and privates are likewise brought in. The enemy continues his retreat with the utmost precipitation. It is generally supposed, however, that he will assemble his whole force in the strong position of Ukareth, and there make another stand. This has induced the Archduke to bring nearer to the main body the corps under Gen. Kray, who, in consequence, encamps to-day at Hackenburg. His Royal Highness will be this evening at Walrode, and the advanced guard of Gen. Hotze is pushed on to Altenkirchen and Weyerbush. A considerable corps drawn from the garrison of Manheim and Philipsburg, and reinforced by the detachment of cavalry

valry under Count Meerfeldt, has advanced into the Margraviate of Baden, and has met with much success. They have surprised and dispersed the corps which the enemy had left in that country, have made a number of prisoners, and taken or destroyed a quantity of baggage and ammunition. Accounts are received of the operations of Gen. La Tour down to the 14th inst. by which it appears that Gen. Moreau quitted his position on the left bank of the Yser on the 10th and 11th inst. Gen. La Tour followed him closely, and was on the 11th at Pfaffenhoven. As Gen. Moreau seemed to direct his march towards Neuburg, where it was supposed he would repass the Danube, Gen. Nauendorff crossed the river below that place, in order to watch his motions, and on the 14th engaged in a serious affair with his rear guard, in which the Austrians took one piece of cannon, and upwards of a thousand prisoners.

ROB. ANSTRUTHER.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

SEVERAL of the woollen manufactories in the town of Abbeville and Amiens, in *France*, have been recently purchased by English and American adventurers. At these manfactories, the wools of Kent and Russia found so ready and so advanced a market. The manufacturers therefore, of this kingdom should watch with a jealous eye this infant speculation.

In a question that has much agitated the minds of the publick the following may be worthy of notice. Upon his extensive plantation at *Trelawny* in *Jamaica*, for at least these twelve years past, such has been the judicious and humane treatment of his family, that there has not been a purchase of a single slave: nay, the stock of his working Negroes has been upon the increase.

A *Dublin* paper contains a proclamation, bearing date Nov. 6, by which it appears, that treasonable associations exist in the counties of *Antrim*, *Downe*, *Tyrone*, *Londonderry*, and *Armagh*.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Sept 20. This being the day fixed for consecrating the colours of the South Holland squadron of gentlemen and yeomen cavalry, it was held at *Spalding* as a high festival. The trumpets sounded by seven in the morning, and before ten o'clock the Spalding troop was formed in the market-place, and marched off to meet the Sutton and Holbeach troops. About 11 the whole squadron, headed by both captains, and attended by every officer, made their appearance. The ringing of bells, and alternate soundings of the trumpets and pieces of martial music by the bands which preceded them, rendered the scene truly interesting. We understand several evolutions were intended to have been practised; but by this time the market-place became so crowded, not only by the populace, but also by the town and neighbouring gentlemen, that it precluded every possibility of an attempt with safety. The windows also, from the ground-floors to the attics, were filled with all the beauty, elegance, and fashion, of this country. Joshua Scrope, Esq. the senior officer, as Capt. Commandant, having placed himself before the White-Hart gate-way, the squadron passed in review three times before him in double files, the officers saluting him each time as they passed; after which they formed facing the White Hart, and the flanks wheeling inwards formed three sides of a hollow square, the two cornets and two adjutants detached before the troops in the centre. On the appearance of the colours the bands played 'God save the King;' and the Right Hon. Lady George Sutton advancing, dressed in the county uniform, with a superb royal standard of royal purple, with a deep gold fringe, and the arms richly gilt, presented it to the Commandant, who was on foot in front of the squadron, and in a neat speech requested their acceptance of it, as a token of her Ladyship's respect to a corps whose loyalty and attachment to their King and country was so conspicuous. Capt. Scrope immediately, with great energy, and very audibly, in the name of himself, officers, and whole squadron, returned her Ladyship thanks; and, after declaring they would part with their last drop of blood, rather than the banner thus presented them should fall into the hands of their enemies, with great propriety, for their emulation, alluded to the uniform they wore being similar to that of the noble and warlike Chief so nearly allied to her Ladyship, who humbled the pride of France on the memorable plains of Minden. The squadron immediately gave her Ladyship three huzzas. The standard was then presented to the senior adjutant (Presgrave), the cornets Foster and Read, with Adj. Shearcroft, receiving the other banners; when the Rev. Dr. Johnson came forward in his gown and cassock, and, after laying his hands on each (held in an horizontal posture for the purpose), and amid the most profound silence, pronounced the words of consecration. The impressive and solemn manner in which this was delivered, and which took up some time, was reverentially felt by all present. In an instant, by a signal from the receiving-officer, the colours were elevated, the band playing, 'Britons, strike Home,' when the Commandant again addressed them on the occasion in a very animated speech, relying on their known valour

valour when called to the field, and ending with 'God save the King.' Every sword was brandished in the air, three loud huzzas given, re-echoed by the surrounding multitude, approved and applauded by the waving handkerchiefs of the lovely fair. The troops were then dismounted, and at 12 o'clock, preceded by both bands of music, consisting of near thirty performers with every instrument of martial music, their colours and officers, forming upwards of a hundred, marched in regular procession to church, crowded beyond example; and where, after prayers by the Rev. Mr. Linzee, the chaunting and psalms accompanied in a masterly manner by the band, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, from the 22d chap. Luke, latter part of the 36th verse, "And he that hath no sword, let him sell his garment and buy one." We lament our inability to do justice either to the speeches of Capt. Scrope, or to give a specimen of this sermon, which last we hope will shortly be in the hands of the publick, as the whole squadron, and every gentleman who dined in the hall, joined in requesting Dr. Johnson to publish it. The squadron returned from church in the same orderly manner to the market-place; and thence, after several pieces of music, to the Town-hall, at the upper end of which the colours were deposited for the day. A most sumptuous dinner was provided by Mr. Dandy for 150, at three o'clock, and well filled; plenty of venison by friends to the cause was spread on the tables; the bands enlivened the scene; constitutional toasts were drunk; loyal songs were sung; and before eight o'clock the colours were returned; and the company departed with that order, sobriety, and regularity, which have ever distinguished this corps, and without the smallest accident having taken place. On the next evening, the ball given to the ladies of this and the neighbouring counties was more splendidly attended than ever remembered on any former occasion. Both troops were in entire new uniform, blue jackets turned up with scarlet, and scarlet cord, new helmets, with every man a carbine and cross belts; and it was observed there was not one deficient in any part of his dress or accoutrements. The word of command throughout the day was given by Capt. Wilson, of the Spalding troop, and obeyed with that promptitude which did equal honour to both officers and men.

Oct. 6. The cotton-mills at *Hunsley* near Leeds, belonging to Messrs. Beverley, Cross, and co. were discovered to be on fire, which raged with such fury as to destroy the works and buildings in little more than 40 minutes. The damage is estimated at about 12,000l. The premises and stock insured, at the Sun, and London insurance Fire-office, for 8000l.

Plymouth, Oct. 10. The Court Martial which was held last Saturday on-board the admiral's ship Cambridge, to enquire into the cause of the loss of his Majesty's ship Amphion, which blew up on the 22d of last month, in this harbour, after an examination of all the surviving crew, very honourably acquitted both the captain and officers of every idea of remissness or neglect upon that occasion. It must have been particularly gratifying to Capt. Pellew, after the court martial was over, at the request made to him by the whole of the ship's company which survived this unhappy affair, that he would suffer them to be partners of his future fortune, when he should obtain a ship, having so long sailed with him; one of the best testimonies this to the character of an officer.

Oct. 12. About night o'clock at night the house of Richard Timson, of *Hallaton*, Leicestershire, was discovered to be on fire, which, with four others, was entirely consumed before any assistance could be procured: but the fury of the flames was happily checked by the activity of the inhabitants, who stripped off the roofs of the two adjoining houses.

Oct. 13. The benevolent intentions of Lord Romney were this day verified in *Maidstone* market, where he revived the ancient custom of selling corn by the bushel. The first parcel was drawn by a good old-fashioned team of English oxen, truly emblematic of the days of yore, and highly gratifying to the inhabitants of that town. The corn was no sooner pitched than bought up, with an avidity scarcely ever beheld, and not one was suffered to purchase more than a bushel. Lord Romney, in setting aside all private consideration for the public good, has thus most exaltedly taken the lead; and we hear with pleasure, that several other respectable persons are emulous to copy his Lordship's noble patriotic example.

Oct. 16. This evening a very melancholy accident happened at *Ilfracombe*: A ship called the London, from St. Kitt's, having on-board a considerable number of blacks, (French prisoners,) was driven on the rocks, near the entrance of the pier, during a violent gale of wind, by which about fifty of the prisoners were drowned; those who got on shore exhibited a most wretched spectacle; and the scene altogether was too shocking for description. The wind was blowing directly fair for the harbour.

Lincoln, Oct. 20. Orders have been given for the immediate erection of furnaces for heating red-hot balls, along the coast, at *Walton, Clacton*, and *Holland*.

Can-

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE LORDS LIEUTENANTS NEAR THE COAST.

"My Lord, *Whitehall, Nov.* 5, 1796.

As it would materially add to the difficulties which already oppose themselves to any attempt which it is possible the enemy may be induced to make upon our coasts, if the live and dead stock of individuals, residing near the sea-coast, was capable of being instantly removed, and secured for the benefit of the proprietors; I am commanded to recommend it to your Lordship, to exert your influence in causing to be made out, as speedily as possible, an account of the live and dead stock, in such of the parishes of the county of *Sussex* as are within ten or twelve miles of the sea. With respect to the mode of making out the account required, I take this opportunity of transmitting to your Lordship the forms in which it has been executed by the voluntary exertions of the gentlemen of the county of *Dorset*, and shall beg to submit for your Lordship's consideration and adoption, unless where it may be found necessary to deviate from it, in consequence of local circumstances and situations. With respect to the mode in which it is proposed to remove such live and dead stock, in case it should be necessary, your Lordship will communicate with the Commander in chief of the district in which the county of Sussex lies, and will concert with him such previous measures for this purpose as may be judged requisite. The meeting which I have desired your Lordship to call, on the subject of my circular letter of this day's date, will afford you an opportunity of submitting this letter to the consideration of the deputy lieutenants and magistracy of the county of Sussex, and will consequently lead to the immediate adoption of such measures as shall be necessary to enable the return to be made, which I am persuaded your Lordship will be of opinion is so much to be wished for. I am further to inform your Lordship, that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have received his Majesty's pleasure, that they should take such previous measures as may be necessary for defraying any expences which may arise, in consequence of such possible removal of live and dead stock as I have supposed, as well as of any particular losses which may eventually be occasioned thereby. Although the circumstances is such as must obviate every possible objection to the measure, I am, nevertheless, confident, that all those whom it may concern would, exclusively of every personal consideration or motive, join with the utmost alacrity in the execution of a measure which has for its object the general safety of the country. I have the honour to be, &c. PORTLAND."

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Newcastle, Nov. 8. This morning, at 4, a fire broke out in the house of Alexander Graham, gingerbread-baker, in Hill-Gate, Gateshead, which raged with such fury, that the family were with some difficulty saved from the flames, by being taken out of the window in the upper story of the house. The inside of the building was soon destroyed, together with the stock of bread, flour, furniture, the implements of his calling, and even the cash and notes; and, what renders the case of this unfortunate man still more distressing, not one penny-worth of his property was insured. Every assistance in the power of humanity was readily lent on this melancholy occasion; parties of the Newcastle volunteers and Cheshire militia attended; and the best exertions of the different fire-engines were procured; but all was without the desired effect; and the wretched family now find themselves deprived of every means of support.

Winchester, Nov. 19. This morning, between 2 and 3, the Abbey corn-mill, in this city, occupied by Mr. Thomas Dowling, was discovered to be on fire. Unfortunately, the flames were not observed till they were at such an alarming height as rendered impossible every endeavour to save that building from their fury. The silk-mills adjoining, belonging to Messrs. Stenton, and the houses over, were for a considerable time in the most imminent danger; but the active and well-directed exertions of the Northamptonshire militia, aided by the inhabitants, at length arrested the further progress of destruction, and, with the safety of these buildings, saved perhaps the whole neighbourhood.

The University of Oxford has lately printed, at its own expence, to be distributed *gratis* among the French clergy who have taken refuge in Great Britain, *sad usum Cleri Gallicani in Anglia exulantis*, as the title states, 2000 copies of the *Vulgate* of the New Testament.

The Marquis of Buckingham, distinguished for his munificence towards the clergy, has likewise caused to be printed, at his expence, 2000 copies at the same press, and for the same use. The University of Oxford has sent its copies to the venerable bishop of St. Pol de Leon for distribution, accompanied by a letter, analogous to the generous sentiments which declare this honourable mark of esteem for the French clergy, who are fully sensible of the value of the gift.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Tuesday, Oct. 25.

The Committee of the Corporation of London, appointed to consider of the causes of the high price of flour, &c. met again

at Guildhall; when they heard evidence, and came to a resolution, that the decrease of the number of mills about town, and the flour which was formerly brought to the London market being now diverted by the canals to the country markets, was in a great measure the occasion of the dearness of flour; and that the erection of mills on the banks of the Thames, under such regulations as Parliament might think proper, would tend, in their opinion, to remedy the evil. They agreed to a report, which has since, with the evidence, been presented to the court of Common Council.

Thursday, November 10.

A terrible affray happened this night at the Sun public house in Cow Cross, Smithfield. A riot in the house the night before having greatly disturbed the neighbourhood, the constables ordered the house to be cleared of the company, which consisted of a club of disorderly persons, who regularly met there. The fellows, expecting they would not be suffered to stay to their usual hour, had provided themselves with bludgeons and other offensive weapons, with which, on the officers demanding entrance, they sallied out, knocking down and ill-treating every one who came in their way. Seven persons were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital; one of whom, a beadle, is since dead of his wounds. (See p. 971.) Three of the ringleaders were next day committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell for examination.

Friday, November 11.

A Committee of Aldermen met this day at the Mansion House, to put the finishing hand to the Bill for the Regulation of the Sale, &c. of Wheat and Flour. This Bill contains several clauses, by which the millers, meal-factors, and bakers, will be obliged to give an account of their respective stocks. A book or books is to be kept, into which all the sales, either in the market or elsewhere, are to be entered; and from the whole of these returns and sales the meal-weighers are to draw their average. This, we understand, is a material part of the bill, as it stands at present.

Thursday, November 17.

This day, at noon, two more powder-mills, near Whitton, on Hounslow Heath, blew up, and five men belonging to them unfortunately lost their lives by the explosion. Another man driving a cart was killed by the broken pieces of timber. The shock was so tremendous that it shook the houses in the villages to a considerable distance, and broke a great number of windows two miles off. The frequency of these accidents should induce the neighbourhood to indict the owners of powder-mills in the neighbourhood, and oblige them to remove them farther off from inhabited places.

Sunday, November 20.

This day the captain of an American trading vessel was taken up, on suspicion of being a spy, and on a charge of having been concerned in a plan to set fire to the royal dock yards. Yesterday he was examined before Mr. Ford, at the Secretary of State's office, when, there appearing not the least foundation for the charge, he was liberated.

Friday, November 25.

The Court of Common Council this day returned their thanks to the Right Hon. William Curtis, late Lord Mayor of London, "for his uniform and impartial administration, and for his constant and unwearied attention to the important duties entrusted to him by the unanimous voice of his fellow-citizens; for having supported the public dignity of this city by splendid hospitality and general munificence; for the ready access he gave at all times to his fellow-citizens, and for his immediate attention in particular to the members of this Court; for his constant solicitude for the poor and laborious part of the community during a time of unusual scarcity of corn, and excessive price of every necessar, of life; for his zealous and spirited exertions to procure for the Metropolis a more regular and certain supply of flour, which is now liable to interruption and accident from flood, frost, and other natural and intervening causes, by useful suggestions, and satisfactory information made to this Court, and for which he recently received their unanimous thanks; for the unshaken support he has as all times given to the liberties of the Subject, as well as the dignity of his Sovereign; for his punctual and impartial conduct, in presiding over the debates of this Court, and his readiness to convene it on every occasion; thus, by his disinterested behaviour, his feeling regard for the distresses of others, his liberal and public spirit, and his constant deportment in that exalted station of Chief Magistrate, at once proving himself the impartial judge, the firm patriot, the good citizen, the sincere friend, and the honest man."

Wednesday, November 30.

In Lord Grenville's grounds at Dropmore, Bucks, some labourers, in digging for a fish-pond, have found a great number of oaks buried in the earth, twelve or fourteen feet deep; they are uncommonly large, some of them fifty feet long, and the greater part perfectly sound. They were all laid close together, and nearly in one direction. If they have been deposited there by some great inundation, which is the general conjecture, it is rather singular; for the place where they have been found is by far the highest spot in Buckinghamshire.

P. 527. Primrose, Lady Lovat, was sister of John, 4th duke of Argyle, and was married, July 1. 1733, to Simon, Lord Fraser, of Lovat, executed for high treason April 9, 1747, on Tower-hill. By him she was mother of Archibald Fraser, now of Lovat.

P. 791. Mr. Temple was author not only of "An Essay on the Clergy," 8vo. 1774; but of "Historical and Political Memoirs," 8vo; "On the Abuses of unrestrained Power. An historical Essay." 1778, 8vo.

P. 793. The late provost of Queen's-college, Oxford, published a sermon, 8vo, 1749, preached before the University, from Nahum i. 15. "The Desirableness of Peace, and the Duty of a Nation on the Recovery of it."

P. 795. The Rev. John Youde translated Telemachus into blank verse, published at Chester, in 3 vols. 12mo. 1791.

P. 881. The Rev. John, 15th earl of Glencairn, was third son of William, 13th earl of Glencairn, who died Sept. 9, 1775, having married, in 1744, Miss Macguire, a lady possessed of an ample fortune. By her, who is still alive, his Lordship had 4 sons: 1. William, Lord Kilmaurs, an officer of dragoons, who died unmarried at Coventry, Feb. 3, 1768. On his travels, at the theatre of Lyons, he happened to be talking louder than was agreeable to the bye-standers; when a French nobleman desired him to hold his tongue. This his Ldp. not heeding, the other pulled him rudely by the arm; whereupon high words arose, and they went out to the lobby, drew their swords, and engaged directly. My Lord was run through the body, and the sword went into the wall on the other side, while he ran his antagonist through the thigh; but neither of their wounds proved mortal. 2. James, 14th earl of Glencairn, captain of a company of the late West fencible regiment, and one of the 16 peers for Scotland from 1780 to 1784, who died unmarried at Falmouth in 1791. He was abroad on a tour through Norway, Lapland, and Sweden, at the period of his father's death; and, the succession having devolved on him greatly encumbered, he sold the extensive barony of Kilmarnock, which had been in his family above 400 years, to the Marchioness of Titchfield for about 80,000l. 3. John, 15th earl of Glencairn, formerly an officer of the 14th dragoons, who afterwards took orders, and married, in 1785, Lady Isabella Erskine, sister of the present earl of Buchan, relict of William Leslie Hamilton, by whom he had no issue, at least no male children. 4. Alexander, died unmarried. Also, two daughters: 1. Lady Henriet, married to Sir Alexander Don, of Newton, in the county of Berwick, bart. by whom, besides two sons, she had two most amiable daughters, who unfortunately perished in the water of Eden, near Newton, in 1795. 2. Lady Elizabeth, unmarried. The patent of the title of Earl of Glencairn, dated May 28, 1488, being rather ambiguous, running, "sibi et successoribus suis in omni tempore futuro," it is not as yet ascertained to whom the earldom belongs. If to the heir male, Sir William Cunningham, of Robertland, is understood to have right to the earldom of Glencairn; but, if to the heir of line, Sir Adam Fergusson, of Kilkerran, bart. descended from the only child of Alexander, 10th earl of Glencairn, succeeds to that title. The older title of Lord Kilmaurs goes undoubtedly to the heir male, understood, as above, to be Sir William Cunningham, of Robertland.

P. 883. Sir John Stewart, of Allanbank, entered advocate 1737, was appointed solicitor of the stamp duties in 1767, a lucrative office, which he resigned in favour of George Buchan, of Kello, some years ago. He married Miss Smith, daughter of Cha. S esq. and sister of he late Hugh Seton, of Z uch; and by her, who survives, had several children. One of his daughters is married to the Marquis Chichipozzi, an Italian nobleman; another to John Coxe Hippisley, esq. M. P. Sir John's eldest son, John, succeeds to the title and extensive estate of Allanbank, in Berwickshire, and married some years ago Miss Coutts, daughter of one of the eminent bankers of that name in London, by whom he has issue.

P. 884. Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, entered advocate in 1735, and ranked next above Sir John Stewart, of Allanbank, in the list of that respectable faculty. He was lineally descended from John Stewart, of Ardgowan, a natural son of King Robert III. of Scotland. This John got from his royal father, in 1390, the lands of Auchingown; in 1396, the lands of Blackhall; and, in 1404, the lands of Ardgowan, all lying in the county of Renfrew. These fair possessions descended, undiminished and unimpaired (a rare instance!), in the direct male line, to the above Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, who married, June 4, 1748, Eleonora, daughter of Sir John Houstoune, of Houstoune, in the same county, bart.; and by her, who died so long ago as 1746, had two daughters; Margaret, married, in 1764, to Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell, in the county of Dumfries, bart.; and Eleonora, who died in her 8th year: also, three sons: 1. John Schaw Stewart (now Sir John), member in the last and in former parliaments for the county of Renfrew, who succeeded, in 1752, to the valuable estate of Greenock, on the death of his grand uncle, Sir John Schaw. He married Frances, daughter of Robert Colquhoun, esq. of St. Christopher's, relict of Sir James Maxwell, of Pollock, bart. but by her

her had no iſſue. 2. Houſtoune Stewart Nicholſon, who ſucceeded, on the death of his uncle, Sir John Houſtoune, to the eſtate of Carnock, in Stirlingſhire. Having a theatrical turn, he uſed to perform ſometimes at the theatre royal in Edinburgh, particularly the part of Douglas in the well-known tragedy of that name, for the benevolent purpoſe of raiſing a fund for the erection of a bridge over the rapid river Carron (from whoſe waves Douglas was reſcued by Norval). He died ſome years ago, leaving by his wife Margaret, daughter of Alexander Porterfield, of Porterfield, in the county of Renfrew, one ſon, Michael Stewart Nicholſon, of Carnock, lieutenant colonel of the Dumfrieſhire fencible cavalry, who married his couſin-germain, a daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell, bart. and has iſſue: 3. Archibald Stewart, a planter in Tobago, killed in 1779, attempting, with a few of his men, to repulſe the crew of an American privateer who had landed, and were ravaging ſome of the plantations on that iſland.

BIRTHS.

July AT Little Horſted, Suſſex, the ... wife of the Rev. Mr. Nott, a ſon.

Oct. 26. At Dundee, the Counteſs of Breadalbane, a ſon.

29. Sarah Edwards, aged 59, wife of Tho. E. gardener, aged 76, a ſon and heir.

31. In Cadogan-ſtreet, Strand, Mrs. Heriot, a daughter.

In Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Peter Eſdaile, eſq. a ſon.

Lately. At Skreene, in Eſſex, the wife of Capt. T. T. Bramſton, a ſon and heir.

The wife of the Rev. John Evans, of Mile-end, a ſon and heir.

The wife of William Briſtow, eſq. of the royal navy, a daughter.

Nov. 1. The wife of Thomas Boulthee, eſq. of Tooley-park, Leic. a ſon and heir.

3. In Palace-yard, the Lady of the Rt. Hon. the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, a daughter.

6. At Edwin-place, the wife of Francis Fownes Luttrell, eſq. a daughter.

7. In Audley-ſquare, Lady Georgiana Buckley, a ſon.

In Billiter-ſquare, the wife of William Manning, eſq. M. P. for Lyming'on, a ſon.

9. At the Abbey, Shrewſbury, the lady of Sir Charles Oakley, bart. a ſon.

At Dunſtow, Mrs. George Wade, a ſon.

The wife of J. T. H. Hopper, eſq. of Wetton caſtle, co. Durham, a daughter.

11. In Portland-place, the wife of Col. Wood, a daughter.

15. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Sir Samuel Egerton Leigh, a ſon and heir.

22. At Wolvercote, co. Oxford, the wife of R. C. Cotton, eſq. a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. THE Rev. Mr. Laurence of Ayr, to Miſs Cobbold, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Ipſwich.

22. At Coltiſhall, Mr. W. Shepcot, of London, to Miſs Perkins, eldeſt dau. of the late W. Perkins, eſq. of Coltiſhall.

At Wells, Norfolk, John Hill, eſq. of Greſſenhall, to Mrs. Tyrack, a widow lady, of Wells.

23. At Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, Mr. William Collins, of Leir, to Mrs Ann Smith, of Hinckley.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, John Stoker, eſq. of Hamſtead, to Miſs Margaret Morrion, youngeſt daughter of James M. eſq. of the Tower.

24. At Mary-le-bonne church, Thomas-John Parker, eſq. of Canbury-houſe, Kingſton, Surrey, to Miſs Palmer, of Wharton-place, Middleſex.

At Matlock, the Rev. D. B. Allen, to Miſs Jullian.

26. At Ormſby, in Norfolk, Mr. Timothy Fellows, to Miſs H. Manning, dau. of Wm M. eſq. of the ſhore place.

27. At Great Hale, co. Lincoln, Mr. Brackenbury, to Miſs Faulin, both of Little Hale.

29. At North, co. Kent, John Billington, eſq. of Ahford, to Miſs Tritton.

30. At Swebſtone, co. Leiceſter, Mr. J. Sort, a reſpectable farmer and grazier, of Newton-Neatheroote, to Miſs M. Marſhall, of the former place.

31. The Rev. George Hutton, B. D. of Lincoln, to Miſs Harriet Neale, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas N. of Tollerton, Nottinghamſhire.

Lately. At Brighton, Capt. Thorpe of the Oxford Blues, eldeſt ſon of —— T. eſq. of Chippingham, to Miſs Pauline, daughter of Charles P. eſq. of Queen Anne-ſtreet Weſt.

Mr. Brown, ſurgeon, of Thoracy, to Miſs M. Bacon, of Boroughſen.

At Great Glen, Leiceſterſhire, Mr. Benjamin Cooper, grazier, to Miſs James.

At Cowes, Iſle of Wight, Lieut. Adelbert Frankeet, of the Royal Rangers, to Miſs Forreſt, dau. of the late Auſtin F. eſq.

At Barrow upon Soar, Mr. Thos. Bridſhaw, grazier, to Miſs Beaumont, dau. of Thomas B. eſq. of Barrow aforeſaid.

At Stanton, co. Derby, Mr. Burrows, of that place, to Miſs Dawſon, of Nottingham.

The Rev. John Chadland Forreſt, maſter of the grammar-ſchool in Nottingham, to Miſs Malkin, of Barleſthorpe, co. Derby.

At Eccleſhall, after 35 years courtſhip, Mr Daniel Corbaz, to Miſs Ann Yeeg.

Mr. Morland, attorney at law, Abingdon, to Miſs Buſter, of Newbury, co. Berks.

Mr. Stuckey, attorney at law, of Swaffham, Norfolk, to Miſs Emerſon, of Wakefield.

At

At Lyndhurſt, David Sutherland eſq. to Mrs. Rookſeur, of Southampton.

Thomas Spencer Phelps, eſq. of Baliol college, Oxford, to Mrs. Mary Tucker, of Axminſter, Devonſhire.

Mr. Edward Murrell, of Graveſend, to Miſs Johnſon, of the ſame place.

Mr. John Grey, apothecary, to Miſs Keziah Hornblower, of Bath.

Nov..... At St. James's church, Major Scott, to Miſs Mary Hughes, of the kingdom of Ireland.

1. M. T. C. Warner, of the Royal Exchange, to Miſs King, of Blackheath.

At Lutterworth, co. Leic. Mr. James, grocer, of Hinckley, to Miſs Eliz. Smith.

2. At Clifton, John Span, eſq. merchant, of Briſtol, to Miſs Dorothea Munro, only daughter and heireſs of Hugh M. eſq. of Curracoo, in the government of Grenada. (See p. 788).

The Rev. John Stoupe Wagſtaff, R. of Halſton, co. Leic. to Miſs Goodwin, of Wirkſter, co. Derby.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Chas. John Clarke, eſq. of Dean-ſtreet, Audley-ſquare, to Miſs Gardiner, dau. of Gen. G.

At Loughborough, Mr. Watts, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Harleys of Loughborough.

3. Mr. Lomas, ſurgeon, of Belper, co. Derby, to Miſs S. Woodward, of Southwell, co. Nottingham.

At Nottingham, Mr. Pickering, to Miſs R. Shelton, of Sutton-Bonnington.

At Swinfleet, co. Lincoln, Robert Haldenby, of Redneſs, eſq. to Miſs Vickers, of Swinfleet.

Mr. Complin, druggiſt, of Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Harris.

Capt. Harcourt, to Miſs Jodrell, of St. Michael at Plea, Norwich.

5. Henry Garrett, eſq. of the navy, to Miſs Mary Rarkes, 2d daughter of Robert R. eſq. of Glouceſter.

6. At Ruihton, co. Northampton, Mr. Joſeph Edge, druggiſt, of Northampton, to Miſs Henrietta Payne, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. John Payne, of Dallington-lodge, near Northampton.

7. At Camberwell, Wm Ollivant, eſq. of Manchester, to Miſs Langton, dau. of Sir Stephen L. one of the ſheriffs of London.

At Willford, co. Nottingham, the Rev. George Hutton, B. D. of Lincoln, to Miſs Harriot Neale, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas N. of Tallerton.

At Denton, near Grantham, John Dodſworth, M. D. of Grantham, to Miſs Turner, dau. of the Rev. Mr. T. of Denton.

8. At Weald church, James Bolger, eſq. of the honourable Society of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Wynter, of Pilgrim's hatch, Eſſex.

The Rev. B. Syer, formerly of Caius college, to Miſs Maria Chevallier, daughter of the Rev. Mr. C. of Stonham Aſpall, Suff.

—— Cobbold, eſq. of Ipſwich, to Miſs Harriet Chevallier, another dau. of Mr. C.

The Rev. Robert Robinſon, rector of Waterſtock and Emmington, co. Cambr. to Miſs Kipling, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. K. of Chilton, Buckinghamſhire.

9. Gabriel Gillet, eſq. of Upper Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs Mary-Ann Hodgſon, ſecond daughter of George H. eſq. of Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare.

At the cathedral church, Exeter, Chas. Pierce, eſq. to Miſs Arabella Neale, dau. of the late Rev. N. of Ipplepen, Devon.

10. At St. Pancras, Henry Wigley, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs Stocking, daughter of William S. eſq. of Kentiſh-town.

At Sleaford, Mr. R. Thornill, to Mrs. Tindale, both of the ſame place.

12. At St. Andrew's, Holbourn, John Cook, eſq. of the Navy-office, to Miſs Mary-Anne Bentley, daughter of Mr. John B. of Caſtle-ſtreet, Holborn.

At Camberwell, Francis Searle, eſq. captain of the Kingſton loyal volunteer company of yeomanry, to Miſs Maria Kent, of Camberwell.

14. At St Mary's, Beverley, Mr. Henry Bankes, attorney at law, of Lincoln, to Miſs Francis, of the ſame place.

15. At Cockney, near Glaſgow, the ſeat of John Hamilton, eſq. of Barns, Ralph Anthony Ironſide, of Houghton le-Spring, co. Durham, eſq. to Miſs Dunn, younger daughter and co-heireſs of the late John D. eſq. of Tennochſide.

Mr. James Ludlam, of Oxford-ſtreet, to Miſs S. Barton, daughter of the late G. B. eſq. of the Iſle of Wight.

Mr. Gilſon, of Maxey, co. Northampton, to Miſs Falkner, of Stamford.

16. At Sidmouth, Col. Foſter, of the Somerſet fencible infantry, to Miſs Coles, daughter of James C. eſq. of Taunton.

17. At Wrexham, Mr. George Smith, of Northampton, to Miſs E. Evans.

18. Capt. J. C. Mitchell, of the Hon. Eaſt-India Company's Bengal military eſtabliſhment, to Miſs Harriet Vaughan.

By ſpecial licence, at Mary-la-bonne, John Wodehouſe, eſq. M. P. eldeſt ſon of Sir J. W. bart. of Kimberley, Norfolk, to Miſs Norris, only dau. of the late John N. eſq. of Wilton-park, in that county.

19. At St. David's church, the Rev. Humphrey Aram Hole, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, to Miſs Sarah Horn, youngeſt dau. of the late Bp. of Norwich.

21. At Hackney, Robert Wilſon, jun. eſq. to Miſs Conſtmaker, of Hackney; and, at the ſame time, Thomas Wilſon, eſq. to Miſs Blache, of Homerton.

The Rev. Thomas Wright, rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, to Miſs Smith, of North Cerney, co. Glouceſter.

22. At Nottingham, Mr. William Smithurſt, late of Alfreſton, co. Derby, ſtocking-manufacturer, to Miſs Tutin.

Mr. S. Boord, jun. of Briſtol, to Miſs A. Savage, of Netley, Shropſhire.

At

At Lower Tooting, James Strachan, esq. of Mincing-lane, to Mrs. Clarke.

23. The Hon. Augustus Cavendish Bradshaw, to Anne Jefferys, late countess of Westmeath.

At Bath, Mr. Richard Else, to Miss Sarah Rogers.

24. By special licence, his Excellency Count de Brühl (envoy extraordinary from the Elector of Saxony to the King of Great Britain), to Miss Chowne, heiress of the late Thomas C. esq. of Alfriston-house, co. Suffolk.

John Wright Unwin, esq. of Knightsbridge, to Miss Sims, only daughter of William S. esq. of Shadwell.

Mr. George Robertson, of Mid-Lothian, Edinburgh, to Miss Eleanor Noble, sister of George N. esq. of the royal navy.

Deaths.

June ... AT Cape Nichola Mole, Lieut. William Bayley, of the Chatham division of marines.

July ... At Cape St. Nichola Mole, of the yellow fever, Lieut James Cottun, of the 32d regiment of foot.

15. Aged 60, at his house in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, of an apoplexy, Jonathan Radcliffe, esq. stock-broker. He died much lamented by all who knew him. His only son, a promising youth, lost his life by bathing at Cambridge, whither he was sent, on the foundation at Westminster, in 1790.

Aug. ... At Grenada, in the West Indies, Mr. Thomas Groves, son of John G. esq. of Sloane street.

At English Harbour, Antigua, Lieut. James Clark, of his Majesty's ship Invincible, son to John C. of Elgin, esq.

On his return from Charlestown, America, Mr. Thomas Lee Further.

2. After 48 hours illness, at Kingstown, in the island of St. Vincent, Rawleigh Mansel, esq. of Swansea, captain in the 63d regiment of foot. He served abroad during the whole war with great reputation, and distinguished himself by his gallant behaviour on many occasions.

23. In his 24th year, on his homeward passage from Jamaica, Mr. William Bell, son of John Bell, esq. collector of the customs at Yarmouth.

25. In the back country of Pennsylvania, John Miller, jun. esq. advocate, formerly of Edinburgh.

Sept ... At Bath, Mrs. Hawkins, widow of Pennell H. esq. of St. James's-palace, surgeon to the King and Queen, also one of the pages to the King, by whom she had one only son, George-Edward H. esq. of Conduit-street, surgeon, who, in June, 1779, married Miss Lane (vol. XLIX. p. 326), and died about 15 years ago. Mr. Pennell H. was the only brother of Sir Cæsar H. bart. so created 1778, who died 1783. He was also sergeant-surgeon, in which he succeeded Mr. Dickins in 1748. (Vol. XIII. p. 448).

At Gaddesden, near Hemel Hempstead, Herts, Mrs. Hawkins. She was 2d wife of Cha. H. esq. 2d son of Sir Cæsar H. above, surgeon, late of London, but retired from practice a few years ago to Gaddesden.

5. On board the Governor Wentworth transport, on his passage from the West Indies, Major Samuel D. Edwards, of the royal regiment of artillery.

17. Of a fever, after a short illness, at Northumberland-town, in North America, in her 53d year, Mrs. Priestley, wife of the Rev. Dr. P. to whom she had been married 34 years.

18. At Godmanchester, co. Huntingdon, in his 76th year, the Rev. Samuel Hicks, of Wrestlingworth, Bedfordshire; of which parish he had been rector upwards of 52 years.

21. Sir John Danvers, of Swithland, co. Leicester, bart. He has bequeathed all his landed estates and personal property to his only child, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, wife of the Hon. Augustus Butler (second son of the Countess of Lanesborough), who has taken the name of Danvers. Sir John's real estates in Leicestershire and other counties amount, in old rents, to about 4000l. *per annum*, in which the property of timber is immense. By a former will, the family of the male branch of the Danvers were made sole heirs; but this was lately revoked soon after the birth of his daughter's son. His remains lay in state at the Crowns Inn on the 23d, surrounded by a magnificent plumage, decorated with escocheons, and all the paraphernalia of funeral pomp. The body was afterwards removed to Swithland, there to be interred in a vault, over which a magnificent monument was erected in his life-time, with a long inscription recording his ancestors, and written by himself.

26. At sea, on board his Majesty's ship Zealous, Archibald Scott, esq. of the navy.

In his 65th year, at Eythorn, co. Kent, Thomas Sayer, esq.

27. At Edinburgh, in his 76th year, Mr. John Medina, limner, grandson to Sir John M. an eminent historical and portrait painter of Scotland in the last and beginning of this century. His peculiar talent was the rescuing from decay and ruin some of the best collections of pictures in Scotland; a recent instance of which was afforded in the collection of kings in the palace of Holyrood-house, the renovation of which will long appear a monument of his merit, if it be meritorious to restore fictitious likenesses.

28. In his 75th year, after a long and tedious illness, which he bore with great composure, and perfect resignation to the Divine will, James Wood, esq. late surgeon of that place. In his profession he was a safe,

fafe, feeling, and fucceſsful, practitioner; in his domeſtic character, he was an affectionate huſband, and a tender and indulgent parent; the attachment of his ſervants can beſt ſpeak his merit as a maſter. In his friendly attachments he was ſincere, warm, yet diſcriminating; and, in his common interconrſe with mankind, it was his favourite maxim as much as poſſible to live peaceably with all men. But he was more particularly the poor man's friend; and the perſon who pays this tribute to his memory has frequently heard him ſay, that one of the greateſt pleaſures he experienced was in gladdening the hearts of the honeſt and induſtrious poor, by whatever donations and ſervices it was in his power to beſtow.

Oct. ... At Bermuda, Lieut. Conolly, of the 47th regiment, much eſteemed by the inhabitants.

At Bermuda, Major Hare, of the artillery.

At Bermuda, after a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Sarah Crauford, ſiſter of the worthy Governor. Her good underſtanding was much enlarged by travel. Her friendſhip was ardent, and truly ſincere; and her heart and purſe were ever open to the ſolicitations of diſtreſs.

1. In Poland-ſtreet, Mr. Wm. Palmore.

2. At Horncaſtle, co. Lincoln, aged 90, Mrs Gibſon.

16. At Turin, in his 70th year, and 23d of his reign, Victor Amadeus Maria, of Savoy, king of Sardinia. He was born June 26, 1726; and married Maria Antoinetta Ferdinanda, of Spain, ſiſter to the preſent emperor, who died 1785.—On the night of the 13th his Majeſty was ſeized with an apoplectic fit, which for ſome time deprived him of his ſpeech. The immediate application of bliſters and bleeding brought his Majeſty to his ſenſes the next morning, and his ſpeech, though imperfectly, was recovered. During this interval the ſacraments were adminiſtered. Towards the evening alarming ſymptoms returned, and recourſe was had to a third bleeding in the foot; which not proving efficacious, the extreme unction was adminiſtered. His Majeſty lay ſpeechleſs, and with one ſide wholly paſſive, during the night. At five in the morning of the 15th he was pronounced to be *à l'agonie*, and it was not imagined he could outlive the day. His Majeſty, however, lingered till near noon the following day, when he expired, as ſincerely lamented by all his ſubjects as he had conſtantly lived beloved and reſpected by them, during a reign of upwards of 23 years. This melancholy event has plunged all the royal family into the deepeſt affliction. The Prince of Piedmont, his ſon, who ſucceeds him, is 45 years of age, being born 1751; and married, 1775, to Marie Adelaide, ſiſter of Louis XVI. king of France, whoſe brothers, the Count of Provence and the Count D'Artois, married his two ſiſters.

19. At Weſthill, the Hon. Alice Baillenden, daughter of the late John Lord B.

20. At Edinburgh, John, 5th Lord Balſonden, heritable uſher of the court of Exchequer in Scotland. He was preſumptive heir to the dukedom of Roxburgh, and the extenſive poſſeſſions belonging to his Grace the preſent Duke, who has no iſſue. Lord B. married a Mulatto woman, Mrs. Sarah Cuming, from Montego-bayy Jamaica; but by her, who died about a twelvemonth ago, had no children.

21. At the Nag's-head inn, Southwark, Edward Toker, eſq. late of Scrippington, near Canterbury.

22. Suddenly, at Whitwell, co. Derby, aged 66, Mr. T. Fletcher, an eminent commiſſioner and land-valuer.

26. At Edinburgh, Sir Benjamin Sinclair, bart. of Dunbeath.

Mr. R. Buckland, attorney, of Tetbury, co. Glouceſter.

At Reigate, in his 87th year, Mr. E. Johnſon, formerly a bookſeller in Ave-Maria-lane, and partner and ſucceſſor of the late Mr. Dodd.

28. In Bedford-row, Rich. Bankes, eſq.

At his houſe in Rudyer-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Doyle, of the War-office.

Aged 27, at his houſe at Kennington, Mr. Stone; and on Saturday, the 5th inſt. was interred in the family vault at Biſhopſgate church.

29. At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. Joſeph Smith, jun. whip-finger and merchant.

At Stanſtead, Eſſex, Mrs. Canham, mother of Mrs. Alderman Francis, of Cambr.

At Exeter, Mr. William Anderſone, writer to the ſignet.

At Kenmore, near Taymouth, the ſeat of the Earl of Breadalbane, in Scotland, Robert Johnſon, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, "a youth to fortune and to fame unknown;" who, if life had been preſerved till he had attained the maturity of age, gave fair hopes that he would have carried the Fine Arts, in ſome of their moſt difficult branches, to a degree of perfection they have not hitherto attained in Britain. The few perſons who were within the narrow circle of his acquaintance eſteemed him not leſs for the goodneſs of his heart than they prized him for thoſe uncommon talents which, in ſpite of a variety of diſtreſſing circumſtances, ſhone forth in him with a ſplendour that aſtoniſhed every one who had an opportunity of obſerving, and powers to appreciate them. They now, with the moſt ſympathetic woe, condole with his aged parents, of whom he was the ſolace and ſupport; and deeply mourn his untimely fate, not as a private misfortune only, but as a national loſs, which they cannot indulge the hope of ſeeing ſupplied.

30. Mr,

30. Mr. Matth. Whitlock, of Nottingham, one of the senior council of that corporation.

Mr. William Papworth, of Elsworth, co. Cambridge.

Aged 54, Mr. Allen, of Deepington, co. Lincoln.

At Northallerton, William Wailes, esq. attorney at law, and clerk of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Aged 70, Mr. John Allen, of John-street, Fitzroy-square, late an apothecary of Soho-square.

At Eglintoun castle, in Ayrshire, Archibald Montgomery, 11th Earl of Eglintoun, a general in the army, colonel of the 3d regiment of dragoons, or Royal Scots Greys, and governor of Edinburgh castle. His Lordship was 2d son of Alexander, 9th earl of Eglintoun, who died 1729, and succeeded his brother Alexander, the 10th earl (killed by Mungo Campbell, Oct. 24, 1769), in his title and very extensive possessions. He married, first, March 23, 1772, Lady Jean Lindsay, eldest daughter of George, 18th earl of Crawford; but by her, who died Jan. 22, 1778, had no issue; and, 2dly, Aug 9, 1783, Frances, daughter of Sir William Twysden, of East Peckham, co. Kent, bart. By this lady, who was divorced, his Lordship had two daughters, to the eldest of whom he has bequeathed a large personal fortune, and an estate of about 400l. a year. His other property consisting of extensive estates in Ayrshire, and other parts of Scotland, goes, with the title, to his kinsman, Hugh Montgomery, of Coylsfield, colonel of a regiment of fencible, lately elected (after a keen contest with Col. Wallace Fullerton, of Fullerton) member of parliament for Ayrshire. His seat being vacated by his succession to the peerage, another contest is expected for that large county.

31. At Great Hale, co. Lincoln, after a few days indisposition, the Rev. Wm. Mozeen; an undaunted preacher of the Gospel of Christ, and a truly pious good man.

Suddenly, Mr. Wetherhagg, of Horncastle, co. Lincoln.

Of an apoplexy, Mr. George Lodge, master of the academy at Linton, co. Cambridge, which he had conducted many years with great reputation.

At Newington, Surrey, on the Kent road, Thomas Brandon, esq. He possessed and occupied large garden-grounds, by which he is said to have amassed a very large fortune. He has left one son, an attorney in London.

At Bletchington, John Kenrick, jun. esq. only child of John K. esq.

At the Manse of Torphichen, Scotland, the Rev. Mr. Paton.

In his 82d year, Naphtali Franks, esq. of Mortlake, Surrey, many years a fellow of the Royal Society.

Lately. In the Azores, Thomas Hayes, esq. many years British consul for the island of St. Michael.

At Bath, the Rev. John Sherman, lecturer of St. Clement Danes, and of St. Mary's, Rotherhithe.

At the advanced age of 89, at his house, the Grange, near York, Mr. John Mauer.

At Knightsbridge, Mrs. Willoughby, mother to the late Lord Willoughby, of Parham. Her husband, Fortune, 5th son of Henry W. having died, 1720, before the title came into the family, his son, the late lord, succeeded to it; in consequence of which his mother was never dignified with the peerage. She was Hannah, dau. of Thomas Barrow, and widow of Cook Tollet, of Swanscomb, Kent.

Mrs Vaughan, mother of Felix Vaughan, esq. barrister at law.

In the West-Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Drummond, of the navy, brother to Andrew D. esq.

At Nether Seil, co. Leicester, Mrs. Jervis, wife of Philip J. esq. of that place.

Suddenly, aged 59, Mr. Tho. Forman, farmer, at Helpringham, co. Lincoln. He was stacking corn on a very windy day, and complained that the wind was too much for him, and, before he had time to get from off the stack, dropped down, and expired immediately.

Mr. John Cruse, of Exeter. Being one of Sir Stafford Northcote's company of yeomen cavalry, he was on Sunday interred in St. David's church-yard with military honours, the several members of the above corps attending on the occasion.

At Manchester, in his 67th year, Wm. Jones, of Little Pulteney-street, St. James, Westminster, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the city and liberty of Westminster.

At Bridgnorth, aged 107, David Caldwell. He was born in the army, in the shire of Ayr, in Scotland, and served as a drummer in the reign of King William, and many years a soldier under Queen Anne. He resided at Bridgnorth for the last 70 years; and perfectly retained his faculties to the last day of his life.

Mrs. Bremnar, of Great Hermitage-street. Her death was occasioned by picking her ear with a pin a few days before, when the pin got immersed, and could not be extracted.

Aged upwards of 70, Mr. Milner, of Brampton, near Lincoln.

In Tothill-fields, —— Clarke, a notorious character. A few hours previous to his exit, he acknowledged having been guilty of four different murders; and that he was concerned in the murder of Mrs Sawyer, the barge-builder's wife, at Lambeth, for the discovery of which a considerable reward was offered by Government.

At Grenada, in the West Indies, Mr. Thomas

Thomas Groves, son of John G. esq. of Sloane-street.

In the Isle of Wight, Robert Worsley, esq. only brother of the Rev. Dr. W. of Pidford, in that island, and nephew of the late Lord Holmes.

Executed at Bourdeaux, Monf. de Pas lignac (a relation to the Duke). He had taken his passage on-board a vessel bound to America, purposing to reside there; but adverse winds drove him into that port, where being discovered, he was sentenced, by a majority of one voice among his jurors, to death.

At Epsom, Mrs. Shaw, wife of Joseph S. esq.

Aged 24, of the yellow fever, on his passage home from the West Indies, Capt. Joseph Clavey, of the 20th regiment of foot, only son of Mr. Charles C. formerly a wholesale linen-draper, in Newgate-str.

At Desford, in her 83d year, much regretted, and particularly by her poor neighbours, whom she always treated with the utmost benevolence, Mrs. Cook, wife of Mr. C. who is at this time aged 84. This couple's intimacy commenced when they were children, and they lived together, with the utmost unity, in the marriage state, upwards of 61 years.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Ibbetson, wife of John I. esq. of New-street, Spring-gardens.

On-board his Majesty's ship Dædalus, of the yellow fever, Mr. Charles Money, a midshipman in the above ship, and son of Cammant M. esq. of Yarmouth.

In the West Indies, in his 25th year, Lieut. Hope Napier, of his Majesty's ship Invincible, 2d son of the Hon. Major-gen. N.

In the 109th year of her age, Mrs. Anne Watkins, wife of Mr. T. W. of Dublin, state-trumpeter.

At Staveley, co. Derby, in her 73d year, Mrs. Foxlow, relict of the late Sam. F. esq.

At Lynn, Mrs. Wade, relict of the late Rev. Mr. W. master of the free grammar-school at Boxford, Suffolk.

In the West Indies, William Divers, esq. of the artillery, youngest son of Sir Charles D. bart. M. P. for Bury.

At Edinburgh, in his 38th year, Capt. John Marjoribanks, late of Crumrigg barracks.

At Sauchie, Robert Bolfches, esq. of Greenyards, prefenter of fignatures in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.

Mrs. Williams, wife of William W. esq. of Great Ilford, Essex.

At Beccles, in her 86th year, Mrs. Leman, relict of the late Rev. John L. of Wentaston-hall.

At Prees, co. Salop, the Rev. Richard Jackson, LL.D. senior prebendary of York, Lichfield, and Chester.

Nov. 1. At Rugby, after a gradual decay, aged 74, Mr. Charters, of Eton, near Windsor, late deputy-registrar of Eton college, and steward to Lord Francis Osborne; who conscientiously and exemplarily discharged every religious and moral duty.

Mrs. Blake, wife of Mr. Blake, proctor, of Doctors-commons.

At Hythe, near Southampton, Edward Baker, esq. a member of the Corporation, who stood for mayor in 1774; and also a member of the corporation of Wilton.

At Carbrook, co. Norf. Mrs. Creighton, wife of Capt. C.

The Rev. Dr. Wake, rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

In the 72d year of his age, the Rev. James Pointer, M. A. 48 years rector of Southoe, co. Huntingdon.

2. After a longering illness, Mr. Henry Humphreys, of Trumpington, co. Cambr.

Thomas Bailey, formerly warehouseman at the university printing-office, Cambridge. He was a singular character, and for some years past has subsisted by gathering physical herbs. He lately had his coffin made of red deal in the rough, which he decorated with herbs, and desired he might be buried therein without a shroud, saying he should die next Saturday; but in this he was mistaken, as the grim King of Terrors laid his icy hand upon him on Wednesday morning.

At his house, in Dunse, Berwickshire, Dr. James Hall, M.D.

Aged 33, Mr. John Moore, of George-street, Plymouth, an eminent surgeon, and visiting apothecary to the royal naval hospital. He was interred in the family vault on the 6th, attended by a numerous train of mourning friends.

At the Manse of Irongray, the Rev. Mr. James Finnah, minister of the Gospel.

In the 85th year of his age, and 61st of his ministry, the Rev. Mr. James Lindsay, minister of Kirkliston.

3. At Hampstead, the infant son of the Hon. Spencer Perceval.

At Epsom, Mrs. Smith, wife of Kennard Smith, esq. commander of the Minerva East-Indiaman.

In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 19, Miss Emilia Day, only daughter of the late Samuel Harvey D. esq. of Sharwell-house.

After a few days confinement, in his 55th year, Mr. John Churchill, alderman of Woodstock.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Elizabeth Hayman,

At Frome, Mrs. Middleton, wife of John Clavey M. esq.

At Gainsborough, aged 82, Mr. John Goodger, wharfinger.

At the Abbey, near Knaresborough, Mrs. Fletcher, sister of the late Sir Hugh Pallifer, bart.

4. In Edgar buildings, Bath, John Bower Joddrell, esq. of Henbury, Cheshire.

In

In Orchard-ſtreet, Kenneth Mackenzie, eſq. of Bromarty.

At Tooting, Surrey, Henry Dodwell, the laſt ſurviving ſon of the late Robert D. eſq. of Doctors-commons.

Capt. Strongways, of the marines, who was wounded in the gallant action of the Glatton with a French ſquadron laſt ſummer off the French coaſt. The ball entered the upper part of his hip; and, being deeply ſeated, could not poſſibly be extracted without imminent danger. From the time of his receiving the wound till his death he experienced the moſt excruciating torture. He was buried at Chatham with military honours.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Mary Vicary, of Exeter.

At Liverpool, aged 72, a martyr to the gout, to which he had been long a ſufferer, Richard Watt, eſq. an eminent Weſt-India merchant; who, from an obſcure ſtation, had realized property to the amount of half a million by unremitting aſſiduity and attention to buſineſs. Such was his application, that, although in the midſt of torture, his attention to the maint point never forſook him, nor were his own labours relaxed whilſt he could hold a pen, or dictate his thoughts. His diſcernment was keen and quick, ſeldom erroneous. Thoſe under his employ in whom he diſcovered traits of merit wanted not his foſtering patronage. To the celebrated Bakewell, in one of his difficulties, he offered to convey him to his plantation in Jamaica, with a reſidence and a living upon the ſame for the ſpace of 12 months, after which, if he did not like his ſituation, or nothing more advantageous offered, he would ſet him down upon his native ſoil; all this free of expence. The lenity of Mr. Bakewell's creditors rendered this propoſal abortive.

After a ſhort illneſs, at Royſton, co. Cambridge, to the inexpreſſible loſs of his family, Mr. Daintry, poſtmaſter of that place, treaſurer for the county, and landſteward to the Earl of Hardwicke.

5. At Weſtcott, in Surrey, of the yellow fever, brought from the Weſt Indies, Capt. Forteſcue.

The Rev. Mr. Townſend, vicar of Modbury, Devonſhire.

At Sleaford, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Toynbee.

Aged 61, Mrs. Blythe, of Lincoln.

Aged 81, at Warehill, Wargrave, Berks, Mrs. Phillips.

Mrs. Pilkington, wife of Mr. P. farmer, of Exton, near Stamford.

At Goodwood, Suſſex, Mary, dutcheſs of Richmond; a woman whom neither titles could dazzle nor pains depreſs; who bore her honours ſo modeſtly upon her, that, while her dignity enforced reſpect, her gentleneſs inſpired love. Though nurſed in all the luxury and ſplendour which rank and opulence could procure, and gratified with every object of human avidity and ambition, ſhe never forgot the hand of Heaven, whence ſhe received them; never felt herſelf ſo aggrandized by thoſe caſual diſtinctions as to undervalue thoſe whom Providence had placed beneath her; and, though exempted from all experimental conviction of the multiplied preſſures of want, yet ſhe knew how to commiſerate thoſe who felt them. Though accuſtomed to all the blandiſhments of refined life, ſhe bore a long excluſion from them with equanimity and chearfulneſs; and, under a tedious and ſevere ſeries of bodily afflictions, teſtified her faith by patience and reſignation, and beheld her life declining without a murmur, without a ſigh; in a word, with urbanity and ſoftneſs of manners to all around her, with mildneſs and good-humour to her dependents, with kindneſs and affection to her friends, ſhe was dignified without pride, and affable without ſelf-abatement; devout without auſterity, and without oſtentation benevolent. She was only daughter of Charles Bruce, 3d earl of Aylesbury, by his wife Caroline, daughter of Gen. John Campbell, afterwards duke of Argyll. She was married 1747, but had no iſſue. She was interred in the family-vault in the cathedral at Chicheſter, on Tueſday, November 14.

6. At Paddington, after a very lingering illneſs, Catharine, wife of Richard Allworth Neville, eſq. of Billingbear, Berkſhire, and youngeſt ſiſter to the Marquis of Buckingham.

In Copthall-buildings, Archibald Govan, eſq.

In Chiſwick church, during divine ſervice, Mr. James Tulloh, of Turnham-green, Middleſex.

At Bath, after a very long and painful illneſs, the wife of William Strong, eſq. of Great Ormond-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Mr. Spry, woollen-draper, Exeter.

At Tewkeſbury, the Rev. Will. Smith, rector of Birtſmorton, co. Worceſter, and chaplain of Aſhchurch, a chapel to Tewkſbury.

7. Aged 72, Mr. William Plumb, of Barrow. He had been 45 years maſter of the free-ſchool there, and had great reputation in his profeſſion.

In his 74th year, Mr. John Brunton, in St. Peter's Hungate, Norwich.

8. At Over Seil, co. Leiceſter, Thomas Wilkes, eſq. a proprietor of the Bank at Burton-upon-Trent, and a partner in the banking-houſe of Wilkes, Dickenſons, Goodall, and Fiſher, in London. By the death of this gentleman his friends and the poor have ſuſtained an irreparable loſs. Humane, benevolent, and charitable; diſcharging at all times, with the moſt conſcientious ſcrupuloſity, the relative duties of ſociety; his happineſs was never ſo perfect

fect as when he was employed in conferring felicity on others.

Mrs. Johnſon, wife of George J. eſq. of James-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Aged 82, Mrs. Braithwaite, of Swannington, co. Leiceſter.

In his 83d year, at Margate, Mr. Abraham Mummery, ſen.

9. Mr. Penroſe, apothecary, of Biceſter.

Mrs. Sterry, of St. Thomas's, Southwark.

At her houſe at Kew, Mrs. Theobald.

Mrs. Anna Maria Henſhaw, wife of Robert H. eſq. of Bombay.

10. Aged 85, Mrs. Palmer, relict of Mr. Alderman P. of Leiceſter.

At his houſe in Wimpole-ſtreet, in his 85th year, Waſtel Briſco, eſq.

At Reading, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Littlehales, widow of the late Baker John L. eſq.; a lady of moſt exemplary piety and virtue, an affectionate mother, and a ſincere friend. She has left two drughters and four ſons to bewail her loſs.

After a lingering illneſs, at his houſe at Alphington, near Exeter, Benjamin Sweetland, many years a commiſſary at Gibraltar, where he realized a conſiderable property with honour and reputation.

In her 13th year, Miſs M. C. Allenby; and on the 18th, in her 19th year, Miſs P. S. Allenby, daughters of Mr. A. linendraper, in Fleet-ſtreet. Theſe two young ladies, from their amiable diſpoſition (we here ſpeak from our own knowledge), poſſeſſed the general eſteem of their acquaintance. The eldeſt, from her uncommon application, at the age of 13 was perfect miſtreſs of the grammatical niceties of the Engliſh and French languages, and, ſelf-taught, had made ſome progreſs in Latin. In 1792, being on a viſit, accompanied by her eldeſt ſiſter (ſince alſo dead), they, with a ſmall pecuniary aſſiſtance from their friends, eſtabliſhed a Sunday-ſchool at Gofberton, co. Lincoln; and, during their continuance there, taught the children themſelves, and had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing the ſchool flouriſh under their patronage.

At Cheliea, in his 70th year, Major Benjamin Dodd.

At Ipſwich, Mr. William Quantrell, who many years kept the Rural Gardens, without St. Stephen's gates, Norwich.

At Bridgeneſs, John Macdonal Kinnier, eſq. comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Borrowſtounneſs.

David Ingerſoll, eſq. of Hopton, co. Suffolk, an American loyaliſt.

11 John Simpſon, eſq. of Bradley, co. Durham, only ſon of the late John S. jun. eſq. by Lady Ann Simpſon, ſiſter to the late Earl of Strathmore.

Suddenly, at Gloucester theatre, while performing for the benefit of one of the company, James Matthews, eſq. of Cheltenham, cornet in the firſt troop of Gloucestershire yeomanry.

At his houſe at Durham, in his 54th year, from the almoſt inſtantaneous effect of a paralytic ſtroke, Sir Will. Appleby.

12. Mrs. Hickford, wife of Mr. William Hickford, apothecary, St. George's-fields.

In St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, of the wounds he received on the night at Cowcroſs (ſee p. 962), Mr. Brewer, beadle of St. Sepulchre's pariſh Without. He has left a wife and ſix children. The other unfortunate perſons continue dangerouſly ill.

Miſs Mary Bland, formerly a milliner in High-ſtreet, Lynn.

At Edinburgh, Mr. John Paterſon, printer.

13. At his houſe in Weymouth-ſtreet, after a few days illneſs, Thomas Burges, eſq. the petitioning candidate for Bridport.

Miſs Elizabeth White, dau. of Peter W. eſq. of Broxbourn, Hertfordſhire.

14. Mrs. Rickards, wife of Mr. R. hoſier, of Leiceſter.

In his 77th year, John Smith, M. D. Savilian profeſſor of geometry at Oxford.

15. At his houſe in Sloane-ſtr. Knightſbridge, Mr. Daniel Cook.

At the Hot Wells, Briſtol, after a long illneſs, Mrs. Broome, wife of Ralph B. eſq.

At Egham, John Chalcraft, of Woodhurſt, co. Surrey, eſq.

16. At Caſtle-ditch, co. Hereford, at the ſeat of his brother, Lord Sommers, Thomas Sommers Cocks, eſq. of Downing-ſtreet. He was 9th ſon of John C. eſq. of Caſtle-ditch, born 1737, partner with his brother James in a capital banking-houſe at Charing-croſs with Biddulph and Ridge, and married, 1768, Anne, dau. of Alexander Thiſtlethwayte, eſq. of Southwich, Hants, by whom he had iſſue.

Aged 14 years and an half, at her father's houſe, in Eſſex-ſtreet, Miſs Frances Penelope Plowden.

At Bath, Miſs Horton, daughter of Mr. Alderman H.

At Hackney, in his 71ſt year, Mr. Bowler Miller, chief clerk in the office of the 3 per Cent. Conſols. He was father of the Bank, and had been 52 years in the Company's ſervice.

Aged 65, in Jermyn-ſtreet, Mr. Edmund Burton, grocer.

17. In Charles-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, after an illneſs of ten years, Mrs. Elizabeth Kippis, relict of the late Rev. Dr. K.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Nairne, ſiſter of the Rev. John N. of Kingſton.

18. In Melina-place, St. George's-fields, Capt. Matthew Pitts, of the engineers.

Aged 58, Mr. John Crouſe, upwards of 35 years printer of the Norfolk Chronicle.

Suddenly, of an apoplexy, Will. Bacon, eſq. of late of Maryland-point, co. Eſſex.

Aged 57, ſuddenly, Mr. Lewis Favre, an old and confidential ſervant of the Marquis of Lanſdown; a gentleman much eſteemed and regretted for the ſimplicity of his manners, and the integrity of his life.

Aged

Aged 22, after a lingering illneſs, which ſhe bore with great patience, Miſs Eliſa Gouge, late of Aylesbury, Bucks.

At Deal, in Kent, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. John Knott.

Rev. William Kendall, rector of Norton, co. Suffolk.

19. At Cleveland-row, St. James's, Harriſon Philip Ainſlie, eſq.

20. At the George inn, Northampton, on his journey from Buxton to London, that reſpectable veteran of the Bar, Edward Bearcroft, eſq. M. P. for Saltaſh, chief-juſtice of Chester, and a king's counſel; whoſe memory will be long and ſincerely reſpected by all who had the honour of his friendſhip, or enjoyed the pleaſure of his ſociety.—Mr. B. was an example of induſtry and perſeverance at the Bar. Many years he had hardly practice enough to ſupport him with the ſevereſt œconomy, and thought of relinquiſhing the law in deſpair; but, in time his good ſenſe and knowledge of the law excited confidence, and, till his hearing was affected, he was one of the moſt ſucceſsful of its profeſſors, particularly in caſes where legal opinions were requiſite.—On the 28th died, at the ſame place, Miſs B. his daughter, aged 11.

The Hon. Mrs. Southwell.

At Bruton, Somerſetſh. Miſs Michell.

Mrs. North, lady of the bp. of Winchester.

In Arlington-ſtreet, the moſt noble Thomas Thynne, marquis of Bath, knight of the Garter, groom of his majeſty's ſtole, a member of the moſt hon. privy-council, high-ſteward of Tamworth, an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, a governor of the Charterhouſe, &c. He was born Sept. 24, 1734, and married, in 1759, to the Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh Bentinck, ſiſter to the preſent Duke of Portland. He has left by her ladyſhip, who ſurvives him, 3 ſons had 5 daughters; and is ſucceeded in his titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, Thomas, lord viſcount Weymouth, M. P. in the preſent and late parliament for Bath.

21. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, Sir Edmund Head, bart.

Mr. Cocks, banker, of Charing-croſs.

After a very long and painful illneſs, at her houſe in Oxford-ſtreet, Mrs. Cotton, relict of Lawrence C. eſq. formerly one of the curſitors for Middleſex.

On Kennington-green, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Holloway, late of Philpot-lane.

Of a paralytic ſtroke, at Hawkherſt, co. Kent (a chapelry belonging to Chriſt-church college, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. 1751, and was that year preſented to it), the Rev. John Chawner.

22. At Swakeley-houſe, near Ickenham, Middleſex, aged 75, the Rev. Tho. Clarke, who, for nearly 50 years, faithfully diſcharged the duties of rector of that pariſh.

At Kenſington, Miſs Hannah Naylor.

At her houſe at Richmond, Lady Wood, relict of the late Sir Francis W. bart.

At Iſlington, in his 73d year, Edward Barnes, eſq.

23. Mr. Eaſt, beadle of St. Anne's, Blackfriers. He fell down on London-bridge, and was immediately taken home in a coach, where he expired.

Aged 90, Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart, late of Finch-lane.

Aged 63, at Bath, whither he was recommended by his phyſician, as the only hope of repelling very alarming ſymptoms, ariſing from the effluvia of paint, which appeared to have fixed upon his lungs, Mr. Fendal Ruſhforth. He had been 37 years in the Aſſay-office, Goldſmiths-hall; and, in the various departments which he filled, from junior to ſenior (which he enjoyed for 27 years), acquitted himſelf in ſuch a manner as to be deſervedly eſteemed by many reſpectable characters in the City. His greateſt happineſs conſiſted in doing good, as was evinced by the many laudable inſtitutions which he encouraged; particularly the Royal Humane Society, of which he was an early promoter, and conſtantly exerted himſelf, as one of the Managers, for the proſperity of that uſeful Inſtitution.

25. In Bedford-row, John Smith, eſq. attorney at law.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 20. WALTER Farquhar, *M. D.* a baronet of Great Britain.

July 12. Lady Willoughby of Eresby, appointed lady of the bed chamber to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, *vice* the Countess of Jerſey, reſigned.

13. Capt. Thomas Williams, of the royal navy, knighted.

16. Sir Joſhua Vanneck, bart. created an Iriſh baron, by the title of Baron Huntingfield, of Heveningham-hall;—alſo, Robert Smith, eſq. by the title of Baron Carrington, of Sulcote-lodge.

20. Sir John Mordaunt, bart. appointed by the Prince of Wales his ſurveyor-gen.

22. General the Marquis of Townſhend, appointed governor and captain of the iſland of Jerſey, and caſtle of Gouray, *alias* Montorgueil and Elizabeth, *vice* Field-marſhal Howard, dec.

Gen. Sir William Fawcett, K. B. appointed governor of the royal hoſpital at Chelſea, *vice* Marquis Townſhend.

Rev. Thomas Bowys, D.D. appointed a prebendary of St. George's chapel, Windſor, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL. B. preſented to the vicarage of Northfleet, Kent, *vice* Moleſworth, dec.

Robert Cullen, eſq. (eldeſt ſon of the late celebrated Dr. C.) appointed one of the lords of ſeſſion in Scotland, *vice* Erſkine, dec.

23. Francis-James Jackſon, eſq. appointed

pointed his Majeſty's ambaſſador to the Ottoman Porte.

Charles-Medows Pierrepont, eſq. created Baron Pierrepont, of Holme-Pierrepont, and Viſcount Newark, of Newark on Trent, co. Nottingham.

Charles, Earl of Liverpool, permitted to bear the arms of that corporation together with thoſe of his family.

Hon. John Rodney, appointed a commiſſioner for victualling his Majeſty's navy, *vice* Hartwell, dec.

Colonel-commandant the Pr. of Wales, appointed colonel of the 10th regiment of light dragoons, *vice* Sir William Pitt, appointed to the 1ſt dragoon guards, *vice* Field-marſhal Howard, dec.

Major-general Henry Lord Mulgrave, appointed governor of Scarborough caſtle, *vice* Palliſer, dec.

Major-general Thomas Muſgrave, appointed governor of Gravesend and Tilbury, *vice* Fawcett.

Col. William Goodday Strutt, of 54th regiment, appointed deputy-governor of Stirling caſtle, *vice* Muſgrave.

Whitſtll Sheepſhanks, eſq. mayor of Leeds, permitted to take and uſe the ſurname of York only.

29. Sir Wm. Cunningham, bart. of Livingſtone, appointed by the Prince of Wales one of his ſtate-counſellors for his principality of Wales; and Thomas Tyrwhitt, eſq. private ſecretary to His Royal Highneſs, appointed keeper of his privy ſeal, and auditor of his dutchy of Cornwall.

Aug. 2. Generals John Duke of Argyll, Jeffery Lord Amherſt, K. B. John Lord Howard, K. B. Studholme Hodgſon, Geo. Marquis Townſhend, Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, and Charles Duke of Richmond, K. G. appointed field-marſhals.

3. Lieut.-col. Charles Green, appointed lieut.-gov. of the iſland of St. Vincent.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

ALAN CHAMBRE, eſq. of Gray's-inn, barriſter at law, elected recorder of Lancaſter.

Rev. Samuel Vince, M. A. elected Plumian profeſſor of aſtronomy and experimental philoſophy in the univerſity of Cambridge, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Rev. Thomas Orme, D. D. elected headmaſter of the grammar-ſchool at Louth, co. Lincoln; and Rev. Mr. Bradford, of Chriſt-church, Oxford, elected maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Oakham, co. Rutland, *vice* Orme.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Mounſey, Staunton curacy, co. Nottingham

Rev. Wm. Jurin Totton, M. A. of Oriel college, Oxford, and vicar of Meldreth, co. Cambridge, Debden R. co. Eſſex, *vice* Cook, dec.

Rev. James Mereſt, Brandon Ferry and Wangford RR. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Deeker, St. Martin and St. Swithin RR. in the city of Norwich, *vice* Blackbourn, dec.

Rev. James Cory, Sherford and Kettleſtone RR. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Walter Kitſon, rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter, collated to a prebend in the cathedral church of St. Peter, Exeter, *vice* Woolcombe, dec.

Rev. William-Edward Dillon, B. A. St. Endelian R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Benjamin Clay, M. A. Eaſt Worlington R. co. Devon.

Rev. Joſhua Jeans, Sheviok R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Peter Pering, North Huiſh R. co. Devon.

Rev. William Caſſon, M. A. vicar of Thruſſington, Norton juxta Twycroſs R. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. John Wooll, M. A. fellow of New college, Oxford, Blackford R. in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells.

Rev. C. Powlett, Wymſlade R. and Itchen Stoke V. with the impropriate great tithes of Abbotſtone, Hants, *vice* Wooll.

Rev. John Geary, M. A. nominated to the perpetual curacy of New chapel, and to be maſter of the ſchool of Dytheur, co. Montgomery.

Rev. John Cabbell, of Taunton, S. C. L. Luppit V. co. Devon, *vice* How, reſigned.

Rev. Dr. Heath, upper-maſter of Eton ſchool, appointed a canon of Windſor, vice Shephard, dec.

Rev. Wm. Muſgrave, B. C. L. of St. John's college, Oxford, elected lecturer of St. Giles, Oxford, *vice* Marlow, preſident of St. John's.

Rev. Richard Tillard, M. A. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, Bluntiſham R. near St. Ives, *vice* Oakes, dec.

Rev. R. B. Phillipſon, M. A. of St. John's, Cambridge, Herringſwell and Worlington RR. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Smith, B. D. maſter of Pembroke college, Oxford, inſtalled a prebendary of Glouceſter cathedral.

Rev. Melville Horne, late chaplain at Sierra Leone, Olney V. Bucks.

Rev. William Robinſon, M. A. Withiel R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Henry Nichols, B. A. of Exeter college, Oxford, Barnſtaple curacy, Devon.

Rev. John Treſuſis, B. A. of Oriel college, Oxford, Southill curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Rich. Skinner, B. A. of Pembroke hall, Oxford, Upton Pyne curacy, Devon.

Rev. Wm. Renell, B. A. of Alban hall, Oxford, Moreleigh curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Arundel Radford, B. A. of Exeter college, Oxford, Nymet Rowland curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Roger Mallock, S. C. L. of Oriel college, Oxford, Marldon curacy, Devon.

Rev.

Rev. Richard Farmer, D. D. master of Emanuel college, Cambridge, admitted to the degree of D. D. in Oxford university.

Rev. Aulay Macaulay, M. A. Rothley V. co. Leicester.

Rev. John Herring, B. A. of Exeter college, Oxford, Newton St. Patrick curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Northmore William Wilkins, B. A. of Christchurch college, Oxford, Northbovey curacy, Devon.

Rev. Richard Lewis, B. A. of Christchurch college, Oxford, Burlescombe curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Edw. Crosse, B. A. of Oriel college, Oxford, Willand curacy, co. Devon.

Rev. Edw. Manley, B. A. of St. Peter's college, Cambr. Sidbury curacy, Devon.

Rev. Joseph Martin, M. A. appointed to a prebend in Exeter cathedral, *vice* Barton, deceased.

Rev. Addicott Kitson, B. A. Clyst St. Lawrence R. Devon, *vice* Woolcombe, dec.

Rev. John Lewis, B. A. Luxullian V. co. Cornwall, *vice* Cole, deceased.

Rev. Wm. Bradley, Rendham V. Suffolk.

Rev. Richard Thomas Gough, Ampton R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Beynon, of Llandilo, co. Carmarthen, collated to the prebend or canonry of Clyroe, founded in the collegiate church of Christ, Brecknock.

Rev. George Richards, M. A. fellow of Oriel college, Oxford, and rector of Lillingstone-Lovell, presented to one of the portions of Bampton, co. Oxford, *vice* Hawtrey, deceased.

Rev. George Evans, M. A. of Christchurch, Oxford, and rector of Humber, co. Hereford, Eve V. near Leominster, *vice* Smith, deceased.

Rev. Mr. Hawes, Dolverton V. Somerset.

Dispensations.

REV. Thomas Cox, M. A. to hold Cleobury North R. co. Salop, with Munsley R. co. Hereford.

Rev. Henry Green, M. A. to hold Upton Snodsbury R. with Feckenham R. Worc.

Rev. Gilbert Buchanan, LL. B. to hold Northfleet V. co. Kent, with Woodmansterne R. co. Surrey.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Nov. New Drury-Lane.

1. The Heiress—Scotch Ghost—Prisoner.
2. Douglas—The Wedding Day.
3. The School for Scandal—Richard Cœur de Lion.
5. Measure for Measure—*The Charity Boy.*
7. Hamlet—Ditto. [Cœur de Lion.
8. Rivals—The Scotch Ghost—Richard
9. Richard the Third—Harlequin Captive.
10. The Siege of Belgrade—The Pannel.
11. The Wheel of Fortune—Harlequin Captive. [My Grandmother.
12. The Conspiracy—The Scotch Ghost—
14. Love for Love—The Scotch Ghost—
15. The Conspiracy—Harlequin Captive.
16. The Belle's Stratagem—The Scotch Ghost—No Song no Supper.
17. The Conspiracy—The Citizen.
18. First Love—Scotch Ghost—Apprentice
19. Isabella—Harlequin Captive.
21. Hamlet—The Smugglers. [Lion.
22. Provok'd Husband—Richard Cœur de
23. The Fair Penitent—The Scotch Ghost—The Devil to Pay.
24. The Confederacy—The Prize.
25. Siege of Belgrade—The Scotch Ghost—The Apprentice.
26. The Mountaineers—Who's the Dupe?
28. The London Merchant—The Scotch Ghost—The Adopted Child.
29. *The Force of Ridicule*—The Prisoner.
30. The London Merchant—The Scotch Ghost—The Devil to Pay.

Nov. Covent-Garden.

1. Fortune's Fool—Harlequin's Treasure.
2. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
3. Fortune's Fool—Rosina.
4. Ditto—The Farmer.
5. King Richard the Third—*Olympus in an Uproar.*
7. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
8. Fortune's Fool—Ditto.
9. Ditto—Ditto.
10. Ditto—Ditto.
11. Ditto—Ditto.
12. Ditto—Ditto.
14. Macbeth—Ditto.
15. Fortune's Fool—Ditto.
16. The Jew—Hartford Bridge.
17. Fortune's Fool—Olympus in an Uproar.
18. Ditto—Ditto.
19. *Abroad and at Home*—The Deaf Lover.
21. Ditto—Catharine and Petruchio.
22. Ditto—The Prisoner at Large.
23. Ditto—The Follies of a Day.
24. Philaster—Cymon.
25. Abroad and at Home—The Guardian.
26. Fortune's Fool—Olympus in an Uproar.
28. Romeo and Juliet—Irishman in London.
29. Abroad and at Home—The Guardian.
30. Ditto—Lock and Key.

BILL of MORTALITY, from November 1, to November 22, 1796.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	814	1613	Males	832	1579
Females	799		Females	747	

Whereof have died under two years old 636

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Between			Between		
2 and 5	194		50 and 60	115	
5 and 10	73		60 and 70	98	
10 and 20	57		70 and 80	83	
20 and 30	114		80 and 90	26	
30 and 40	128		90 and 100		
40 and 50	149				

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Nov. 19, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	54	8	28	4	37	6	22	10	30	5
Surrey	55	4	34	0	35	2	21	0	34	4
Hertford	51	9	33	3	33	7	18	7	36	7
Bedford	54	10	00	0	33	7	15	9	32	9
Hunting.	51	1	00	0	32	4	15	8	28	0
Northam.	53	5	40	0	34	10	17	4	31	6
Rutland	55	6	00	0	36	6	19	6	29	0
Leiceſter	59	0	00	0	38	8	19	1	37	2
Notting.	59	6	41	1	41	8	22	0	40	6
Derby	61	6	00	0	42	0	22	6	40	6
Stafford	62	7	36	0	44	11	23	10	40	0
Salop	64	0	47	7	45	7	22	1	35	6
Hereford	62	5	48	0	40	1	21	7	29	3
Worceſt.	65	6	00	0	42	9	23	5	35	3
Warwick	66	3	00	0	41	3	22	4	41	11
Wilts	64	0	40	0	37	8	25	8	42	8
Berks	53	3	00	0	33	11	23	10	34	4
Oxford	58	11	00	0	33	7	20	3	33	9
Bucks	54	8	00	0	31	4	19	4	31	1
Montgom.	63	2	46	6	33	10	21	2	00	0
Brecon	67	3	44	8	36	9	19	4	00	0
Radnor	70	8	00	0	39	1	22	2	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

59	7	37	0	36	4	19	5	33	8

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

52	1	27	9	28	11	19	2	33	1

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	50	9	32	0	34	6	20	2	30	0
Kent	50	0	00	0	32	6	19	9	26	1
Suſſex	57	4	00	0	32	6	20	0	24	0
Suffolk	51	5	31	0	35	2	18	9	33	9
Cambrid.	51	11	30	0	29	7	13	8	44	0
Norfolk	48	4	29	0	31	2	17	10	24	10
Lincoln	53	3	31	6	35	6	16	1	30	7
York	53	7	39	0	36	6	18	5	37	10
Durham	51	6	29	4	36	8	19	2	34	4
Northum.	47	11	31	0	30	1	19	0	00	0
Cumberl.	67	0	42	8	36	4	21	11	00	0
Weſtmor.	71	3	38	6	33	10	20	11	00	0
Lancaſt.	58	1	00	0	37	7	22	6	47	4
Cheſter	55	9	00	0	45	6	22	2	00	0
Flint	56	6	00	0	38	8	20	9	00	0
Denbigh	61	1	00	0	40	6	19	1	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	62	4	36	0	30	2	16	10	00	0
Merioneth	66	11	45	8	36	0	18	2	39	4
Cardigan	63	6	34	8	32	0	13	4	00	0
Pembroke	54	3	00	0	32	8	11	4	00	0
Carmarth.	65	8	00	0	35	6	12	0	00	0
Glamorg.	67	3	00	0	35	11	15	4	00	0
Glouceſt.	67	2	00	0	38	7	19	7	33	0
Somerſet	70	4	00	0	39	11	21	6	00	0
Monm.	69	10	00	0	39	0	19	4	0	0
Devon	63	5	00	0	32	9	17	6	36	0
Cornwall	63	1	00	0	32	6	17	1	00	0
Dorſet	68	1	00	0	34	8	18	0	00	0
Hants	63	2	00	0	35	9	21	1	35	6

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	51	4	28	6	36	8	21	3	27	8
2	51	6	30	8	33	9	16	10	23	9
3	48	4	29	0	31	3	17	10	24	10
4	53	0	32	10	35	0	17	0	31	8
5	49	8	30	5	31	2	19	0	34	4
6	68	9	49	7	35	9	21	6	33	8
7	57	3	37	0	39	7	22	4	47	4
8	62	1	40	10	36	7	18	8	33	8

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	63	1	34	8	33	10	12	10	33	8
10	68	11	37	0	39	1	20	0	33	0
11	63	3	37	0	32	7	17	3	36	0
12	65	3	37	0	35	3	20	1	35	6
13	50	5	28	4	29	3	19	8	32	1
14	59	2	27	9	29	10	17	5	40	0
15	52	6	27	9	30	11	21	8	36	2
16	48	3	27	2	27	0	17	6	28	0

PRICES of FLOUR.

Fine	45s. to 48s.	Middling	42s. to 50s.	Horſe Pollard	8s od to 0s od
Seconds	42s. to 44s.	Fine Pollard	24s. to 00s.	Bran	7s. 6d. to 0s.
Thirds	24s. to 33s.	Common ditto	1 1s od to 00s od		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 39s. 11d.

PRICE of HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 0s. to 6l. 0s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	7l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE of HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d. Aver. 5l. 7s. 0d.
Straw 1l. 7s. 0d. to 1l. 13s. 6d. Aver. 1l. 10s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Nov. 22, 1796, is 61s. 5¾d. per cwt. excluſive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 14. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 8d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 4s. 1d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 39s. 6d. to 0s. 0d. Sunderland, 35s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN NOVEMBER, 1776.

	Bank Stock.	3perCt. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4perCt. Consol.	5 perCt Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-c	India Stock.	India Bonds	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Excheq Bills.	Imp. 3perCt.	Imp. Ann.	Comm Ex. Bill	5perCt ditto.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27			59¼ a 58¾																	
28	146½	56¼	57⅜ a 56½	75	87½	16⅛	67⅛						4 dif.							
29		55⅜	56⅛ a 55⅜	74	85¼								4¼							
30	Sunday																			
31	144¼	55¼	56⅜ a ⅝	73¾	84⅜	15⅛	6⅞						3¼							
1	145¾	56½	57⅛ a 56¼	7 4½	85¼	10⅛	7						2¼							
2	144¼		57 a 56½										3¼							
3		55⅝	56¼ a ⅜	73	84¾	15⅞	6⅞	173½					3¼							
4	144	55⅝	56⅛ a ¼	72⅜	84¼	15⅝	6⅞						3¼							
5																				
6	Sunday																			
7	144	54⅞	55¼ a ⅞	72	84	16⅞		171¾							51⅛	10⅛				
8	144½	55	55⅛ a 56	71¾	83⅞	15⅞	6⅞	173								10⅛				
9																				
10	144¼	55¼	56⅛ a ⅝	72⅛	85	16⅛	6⅞								52⅜	10⅜				
11	144⅜	56⅛	56¼ 57	72¼	85¼	16⅛	7								53¼	10⅜				
12																				
13	Sunday																			
14		56¼	57⅛ a ⅝	73⅛	87⅛	16⅞									54	10⅛				
15	146	56¾	57¼ a ⅝	73⅝	88¼	17⅛	7	177							53⅜	10⅛				
16	146¼	56¼	57¼ a ⅜	73¼	87⅝	16⅞	7								53⅛	10⅛				
17	146	56⅛	57⅛ a 56⅞	73⅛	86½	16⅜	6⅞	176							53⅜	10⅛				
18	145½	56⅝	56⅛ a ¼	73⅛	86⅜	16	6⅞									10⅛				
19		56⅝	56¼ a ⅜	73⅛	86	16⅛									53	10⅛				
20	Sunday																			
21		56	56¼ a ⅜	73	85⅝	16	6⅞								52⅞	10⅛				
22		56⅛	56⅜ a ½	73⅛	85¼	16⅛	6⅞									10⅛				
23		56¼	56⅜ a ½	72⅞	85⅜	16⅛	6⅞								52⅞	10⅛				
24	142¾	56	56⅜ a ½	72⅞	85⅜	16	6⅞								52⅞	10⅛				
25	143	56⅛	56¼ a ⅜	72⅞	85¼										53⅛					
26	143¼	56⅜	56⅜ a ½	72⅞	85⅜	16⅛	6⅞								53⅛	10⅜				

THOMAS WILKIE, Stock-Broker, No. 71, St Paul's Church-yard.

The *Gentleman's Magazine*;

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron.
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun—Star
Whitehall Even.
London Packet
English Chron.
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Middlesex Journ.
Hue and Cry.
Daily Advertiser
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Gazetteer, Ledger
Herald—Oracle
M. Post—Telegr.
Morning Advert.
13 Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 4
Birmingham 2
Blackburn
Bucks—Bury
Cambridge 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry

Cumberland
Doncaster 2
Derby, Exeter
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull
Ipswich
Ireland
Leicester
Lewes Leeds
Liverpool 3
Maidstone
Manchester 2
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
Oxford
Reading
Salisbury
Scotland
Sheffield 2
Sherborne 2
Shrewsbury 2
Stafford
Stamford 2
Winchester
Whitehaven
Worcester
York 3

DECEMBER, 1796.

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Embellished with Perspective Views of Denton Chapel, in Lancashire, and St. Adhelm's Wall, near Mendip Hills; and with a convenient and elegant Design for a new Church.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-street; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, Post-paid. 1796.

Days	Wind.	Barom	Thermom. 1.	2	3	4	5	Hygrom. feet	in.	State of Weather in November, 1796.
1	SW brisk	30, c	54	5	52	52	52	4	1.5	showers
2	SW brisk	29,83	56	5	52	53	52		.3	showers
3	SW moderate		62	55	47	48	50	4		.6	showers
4	W moderate		43	52	44	44	47	44		2.1	stormy showers with hail
5	NW gentle		81	49	38	41	55	44		.3	clear and pleasant
6	S gentle		86	47	40	43	43	41		.1	showers
7	SW moderate		53	50	45	48	46	46		1.7	showers
8	NNW moderat		48	48	40	42	40	40		2.1	cloudy morning, clears up
9	NE calm		83	45	34	38	50	48		.1	sun and pleasant
10	S calm		98	47	38	40	41	40		.1	sun partially
11	SE calm		83	47	36	41	37	37		.1	fine
12	E calm		80	46	38	40	36	36		.0	little sun
13	SE calm		85	47	38	41	38	37		.0	mild and pleasant, little sun
14	SE calm		68	47	39	42	38	38		.0	overcast wholly
15	SW calm		63	45	36	40	36	36		.0	showers
16	SE brisk		50	46	39	40	39	37		.0	showers with sun by intervals
17	NW moderate		10	46	37	37	39	40		1.9	showers with hail
18	NW brisk		33	46	4	40	40	40		2 0	showers
19	N moderate		37	45	44	39	37	39		.0	fine with sun
20	N calm		43	42	32	36	41	36		.0	fog in the low lands
21	SE calm		44	52	52	35	31	31		.0	foggy
22	E calm		56	44	32	37	36	35		.0	overcast, rain at night
23	SE gentle		73	46	32	36	37	37		.0	gloomy
24	SE calm		97	45	35	38	38	38		.1	sun and pleasant
25	NNE calm	30,10	46	19	40	40	40			.0	gloomy
26	N calm		28	46	34	34	34	34		.0	gloomy
27	NNW calm		22	45	30	37	40	39		.0	gloomy
28	NNW calm		28	44	32	40	36	37		.1	clear blue sky
29	NW gentle		12	44	27	28	40	39		.2	gloomy
30	NNW moderate		5	41	27	32	44	36		.5	clear

6. Foreſt trees in general diveſted of their foliage.—8. Daiſy flowers.—9. Goſſamer abounds. Bees and a variety of inſects, about one o' clock, ſpouting in the ſun.—15. The Provence roſe, carnation, panſy, and wallflower, continue ſtill to blow.—20. Goſſamer floats.—23. Beautiful ſky at ſunſet.—24. Goſſamer floats. Inſects ſport. Golden horizon at ſunſet.—25. Inſects ſeen *(ſee p. 984)*.—27. Gathered the laſt Provence roſe. Springs continue very low.

Fall of rain this month, 2 inches. Evaporation, 1 inch 2-10ths.

Walton, near Liverpool. J. HOLT.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for December, 1796.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 6 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Dec. 1796
Nov	°	°	°		
27	40	43	41	30,32	ſmall rain
28	40	43	35	,42	fair
29	34	39	38	,28	fair
30	27	30	25	,11	fair
*D.*1	23	32	26	,12	fair
2	21	30	21	,19	fair
3	24	35	39	29,91	cloudy
4	33	32	24	,78	fair [night
5	23	36	34	,87	air, ra. & fn. a
6	27	34	27	30,09	fair [night
7	25	36	37	,23	cloudy, rain at
8	27	33	32	,18	fair
9	29	34	28	,47	fair
20	26	35	33	,68	fair
21	35	36	35	,46	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom in. pts	Weather in Dec. 1796.
Dec.	°	°	°		
12	37	41	37	30,48	cloudy
13	36	39	35	,46	cloudy
14	37	42	36	,24	cloudy
15	36	36	35	,36	cloudy
16	36	36	34	,37	cloudy
17	33	36	37	,24	cloudy
18	36	37	40	29,86	rain
19	41	48	47	,48	rain
20	42	41	39	,52	cloudy
21	29	34	31	,75	cloudy
22	29	30	30	,74	fair
23	29	32	30	,50	ſnow
24	19	25	15	,82	fair
25	5	16	28	,94	fair
26	28	31	30	,76	cloudy

W. Cary, Optician, No. 182, near Norfolk-Street, Strand.

THE Gentleman's Magazine:

For DECEMBER, 1796.

BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOL. LXVI. PART II.

The Rev. Dr. PEGGE's Inſertions in the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE.

The firſt of theſe, as far as appears, is in the year 1746.

p.545. A ſhort Memoir regarding an *Inſcription* on a Tomb, given in the Magazine of this year, p. 465; wherein Dr. Pegge proved that it was written in, what may be called, double Leonine verſe. [The ſignature is PAUL GEMSEGE, being the anagram of *Samuel Pegge*.]

1747. p. 180. Explanation of an *Inſcription*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

1751. p. 111. A Letter on *Poaching*. [Signed P. G. the initials of Paul Gemſege.]

P.254. Explanation of an *Inſcription*, at the requeſt of one of Mr. Urban's correſpondents, p. 112; ſee p. 295. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

1752. An Explanation of the *Coins* engraved in the Plate facing p. 301. [Signed p. 401. Paul Gemſege.]

P.515. Explanation of a *Roman Inſcription*. (For *Minerva* read *Minervia*, and for *Oppoſition* read *Appoſition*; ſee vol. XXIII. p. 269.) [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.554. A Diſproof of the *Miracle* at *Biſhop Fiſher's* Grave. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

1753. p. 12. On the *Rebus*, modern and antient. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 66. Againſt a *Central Fire*. Where, of *Elden Hole*, in Derbyſhire, and of a Miſtake in Camden. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.114. An Hiſtorical Remark on the *Small Pox*. [Signed S. Pegge.] See contra, p. 218.

P.267. Explanation of the Proverb, that "a Peck of March Duſt is worth a King's Ranſom." [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.331. On *Inſcriptions* upon *Rocks*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.411. Explanation of an *antique Gem*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.465. Explanation of the Words *Text* and *Gloſs*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.568. Explanation of a Paſſage in Horace. B. IV. Ode 3 [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.501. On the Method of *Piping* among the Antients. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See a Paper ſigned Sylvius in vol. XXIV. p. 75.

1754. Explanation of the Expreſſion "*to turn Cat in the Pan.*" [Signed Paul p. 66. Gemſege.] See more p. 212.

P.109. An *Inſcription*, with an Explanation. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] Reprinted in Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, No. II. p. 84.

P.157. An Attempt to explain an *Inſcription* ſent to Dr. Pegge by Mr. Urban. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See, in conſequence, a paper p. 211, contra.

P.161. That the *Syrinx* was played upon *by the mouth*, againſt the opinion of *Sylvius*, p. 75. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.211. Explanation of the Expreſſion, "*as cunning as Crowder.*" [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 256, contra.

P.282. On a ſmall *Braſs Fragment* of the *Anglo-Saxons*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.305. Explanation of the Expreſſion, "*a white Crow.*" [Signed P. E. being the firſt and laſt letter of Paul Gemſege.]

P.309. An old French *Epitaph* explained by Deſire. [No Signature, but the Interpreter appears.]

P.310. A Defence of the Propriety of the Words "*which* art in Heaven" in the Lord's Prayer. [Signed G. P. *i. e.* the initials of Paul Gemſege reverſed.] See pp. 453. 515, *per contra*; and p. 546, where the words are farther defended. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P.359. Dr. Pegge was deſired to explain an *Inſcription* on a Church-Steeple in Yorkſhire. See p. 497.

1754. A Defence of the Words "*in* Earth" in the Lord's Prayer. [Signed Paul
p. 363. Gemsege.] See p. 453.

P. 407. Explanation of an *Inscription* on a Church-Steeple relating to the Family of *Ashe*, at the Desire of Mr. Street. [Signed Paul Gemsege.] See p. 359, and vol. XXV. p. 115.

P. 408. The *Motto* on a *Ring* explained at the Desire of Mr. Green (of Lichfield?) [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 415. Explanation of the Saying "*ut latter Lummas.*" [Signed G. P. *i. e.* the initials of Paul Gemsege reversed.]

P. 459. Remarks on an *ancient Seal* found at Glastonbury. [Signed Paul Gemsege.] See vol. XXIX. p. 451.

P. 469. Memoirs of *Thielman Kerver*, the Printer, and an Account of two Books printed by him, which are not noticed by Mr. Ames. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]

P. 494. Explanation of an *Inscription* on a Stone-Lintel, communicated by Mr. Street. [Signed Paul Gemsege.] See p. 566. And also vol. XXXIX, p. 377; and vol. XLVI. p. 446.

P. 508. The word *Brandons* explained, in a Letter to Mr. Ames. [Signed S. P.] See a Paper signed G. P. 568; and another in vol. XXV. p. 174, signed I. B. See also vol. XXVI. p. 20.

P. 594. A Conjecture about the Oath of King William Rufus "by St. Luke's Face" (per Vultum de Luca). [Signed Paul Gemsege.] When Lord Lyttelton's History of Henry II was published, wherein this oath receives a different interpretation, Dr. Pegge retracted his opinion, and received a letter from his Lordship acknowledging the candour with which it was relinquished.

1755. Correction of an Error in Dr. Warburton's Edition of Macbeth, relating
p. 6. to *Colmes Hill*. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 25. On the Manner and Cause of *Cardinal Wolsey's* Death. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 106. On the Case of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of Suffolk. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 211. An Account of the Discovery of an immured *Skeleton* in Ireland. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 212. Explanation of the Word *Earing*, in Genesis xlv. 6. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 265. A further Explanation of the Text of Genesis xlv. 6. [Signed S. P.]

P. 292. Etymology of *Maiden Castle*. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 299. On the Articles exhibited against *Cardinal Wolsey*. See p. 25. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 321. An Explanation of Exodus ix. 31. 32. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 321. A Remark on Bp. Pontoppidan's Account of *Moskoestrom*. [Signed S. P.]

P. 345. The Charge against *Cardinal Wolsey* farther considered. [Signed Paul Gemsege.] But see vol. XXVII. pp. 164, 274, 300.

P. 394. On the Antient *Mythology*. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 438. On a Roman *Inscription*, in Answer to Lasenbiensis. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 440. Dr. Pegge was desired to explain an *Inscription* on a *Pillar*. The Explanation is given p. 451. See the Erratum p. 536. From the Doctor's private notes it appears that he had since been informed, that the *Sanctuary Stone* is within the *Pillar*. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 494. On the Story of *Phaëton* in the antient Mythology. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 495. A Notification of an old unnoticed Edition of *Pierce Plowman* in his (Dr. Pegge's) Possession. [Signed S. P.]

P. 541. An Account of an *Earthquake*, felt this Year, in *Derbyshire*. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

1756. p. 17. A Dissertation on the *Cork*. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 20. A farther Consideration of the Word *Brandons*. See before in vol. XXIV, p. 508. (There is an Error in the *Impression* of this paper, p. 20; for Mr. Ames's Book is not the same as that described in vol. XXIV, p. 469.) [Signed Samuel Pegge.]

P. 64. A Letter to Mr. George Fleming, of Wakefield, on a *Saxon Coin*. (The coin is reversed in the engraving. See pp. 265, 465. See also Spelling on Gold Coins in the Introduction, pp. ii. iii. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]

P. 71.

1756, p. 71. Observations on terrifying weak Minds with the *Comet* expected 1758. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 131. Explanation of *two Passages in Virgil.* See p. 229, which refers to Genesis xliii. regarding the antient Manner of carrying the Purse in the Hand. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 164. An historical Account of the *Aurum Bersales* in England before the Conquest. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 172. A Solution of a Phænomenon at *Toys Hill*, in Kent. [Signed Paul Gemsege.] See before p. 159.

P. 223. Remarks on the old Play of *Albumazar*. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 229. A Minute referring to p. 131. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 284. An Account of a coarse *Gold Coin* supposed to be Saxon. Address to the Rev. John Taylor, LL.D. [Signed S. Pegge.]

P. 330. On the *Sordid Philosophers*. [Signed P. S.]

P. 465. A Letter to Emanuel Mendez da Costa referring to p. 284. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]

P. 486. On the *Titles* necessary to be observed in speaking of Officers in the *Sea* and *Landservice*. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 559. A Description of an *antique Figure*, discovered at *Wakefield*. [Signed P. Gemsege.] See vol. XXVII. pp. 79, 127.

1757, p. 58. Observations on the *Sunday-clause* in the *Militia*-bill. [Signed E. E. the final letters either of Samuel and Pegge, or of Paul Gemsege.] N. B. This signature was adopted afterwards, 1788.

P. 59. Explanation of a passage in Juvenal, Sat. iv. 126. "*Regem aliquem capies,*" &c. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 123. On the *Coluber* of Virgil; founded on the passage, "*Qualis ubi in lucem* COLUBER *mala gramina pastus.*" Æn. ii. 471. See p. 200, and vol. XXIX. p. 162. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 215. Explanation of a Passage in Virgil's first Eclogue, "*Non insuetæ graves* TENTABUNT," &c. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 256. A Passage in Horace explained. Ep. i. 2. "*Trojani belli scriptorem,*" &c. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 305. Explanation of a Saxon Coin. [Signed Paul Gemsege.] See pp. 203, 258, 546, and vol. XXVIII. p. 21.

P. 498. On Tradesmen's *Tokens*, and their origin. [Signed S. P.]

P. 499. A Letter to the Rev. *Benjamin Ray*, of *Cubbit*, in *Lincolnshire*, on a Gold Penny of one of the Norman Williams, in the Possession of *James Farrer*, Esq. of *Bamborough Grange*, in Yorkshire. [Signed Samuel Pegge.] In p. 500, col. 1. for Laworidge read Sawbridge.

P. 559. A Letter in Behalf of the *Wives* of *Excise-men*. This letter had a private and worthy family in the parish for its object, though it had a general extent. [Signed T. Row, *i. e.* The Rector Of Whittington, being the first time Dr. Pegge used that signature.] N.B. It has been surmised that the signature was changed from offence given, but we find no grounds for it. See the next article, &c.

P. 560. Observations on the Origin and Introduction of *the Violin*. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

1758, p. 21. Plan of a new *Military Establishment*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 21. A Defence of what was said on a *Saxon Coin*, in vol. XXVII. p. 305. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 173. On the *Country Dance*. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 210. On *Serpents*. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 211. On *Maggots* in *Nuts*. A question to the Naturalists. [Signed S. P.]

P. 261. On the *Sleep* of *Plants*. [Signed Paul Gemsege.] See p. 313.

P. 312. On the *Bull's Blood*, supposed by the Antients to have been a *poison*. [Signed P. Gemsege.]

P. 321. On a Passage in Martial, "*Ecce negas,*" &c. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 422. A Passage in Horace's Art of Poetry, 40, amended, "*Cui lecti* POTENTER *erit res.*" [Signed Paul Gemsege.] The Doctor proposes to read PUDENTUR; which emendation he confesses (in his Memoranda) to have *afterwards* seen in Mr. Markland's Statius, p. 232.

P. 465. On an obsolete *Latin Word*. [Signed Paul Gemsege.]

P. 570.

1758. p. 570. Explanation of a Paſſage in Virgil: [Signed Paul Gemſege.]
"*Hæc ubi dicta, cavum, converſa cuſpide montem*
"*Impulit in latus.* Æn. i. 55.

1759. Explanation of the common Saying, "at New Year's Tide, Days are
p. 25. lengthened a Cock's Stride." [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 65. On the Diſcovery of a *Stone Coffin* at *Lichfield*. Addreſſed to Mr. Richard Green, of Lichfield. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 4.

P. 215. On *Seals* to antient *Deeds*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 265. On the *Titles* due to the *Wives* of *Prelates*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 311. Conſideration of a *Paſſage* in *Cicero de Senectute*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 370. Etymology of the Word *Bumper* attempted. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 386. On the *Stature* of our *Saviour*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 407. Explanation of a *Roman Inſcription*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 451.

P. 481. An Extract from the *Memoirs* of *Baſſompierre*. Tom. I. p. 6. Amſterdam, 1723. 12mo. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 508.

P. 571. A Remark on the *Geographer* of *Ravenna*, as to the Geographical Bearings of *Great Britain*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

1762. An Explanation of the 20th day, alluding to a proverbial Saying that
p. 567. "*Chriſtmas Day* is one of the *twenty*, and not one of the *twelve*;" wherein are inſerted a few Words on *Low-Sunday* and *Plough-Monday*. [Signed T. Row *.]

1763. p. 12. On the Power of Witches, &c. over Winds. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 81. A Paſſage in *Pomponius Mela* conſidered. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 160. A Criticiſm on Othello. Act II. Sc. 8. "which thing to do, &c." [Signed T. Row.]

P. 223. A Remark on Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar reſpecting the word *that*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 395. On the *Converſion of St. Paul*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 421. A Strictures of Dr. Ducarel's *Repertory*. [Signed Vicarius Cantianus.]

P. 480. On the Progreſs of *Religion*, *Arts*, &c. from the *Eaſt*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 585. A Doubt concerning *Holy Places* at *Jeruſalem*. [Signed T. Row.]

1764, p. 85. On Taſſo's *Clorinda*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 319. On *Regiſters*. [Dated from Whittington, and ſigned Sam. Pegge, R[ector.]

P. 329. On *Fairfax's* Tranſlation of *Taſſo*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 361. Remarks on *Fairfax's Taſſo* continued. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 464. On a Paſſage in Virgil, "*Hæc Loca*," &c. Æn. iii. 414. [Signed T. Row.] Controverted p. 556. See alſo vol. LV. pp. 857 and 1028.

1765, Remarks on two curious *Grave ſtones*, in the Church-yard of *St. Pere*, in
p. 72. *Monmouthſhire*. [Signed T. Row.]

1766, p. 186. An Attempt to explain the Term *April-fool*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 260 On *Robin Hood's* real Name. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 569. On the *Metempſychoſis*. [Signed T. Row.]

1767, On *Regals*, or *Rigols*, a Muſical Inſtrument formerly uſed in the King's
p. 206. Chapel. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 243. An Explanation of the Term *Montego*. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 398.

P. 257. On an *Iron Bullet* found in the *Tooth* of an *Elephant*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 307. On a Paſſage in Virgil, Georgic. iii. 8. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 357. An Emendation of a Paſſage in Virgil. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 408. On the Story of *Richard Plantagenet*. [Signed T. Row.] See pp. 457. 582.

P. 441. Etymologies of the Words *Dab*, *Cute*, and *Spice*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 498. Explanation of a *Medal* of *Veſpaſian*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 542. On Contuſions in *Elephants' Teeth*, &c. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 548. On an imperfect Coin attributed to *Victorinus*. [Signed T. Row.] See per contra p. 571.

P. 580. Againſt *Romances*. [See vol. XLI. p. 177.]

(This Catalogue of Dr. PEGGE'S *Communications will be concluded in our* SUPPLEMENT.)

* The Signature is *here*, as in ſeveral ſubſequent inſtances, written Rowe, which deſtroys its Meaning.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartshorn, Dec.* 20.

THE engraving of the coin, described by OBSERVATOR, p. 843, was, if I am not mistaken, copied from a drawing of the original still in my possession, which I sent some time since to Mr. Nichols for his History of Leicestershire, with the imperfect account I was then able to obtain of the discovery: but being lately indebted, by a letter from a learned friend, in consequence of his having seen that drawing, to make farther enquiries about the rest of that curious collection, I stole, the other day, a few hours from my own pursuits, to gratify a double curiosity; that of inspecting those coins, and the beautiful new Gothic mansion of the Earl of Moira at Donnington Park, where they now most of them are, in the custody of his Lordship's worthy steward, Mr. Dawson, whom I was delighted to find not only an amateur in such antiquities, but in the noble treasure of antient records, and other valuable papers there, relating to Leicestershire and Staffordshire, from which Mr. Nichols and myself are likely to derive much curious information.

The above very intelligent and communicative gentleman, I found, had made a selection of the most rare and beautiful specimens of the coins, and drawn up a short account of them, for Mr. Nichols's inspection. But, as my correspondent wishes to be speedily informed upon the subject, I shall be obliged to Mr. Urban to communicate to him, &c. the following particulars:

In October 1788, about 450 antient silver coins were found in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, upon a large common called the Woulds, and in a place thereon known by the name of the Millstone Gutter. They were inclosed in a small leaden box, of an oblong form, which, from the length of time it had lain in the ground, was reduced to a perfect calx, and, on being moved, directly mouldered to pieces. The coins are of various dies; but almost all of them the pennies of King Stephen, except a few of Henry I. Henry II. and Henry III. Upwards of sixty of them were cut into halves, as may be supposed, for half-pennies. About a dozen are in quarters, all clearly divided, for the conveniency of paying quarter-pennies, or farthings. From the name of the place where they were found, and the appearance of the situation, it is probable the spot may have been the site of an antient water-mill; and they the treasure of some miller and his family, who concealed them in those turbulent times. The reason, perhaps, of their being mostly of the reign of King Stephen is, that he granted to Walter Bishop of Coventry, and his successors, a mint at Lichfield, which is not above 14 miles from the place where they were found.

It is remarkable, and a farther confirmation of the great rarity of the Stephen's penny with the martlets on the reverse, as engraved in the above Magazine, that, out of more than 400 of those coins of that King's reign, only three and one half are of that particular die. I am told the late Mr. Southgate, of the British Museum, valued these pennies very highly.

By such accidental discoveries, and the industry of our English Antiquaries, antient coins are greatly diminished in their value since the time of Thoresby, who (in his Museum, p. 349) says that his utmost diligence could procure but one of either King William I. or II. till a nest of 250 were found at York, in 1703-4, after a fire, in digging up the foundation for a new edifice. This leads me, before I quit the subject, to mention the uncommon number of different sorts of antient coins that have been accidentally discovered in Staffordshire since I have been employed upon its History. At Callingwood, on the North side of Needwood Forest, were found, 1793, upwards of 30 Roman gold coin of five Emperors, most of them very perfect and beautiful, eight of which are now in my possession. In 1794, was also found, at Rowley Regis, an earthen globe, containing about 1200 similar coins in silver, which, when all together, formed a complete series of the Roman Emperors; but they were unfortunately soon dispersed at a low price about the country, except about 300, which are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, at Dudley. In 1795 was likewise found at Oulton, near Stone, a parcel of near 4000 silver coins, all Saxon, except some of William the Conqueror; 40 of which, of the different sorts, in the highest preservation, are in my possession; and, with the above, and *other much more remarkable curiosities* since discovered in

in this county, will greatly embellish the General History of my First Volume, now very forward in the press.

STEBBING SHAW, jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

IT has not been an unfrequent observation, or rather conjecture, that the different diseases of animals may be owing to different *animalculæ*, fixing themselves in some situation of the body that is appropriated to its nourishment and support; and as, from the most common observation we are able to make, we see that wherever life is sustained there is a waste or diminution in some other substance, so it is natural to suppose, that, if any part of the human or any other animal is made use of as food for any race of beings, however small, that there should be a decay of the body whereon they fix, or, in other words, that there should be disease or distemper.

The human body is capable of nourishing vast quantities of worms of all sizes from that of the smallest pin to the tape-worm of twenty or thirty yards in length; and, therefore, we may, without difficulty, believe, that such *animalculæ* as are brought into the lungs by inspiration, or may enter in various ways, may live in the body, and draw nourishment and health to themselves from it, so as to cause all the variety of distempers that the animal system is susceptible of. These observations force themselves on my mind in consequence of observing on the twenty-fifth day of this month a black dusty matter, as it appeared at first sight to be, upon the walls in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, not much unlike the black deposit from a chimney that has been on fire; but which, upon examination, I discovered to be *animalculæ* of a longish shape; and, from the motion which breathing upon them caused, to possess a number of legs. I called several persons to look at them, to whom they seemed as great a novelty as to myself, and there could not be less than millions of them in a square yard. This might not be their first appearance; and it is not impossible but that these *animalculæ*, or some such less visible, may have been the occasion of some of the many prevailing disorders of this month.

We do not see when we breathe these creatures, nor are they visible in their flight, or until they have attained some place of rest, where their vast quantity bring them within the reach of observation, and the alteration of the state, the salubrity of the air caused by frost, which necessarily kills them, is some proof that they are at least amongst the causes of disease.

It did not occur to me to look for them again immediately; but, on the morning of the twenty eighth, there was no trace of them. On the night of the twenty-seventh, as I was walking homewards, it was so dark that I was under the neceffity of taking hold of another person's arm, when all of a sudden, about half past nine o'clock, the whole landscape was visible for a length of time sufficient to look completely around, and the town of Liverpool and all its towers and steeples lay open to view. I looked upwards for a passing meteor, but saw no cause for this appearance. Curiosity impelled me to remain a long time, and I observed afterwards the electric fluid seemingly escaping from the earth upwards in all directions and in vast quantities. I naturally concluded, that the appearance I had noticed was attributable solely to this cause operating at that time in a very great degree. An intense frost was the immediate consequence; and, in two days, from serene and warm weather, the ice became three inches thick, with an intenseness of cold scarcely to be endured. The next day I thought of the *animalculæ*, but it was not likely any of them should have remained; the frost had destroyed them.

It is said by many, that the natural state of water is ice, and that it is kept fluid by heat or fire. Whatever may be the natural state of water, there can be no doubt but that heat preserves its fluidity; and the above appearance of the electric fluid escaping from the earth being followed by so speedy and intense a frost, was so grand and convincing an experiment made and so forcibly exhibited by Nature herself, that I could not forbear communicating it, together with the remarks upon the *animalculæ*. The latter is indeed a most curious subject; but we have too few observations upon this particular branch of natural history to say any thing conclusive concerning them.

VIATOR.

Mr.

DENTON CHAPEL.

SAINT ADHELM'S WELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

INCLOSED you will receive a drawing *(Plate I.)* of an old chapel at Denton, a long straggling village on the Lancashire side of the Tame, about seven miles from Manchester. On one of the windows there is the date of 1531, and it appears to have undergone no material alteration since that time, except the addition of a new balcony and other necessary improvements of paint and whitewash. The old ewe-tree is in a very decayed state, and gives an air of Antiquity to the whole. Were it not for the tomb stones it would pass for one of the old black and white halls so common in this part of the country.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM ORME.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

ON the South side of Mendip hills stands the village of Doulting, once noted as the residence of that pious abbot and saint, Adhelm, the nephew of the wise and good king Ina. Adhelm died here in 709, and a chapel was erected to his memory. Near the spot where this chapel stood is a fine spring of excellent water, inclosed in a recess in an old wall, and which to this day is called St. Adhelm's well. Passing by this spot not long since, I was induced to make a sketch of this fragment of Antiquity for the use of your Magazine. *(Plate I. fig. 2.)*

Yours, &c. A. CROCKER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

IN this age of money-getting and stock jobbing, when the spirit of chivalry is vanished, and the respect due to illustrious birth seems fast falling to decay, your Miscellany alone appears to stand forth the champion of Antiquity, and is become the rallying point of all its votaries in this kingdom. To you therefore I address myself, as the most probable means of introducing to public notice a plan, which, from the laborious exertion it may seem to demand, will, I fear, require more than my individual recommendation to establish. It is no less, Sir, than the formation of indices to the respective Parish-Registers in this kingdom. Irksome indeed and unprofitable the task must appear to those (and they I am afraid are but too numerous a class) who have no relish for the mouldering records of past ages, and who deem every hour taken from the pursuit of present profit, amusement, or ease, a vain and painful sacrifice. But there are many, I trust, still, whose situation in life affords them the opportunity, and whose zeal for the public service may produce the inclination, of devoting a few hours to the performance of this task.

The advantages of the plan are as numerous as they are important. Every one knows that many of these records are daily mouldering in damp churches, or liable to constant injury in the houses of ignorant parish-clerks and church-wardens. Every one knows the labour and time requisite to examine accurately the whole register for a single name, and that few will or can undertake the investigation of a number, upon distant or doubtful expectations. This has been the cause of many a false or imperfect genealogy in county histories. The heraldic researcher has, I dare say, often remarked, that the investigation of a pedigree, if the family has not been very stationary, grows more intricate as it approaches the present time, particularly in the case of marriages, which ceremony is usually performed at the residence of the bride; but this difficulty, with various others, would entirely disappear by the aid of mutual illustration. Until something of the kind is done, I am persuaded there can be no complete provincial history.

I have said nothing of the assistance which would be afforded by this measure to legal questions and disputes; how many it would prevent, how many it would shorten, how many it would decide. But I do not reckon among the most unimportant of its consequences, that it may induce many, who think little but about the "*rem, quocunque modo rem,*" to investigate and compile the history of their family; and assist many who are engaged in the pursuit. If this practice were universal, or even frequent, and if the compilation were increased, from day to day, by the names, characters, property, connexions, and remarkable events belonging to each; a most complete body of records would be preserved, interesting to every individual, and incalculably valuable to the community at large. Such compilations would tend to confirm the ties of blood, and be a warning to each, how he stained the annals of his family; would add warmth to private affections, and vigour to public

lic virtue. They would serve as ample materials for partial or general history; and, while each would eagerly communicate what will immortalize his name, we might often see a glorious action, or an exalted character, rescued from the obscurity in which many are daily sunk, and, transferred from the records of a family, shine with its proper lustre in the history of a nation.

If any of your correspondents can inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether any and what parish-registers in the West of England have indices, they will much oblige

Yours, &c. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec* 7.

THE very great difficulty of tracing genealogies, with no help but Parish-Registers, as they are kept at present, in this commercial country, where men are frequently removing from one part of the kingdom to another, has long been a matter of complaint. Having lately been much engaged that way, I have found the truth of it by experience. A mode of remedying this by the addition of a very few words occurred to me some years since. I have mentioned it to several people, and have constantly heard it warmly approved; and now communicate it to you, in hopes that you will lay it before the publick, and that some of your numerous readers may have power and inclination to get it established by proper authority. The method is simply this, that, at the registering of every infant, after the names of its parents, there be inserted the time and place where their marriage is registered; and, that at the marriage of every couple, after each of their names, be inserted the time and place of the registering of each of their births. By this method a person might readily and certainly find all his progenitors entered in such registers, as it would not only point them out, but establish their identity, which is frequently a matter of difficulty in large parishes, where there are many families of the same surname. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IN my late walks about London and its environs, I have observed with concern the multiplied swarms of beggars of every description. That concern is increased by the menacing approach of this winter. Impressed with the idea that more of these miserable objects are beggars by choice than by necessity, I leave them with the wish that our laws, or the magistrates, whose business it is to put these laws in execution, would at least endeavour to lessen their number; or by some badge, or other means of distinction, enable kind-hearted Christians to discern their proper objects. But this is not within my sphere. I plead for the families of those industrious poor, who are more immediately under our protection. They lately might have wanted bread, but for the prompt succour afforded them. We have fed the hungry, let us cloath the naked; and thus enable all, as far as lies in our power, to enjoy in comfort the plenty with which kind Providence hath blessed us. In well-regulated parishes, where there are neither pawnbrokers nor gin-shops, we see no naked paupers: but there is a sort of cloathing as necessary as daily apparel, though the want of it may be less generally known, and more severely felt in these hard times. Though nowise connected with the blanket-manufactory, I understand that this branch is at a very low ebb, and that very many workmen have been dismissed for want of employment. Now, let me exhort those worthy promoters of parochial contributions, who set so laudable an example last year, to order immediately a competent store of this useful article, to distribute in their several districts, as their judgement may direct, and as future exigences may require. Thus many an industrious weaver will obtain employ, and hundreds of poor families with their infirm, their aged, and their little ones, will rest in comfort. Should this well-meant proposal be received with encouragement, the widow's mite will not be withheld by M. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Aldersbury, Nov.* 29.

KNOWING your readiness to advance every hint that tends to the public good, I have ventured to give you a few loose thoughts on the present state of psalmody in country churches*; a subject, which, though of great importance, appears to me to be too little regarded. Praise has always been esteemed the sublimest act of devotion; but, from the perfunctory manner in which singing is generally performed in these places, it has almost fallen into

* On this head, see our last, p. 909.

contempt.

contempt. In ſome churches one may ſee the pariſh-clerk, after giving out a couple of ſtaves from Sternhold and Hopkins, with two or three other poor wights, drawling them out in the moſt lamentable ſtrains, with ſuch grimace, and in ſuch diſcordant notes, as muſt ſhock every ſerious perſon, and afford mirth to the undevout. In other places, a few perſons, aſſembled in a gallery or pew, take upon themſelves the appellation of the *choir*; and theſe, in another error, are as diſguſtful as the former: furniſhed with a number of inſtruments, more fit for a military band than a church, they appear to ſing to the praiſe and glory of *themſelves*; for I am fearful that, in their ſinging, God is not in all their thoughts. Theſe ſort of performers give us little elſe but high-flown anthems and fuguing pſalm-tunes, the different parts hunting one another in ſo many quavers and demiſemi quavers, that it is almoſt impoſſible to underſtand what they are ſinging. The words of the Apoſtle, Col. iii. 16, can never apply to ſuch kind of ſinging. The idea, which I entertain of pſalmody, is this, that there ſhould be very few, if any, inſtruments introduced (two or three, perhaps, managed by ſkilful hands, in a large congregation, might indeed help to direct the ſinging, and to keep proper time); but I would wiſh to ſee plain ſimple tunes adopted, ſuch as would be eaſily learned, and not too many, that they might be the better remembered; then the whole congregation might join at large in the divine melody, as it is every one's duty, as far they can, to do. Were this manner of ſinging generally practiſed in churches, a few diſcordant notes would ſcarcely be heard, and it would have ſuch an aſtoniſhing effect as will not by ſome be readily believed. It would be found the moſt powerful means of warming the heart with pure devotion; for, while it ſweetly ſoothed every jarring thought into a pious calm, it would fill the breaſt with love to God, and good-will towards men. Simple melodies, ſuch as ſome of the good old pſalm-tunes, when performed in this manner, would be found the moſt agreeable, and moſt powerful in their effects. When, with due reverence to the divine Diſpenſer of all bleſſings, we offer up our hearts in holy ſongs of praiſe, we catch, as it were by divine inſpiration, a ſpark of celeſtial fire, and join in the employment of the bleſſed Angels above; forgetting mortal cares, we ſoar above this little orb, and, borne on the wings of extacy to the very gates of Heaven, we ſeem

"to walk with God,
High in ſalvation and the climes of bliſs."
MILTON.

With all deference to the Clergy, I preſume to think, that, would they take the lead in this matter, we ſhould ſoon ſee our churches better filled, and devotion performed there with ſuch attention and ſpirit as would be the means of inſpiring the hearts of numbers with divine grace, and thereby not only promote their preſent happineſs, but future felicity. I think it might be proper, frequently and earneſtly, to preſs upon their congregations the importance and neceſſity of this duty; and, were it performed in the manner above propoſed, whole congregations, men, women, and children, might ſoon be brought to join in the glorious work of giving praiſe to God, with very little or perhaps no previous muſical inſtruction, but what they learn by the ear. A few, who conſider pſalmody as an art, might perhaps be offended; but let every one be encouraged to do the beſt they can, and in a ſhort time moſt of the congregation would be able to learn a proper ſet of tunes. This would not be called "good ſinging" by artiſts; but let it be remembered, that it is the melody of the heart only, that is heard in Heaven. The pious old Baxter ſaid, "the livelieſt emblem of Heaven that I know upon earth is, when the people of God, in a deep ſenſe of his excellency and bounty, from hearts abounding with love and joy, do join together both in heart and voice in the chearful and melodious ſinging of his praiſes." Every devout perſon will ſubſcribe to the truth of this aſſertion; and I humbly think, that a proper encouragement of pſalmody would go a great way towards reforming the morals of the multitude. Look into the walks of chearful labour and induſtry, in the fields at the plough; at home in the loom, and even at the ſpinning-wheel, do we not find the heart naturally diſpoſed to mirth? what then ſhould prevent it, but that pſalmody, if rendered eaſy and general in all congregations, ſhould, if not as generally, yet more frequently, take place of thoſe wretched ballads that are ſold among the lower claſs of people, and that in ſuch numbers, and

with

2754. A Defence of the Words "*in* Earth" in the Lord's Prayer. [Signed Paul p. 363. Gemſege.] See p. 453.

P. 407. Explanation of an *Inſcription* on a Church-Steeple relating to the Family of *Aſte*, at the Deſire of Mr. Street. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 359, and vol. XXV. p. 115.

P. 408. The *Motto* on a *Ring* explained at the Deſire of Mr. Green (of Lichfield?) [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 415. Explanation of the Saying "*at latter Lammas.*" [Signed G. P. *i. e.* the initials of Paul Gemſege reverſed.]

P. 459. Remarks on an *antient Seal* found at Glaſtonbury. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See vol. XXIX. p. 451.

P. 469. Memoirs of *Thielman Kerver*, the Printer, and an Account of two Books printed by him, which are not noticed by Mr. Ames. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]

P. 494. Explanation of an *Inſcription* on a Stone-Lintel, communicated by Mr. Street. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 566. And alſo vol. XXXIX, p. 377; and vol. XLVI. p. 446.

P. 508. The word *Brandons* explained, in a Letter to Mr. Ames. [Signed S. P.] See a Paper ſigned G. *e.* 568; and another in vol. XXV. p. 174, ſigned I. B. See alſo vol. XXVI. p. 20.

P. 594. A Conjecture about the Oath of King William Rufus "by St. Luke's Face" (per Vultum de Lucâ). [Signed Paul Gemſege.] When Lord Lyttelton's Hiſtory of Henry II was publiſhed, wherein this oath receives a different interpretation, Dr. Pegge retracted his opinion, and received a letter from his Lordſhip acknowledging the candour with which it was relinquiſhed.

2755. Correction of an Error in Dr. Warburton's Edition of Macbeth, relating p. 6. to *Colmes Hill*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 25. On the Manner and Cauſe of *Cardinal Wolſey's* Death. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 106. On the Cate of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of Suffolk. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 211. An Account of the Diſcovery of an immured *Skeleton* in Ireland. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 212. Explanation of the Word *Earing*, in Geneſis xlv. 6. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 265. A farther Explanation of the Text of Geneſis xlv. 6. [Signed S. P.]

P. 292. Etymology of *Maiden Caſtle*. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 299. On the Articles exhibited againſt *Cardinal Wolſey*. See p. 25. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 301. An Explanation of Exodus ix. 31. 32. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 321. A Remark on Bp. Pontoppidan's Account of *Moſkoeſtrom*. [Signed S. P.]

P. 345. The Charge againſt *Cardinal Wolſey* farther conſidered. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] But ſee vol. XXVII. pp. 164, 274, 300.

P. 394. On the Antient *Mythology*. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 438. On a Roman *Inſcription*, in Anſwer to Lafenbienſis. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 440. Dr. Pegge was deſired to explain an *Inſcription* on a *Pillar*. The Explanation is given p. 451. See the Erratum p. 536. From the Doctor's private notes it appears that he had ſince been informed, that the *Sanctuary Stone* is within the *Pillar*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 494. On the Story of *Phaëton* in the antient Mythology. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 495. A Notification of an old unnoticed Edition of *Peirs Plowman* in his (Dr. Pegge's) Poſſeſſion. [Signed S. P.]

P. 541. An Account of an *Earthquake*, felt this Year, in *Derbyſhire*. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

1756. p. 17. A Diſſertation on the *Cock*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 20. A farther Conſideration of the Word *Brandons*. See before in vol. XXIV, p. 508. (There is an Error in the *Impreſſion* of this paper, p. 20; for Mr. Ames's Book is not the ſame as that deſcribed in vol. XXIV, p. 469.) [Signed Samuel Pegge.]

P. 64. A Letter to Mr. George Fleming, of Wakefield, on a *Saxon Coin*. (The coin is reverſed in the engraving. See pp. 285, 465. See alſo Snelling on Gold Coins in the Introduction, pp. ii. iii. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]

P. 71.

1756, Obſervations on terrifying weak Minds with the *Comet* expected 1758. p. 71. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 131. Explanation of *two Paſſages in Virgil.* See p. 229, which refers to Geneſis xliii. regarding the antient Manner of carrying the Purſe in the Hand. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 164. An hiſtorical Account of the *Aurora Borealis* in England before the Conqueſt. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 178. A Solution of a Phænomenon at *Toys Hill*, in Kent. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See before p. 159.

P. 223. Remarks on the old Play of *Albumazar*. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 229. A Minute referring to p. 131. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 284. An Account of a coarſe *Gold Coin* ſuppoſed to be Saxon. Addreſs to the Rev. John Taylor, LL.D. [Signed S. Pegge.]

P. 330. On the *Sordid Philoſophers*. [Signed P. S.]

P. 465. A Letter to Emanuel Mendez da Coſta referring to p. 284. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]

P. 486. On the *Titles* neceſſary to be obſerved in ſpeaking of Officers in the *Sea* and *Landſervice*. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 559. A Deſcription of an *antique Figure*, diſcovered at *Wakefield*. [Signed P. Gemſege.] See vol. XXVII. pp. 79, 127.

1757, p. 58. Obſervations on the *Sunday-clauſe* in the *Militia*-bill. [Signed E. E. the final letters either of Samuel and Pegge, or of Paul Gemſege.] N. B. This ſignature was adopted afterwards, 1788.

P. 59. Explanation of a paſſage in Juvenal, Sat. iv. 126. "*Regem aliquem capies*," &c. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 123. On the *Coluber* of Virgil; founded on the paſſage, "*Qualis ubi in lucem* COLUBER *mala gramina paſtus*." Æn. ii. 471. See p. 200, and vol. XXIX. p. 162. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 215. Explanation of a Paſſage in Virgil's firſt Eclogue, "*Non inſuetæ graves* TENTABUNT," &c. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 256. A Paſſage in Horace explained. Ep. i. 2. "*Trojani belli ſcriptorem*," &c. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 305. Explanation of a Saxon Coin. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See pp. 203, 258, 546, and vol. XXVIII. p. 21.

P. 498. On Tradeſmen's *Tokens*, and their origin. [Signed S. P.]

P. 499. A Letter to the Rev. *Benjamin Ray*, of *Cubbit*, in *Lincolnſhire*, on a Gold Penny of one of the Norman Williams, in the Poſſeſſion of *James Farrer*, Eſq. of *Bamborough Grange*, in Yorkſhire. [Signed Samuel Pegge.] In p. 500, col. 1. for Laworidge read Sawbridge.

P. 559. A Letter in Behalf of the *Wives* of *Exciſe-men*. This letter had a private and worthy family in the pariſh for its object, though it had a general extent. [Signed T. Row, *i. e.* The *R*ector *O*f *W*hittington, being the firſt time Dr. Pegge uſed that ſignature.] N.B. It has been ſurmiſed that the ſignature was changed from offence given, but we find no grounds for it. See the next article, &c.

P. 560. Obſervations on the Origin and Introduction of *the Violin*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

1758, p. 21. Plan of a new *Military Eſtabliſhment*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 21. A Defence of what was ſaid on a *Saxon Coin*, in vol. XXVII. p. 305. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 173. On the *Country Dance*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 210. On *Serpents*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 211. On *Maggots* in *Nuts*. A queſtion to the Naturaliſts. [Signed S. P.]

P. 261. On the *Sleep* of *Plants*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 313.

P. 312. On the *Bull's Blood*, ſuppoſed by the Antients to have been a *poiſon*. [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 321. On a Paſſage in Martial, "*Ecce negas*," &c. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 422. A Paſſage in Horace's Art of Poetry, 40, amended, "*Cui lecter* POTENTER *erit res*." [Signed Paul Gemſege.] The Doctor propoſes to read PUDENTUR; which emendation he confeſſes (in his Memoranda) to have *afterwards* ſeen in Mr. Markland's Statius, p. 232.

P. 465. On an obſolete *Latin Word*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

1758. p. 570. Explanation of a Paſſage in Virgil: [Signed Paul Gemſege.]
"*Hæc ubi dicta, cavum, converſa cuſpide montem*
"*Impulit in latus.* Æn. i. 55.

1759. Explanation of the common Saying, "at New Year's Tide, Days are
p. 25. lengthened a Cock's Stride." [Signed P. Gemſege.]

P. 65. On the Diſcovery of a *Stone Coffin* at *Lichfield*. Addreſſed to Mr. Richard Green, of Lichfield. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 4.

P. 115. On *Seals* to antient *Deeds*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 165. On the *Titles* due to the *Wives* of *Prelates*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 211. Conſideration of a *Paſſage* in *Cicero de Senectute*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 270. Etymology of the Word *Bumper* attempted. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 386. On the *Stature* of our *Saviour*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

P. 407. Explanation of a *Roman Inſcription*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 451.

P. 481. An Extract from the *Memoirs* of *Baſſompierre*. Tom. I. p. 6. Amſterdam, 1723. 12mo. [Signed Paul Gemſege.] See p. 508.

P. 571. A Remark on the *Geographer of Ravenna*, as to the Geographical Bearings of *Great Britain*. [Signed Paul Gemſege.]

1762. An Explanation of the 20th day, alluding to a proverbial Saying that
p. 567. "*Chriſtmas Day* is one of the *twenty*, and not one of the *twelve*;" wherein are inſerted a few Words on *Low-Sunday* and *Plough-Monday*. [Signed T. Row *.]

1763. p. 12. On the Power of Witches, &c. over Winds. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 81. A Paſſage in *Pomponius Mela* conſidered. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 160. A Criticiſm on Othello. Act II. Sc. 8. "which thing to do, &c." [Signed T. Row.]

P. 223. A Remark on Dr. Lowth's Engliſh Grammar reſpecting the word *that*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 395. On the *Converſion of St. Paul*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 421. A Strictures of Dr. Ducarel's *Repertory*. [Signed Vicarius Cantianus.]

P. 480. On the Progreſs of *Religion*, *Arts*, &c. from the *Eaſt*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 585. A Doubt concerning *Holy Places* at *Jeruſalem*. [Signed T. Row.]

1764, p. 85. On Taſſo's *Clorinda*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 319. On *Regiſters*. [Dated from Whittington, and ſigned Sam. Pegge, R[ector.]

P. 329. On *Fairfax's* Tranſlation of *Taſſo*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 361. Remarks on *Fairfax's Taſſo* continued. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 464. On a Paſſage in Virgil, "*Hæc Loca*," &c. Æn. iii. 414. [Signed T. Row.] Controverted p. 556. See alſo vol. LV. pp. 857 and 1028.

1765, Remarks on two curious *Grave ſtones*, in the Church-yard of *St. Pere*, in
p. 72. *Monmouthſhire*. [Signed T. Row.]

1766, p. 186. An Attempt to explain the Term *April-fool*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 260 On *Robin Hood's* real Name. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 569. On the *Metempſychoſis*. [Signed T. Row.]

1767, On *Regals*, or *Rigols*, a Muſical Inſtrument formerly uſed in the King's
p. 106. Chapel. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 243. An Explanation of the Term *Montego*. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 398.

P. 257. On an *Iron Bullet* found in the *Tooth* of an *Elephant*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 307. On a Paſſage in Virgil, Georgic. iii. 8. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 357. An Emendation of a Paſſage in Virgil. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 408. On the Story of *Richard Plantagenet*. [Signed T. Row.] See pp. 457, 587.

P. 441. Etymology of the Words *Dab*, *Lute*, and *Spice*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 498. Explanation of a *Medal* of *Veſpaſian*. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 542. On Contuſions in *Elephants' Teeth*, &c. [Signed T. Row.]

P. 548. On an imperfect Coin attributed to *Victorinus*. [Signed T. Row.] See per contra p. 571.

P. 580. Againſt *Romances*. [See vol. XLI. p. 177.]

(This Catalogue of Dr. PEGGE's *Communications will be concluded in our* SUPPLEMENT.)

* The Signature is *here*, as in ſeveral ſubſequent inſtances, written Rowe, which deſtroys its Meaning.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Hartshorn, Dec.* 20.

THE engraving of the coin, described by OBSERVATOR, p. 843, was, if I am not mistaken, copied from a drawing of the original still in my possession, which I sent some time since to Mr. Nichols for his History of Leicestershire, with the imperfect account I was then able to obtain of the discovery: but being lately induced, by a letter from a learned friend, in consequence of his having seen that drawing, to make farther enquiries about the rest of that curious collection, I stole, the other day, a few hours from my own pursuits, to gratify a double curiosity; that of inspecting those coins, and the beautiful new Gothic mansion of the Earl of Moira at Donnington Park, where they now most of them are, in the custody of his Lordship's worthy steward, Mr. Dawson, whom I was delighted to find not only an amateur in such antiquities, but in the noble treasure of antient records, and other valuable papers there, relating to Leicestershire and Staffordshire, from which Mr. Nichols and myself are likely to derive much curious information.

The above very intelligent and communicative gentleman, I found, had made a selection of the most rare and beautiful specimens of the coins, and drawn up a short account of them, for Mr. Nichols's inspection. But, as my correspondent wishes to be speedily informed upon the subject, I shall be obliged to Mr. Urban to communicate to him, &c. the following particulars:

In October 1788, about 450 antient silver coins were found in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, upon a large common called the Woulds, and in a place thereon known by the name of the Millstone Gutter. They were inclosed in a small leaden box, of an oblong form, which, from the length of time it had lain in the ground, was reduced to a perfect calx, and, on being moved, directly mouldered to pieces. The coins are of various dies; but almost all of them the pennies of King Stephen, except a few of Henry I. Henry II. and Henry III. Upwards of sixty of them were cut into halves, as may be supposed, for half-pennies. About a dozen are in quarters, all clearly divided, for the conveniency of paying quarter-pennies, or farthings. From the name of the place where they were found, and the appearance of the situation, it is probable the spot may have been the site of an antient water-mill; and they the treasure of some miller and his family, who concealed them in those turbulent times. The reason, perhaps, of their being mostly of the reign of King Stephen is, that he granted to Walter Bishop of Coventry, and his successors, a mint at Lichfield, which is not above 14 miles from the place where they were found.

It is remarkable, and a farther confirmation of the great rarity of the Stephen's penny with the martlets on the reverse, as engraved in the above Magazine, that, out of more than 400 of those coins of that King's reign, only three and one half are of that particular die. I am told the late Mr. Southgate, of the British Museum, valued these pennies very highly.

By such accidental discoveries, and the industry of our English Antiquaries, antient coins are greatly diminished in their value since the time of Thoresby, who (in his Museum, p. 349) says that his utmost diligence could procure but one of either King William I. or II. till a nest of 250 were found at York, in 1703-4, after a fire, in digging up the foundation for a new edifice. This leads me, before I quit the subject, to mention the uncommon number of different sorts of antient coins that have been accidentally discovered in Staffordshire since I have been employed upon its History. At Callingwood, on the North side of Needwood Forest, were found, 1793, upwards of 30 Roman gold coin of five Emperors, most of them very perfect and beautiful, eight of which are now in my possession. In 1794, was also found, at Rowley Regis, an earthen globe, containing about 1200 similar coins in silver, which, when all together, formed a complete series of the Roman Emperors; but they were unfortunately soon dispersed at a low price about the country, except about 300, which are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, at Dudley. In 1795 was likewise found at Oulton, near Stone, a parcel of near 4000 silver coins, all Saxon, except some of William the Conqueror; 40 of which, of the different sorts, in the highest preservation, are in my possession; and, with the above, and *other much more remarkable curiosities* since discovered

in

in this county, will greatly embellish the General History of my First Volume, now very forward in the press.

STEBBING SHAW, jun.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

IT has not been an unfrequent observation, or rather conjecture, that the different diseases of animals may be owing to different *animalculæ*, fixing themselves in some situation of the body that is appropriated to its nourishment and support; and as, from the most common observation we are able to make, we see that wherever life is sustained there is a waste or diminution in some other substance, so it is natural to suppose, that, if any part of the human or any other animal is made use of as food for any race of beings, however small, that there should be a decay of the body whereon they fix, or, in other words, that there should be disease or distemper.

The human body is capable of nourishing vast quantities of worms of all sizes from that of the smallest pin to the tape-worm of twenty or thirty yards in length; and, therefore, we may, without difficulty, believe, that such *animalculæ* as are brought into the lungs by inspiration, or may enter in various ways, may live in the body, and draw nourishment and health to themselves from it, so as to cause all the variety of distempers that the animal system is susceptible of. These observations force themselves on my mind in consequence of observing on the twenty-fifth day of this month a black dusty matter, as it appeared at first sight to be, upon the walls in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, not much unlike the black deposit from a chimney that has been on fire; but which, upon examination, I discovered to be *animalculæ* of a longish shape; and, from the motion which breathing upon them caused, to possess a number of legs. I called several persons to look at them, to whom they seemed as great a novelty as to myself, and there could not be less than millions of them in a square yard. This might not be their first appearance; and it is not impossible but that these *animalculæ*, or some such less visible, may have been the occasion of some of the many prevailing disorders of this month.

We do not see when we breathe these creatures, nor are they visible in their flight, or until they have attained some place of rest, where their vast quantity bring them within the reach of observation, and the alteration of the state, the salubrity of the air caused by frost, which necessarily kills them, is some proof that they are at least amongst the causes of disease.

It did not occur to me to look for them again immediately; but, on the morning of the twenty eighth, there was no trace of them. On the night of the twenty-seventh, as I was walking homewards, it was so dark that I was under the neceffity of taking hold of another person's arm, when all of a sudden, about half past nine o'clock, the whole landscape was visible for a length of time sufficient to look completely around, and the town of Liverpool and all its towers and steeples lay open to view. I looked upwards for a passing meteor, but saw no cause for this appearance. Curiosity impelled me to remain a long time, and I observed afterwards the electric fluid seemingly escaping from the earth upwards in all directions and in vast quantities. I naturally concluded, that the appearance I had noticed was attributable solely to this cause operating at that time in a very great degree. An intense frost was the immediate consequence; and, in two days, from serene and warm weather, the ice became three inches thick, with an intenseness of cold scarcely to be endured. The next day I thought of the *animalculæ*, but it was not likely any of them should have remained; the frost had destroyed them.

It is said by many, that the natural state of water is ice, and that it is kept fluid by heat or fire. Whatever may be the natural state of water, there can be no doubt but that heat preserves its fluidity; and the above appearance of the electric fluid escaping from the earth being followed by so speedy and intense a frost, was so grand and convincing an experiment made and so forcibly exhibited by Nature herself, that I could not forbear communicating it, together with the remarks upon the *animalculæ*. The latter is indeed a most curious subject; but we have too few observations upon this particular branch of natural history to say any thing conclusive concerning them.

VIATOR.

Mr.

DENTON CHAPEL.

SAINT ADHELM'S WELL.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

INCLOSED you will receive a drawing *(Plate I.)* of an old chapel at Denton, a long straggling village on the Lancashire side of the Tame, about seven miles from Manchester. On one of the windows there is the date of 1531, and it appears to have undergone no material alteration since that time, except the addition of a new balcony and other necessary improvements of paint and whitewash. The old ewe-tree is in a very decayed state, and gives an air of Antiquity to the whole. Were it not for the tomb stones it would pass for one of the old black and white halls so common in this part of the country.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM ORME.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 4.

ON the South side of Mendip hills stands the village of Doulting, once noted as the residence of that pious abbot and saint, Adhelm, the nephew of the wife and good king Ina. Adhelm died here in 709, and a chapel was erected to his memory. Near the spot where this chapel stood is a fine spring of excellent water, inclosed in a recess in an old wall, and which to this day is called St. Adhelm's well. Passing by this spot not long since, I was induced to make a sketch of this fragment of Antiquity for the use of your Magazine. *(Plate I. fig.* 2.)

Yours, &c. A. CROCKER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

IN this age of money-getting and stock jobbing, when the spirit of chivalry is vanished, and the respect due to illustrious birth seems fast falling to decay, your Miscellany alone appears to stand forth the champion of Antiquity, and is become the rallying point of all its votaries in this kingdom. To you therefore I address myself, as the most probable means of introducing to public notice a plan, which, from the laborious exertion it may seem to demand, will, I fear, require more than my individual recommendation to establish. It is no less, Sir, than the formation of indices to the respective Parish-Registers in this kingdom. Irksome indeed and unprofitable the task must appear to those (and they I am afraid are but too numerous a class) who have no relish for the mouldering records of past ages, and who deem every hour taken from the pursuit of present profit, amusement, or ease, a vain and painful sacrifice. But there are many, I trust, still, whose situation in life affords them the opportunity, and whose zeal for the public service may produce the inclination, of devoting a few hours to the performance of this task.

The advantages of the plan are as numerous as they are important. Every one knows that many of these records are daily mouldering in damp churches, or liable to constant injury in the houses of ignorant parish-clerks and church-wardens. Every one knows the labour and time requisite to examine accurately the whole register for a single name, and that few will or can undertake the investigation of a number, upon distant or doubtful expectations. This has been the cause of many a false or imperfect genealogy in county histories. The heraldic researcher has, I dare say, often remarked, that the investigation of a pedigree, if the family has not been very stationary, grows more intricate as it approaches the present time, particularly in the case of marriages, which ceremony is usually performed at the residence of the bride; but this difficulty, with various others, would entirely disappear by the aid of mutual illustration. Until something of the kind is done, I am persuaded there can be no complete provincial history.

I have said nothing of the assistance which would be afforded by this measure to legal questions and disputes; how many it would prevent, how many it would shorten, how many it would decide. But I do not reckon among the most unimportant of its consequences, that it may induce many, who think little but about the "*rem, quocunque modo rem,*" to investigate and compile the history of their family; and assist many who are engaged in the pursuit. If this practice were universal, or even frequent, and if the compilation were increased, from day to day, by the names, characters, property, connexions, and remarkable events belonging to each; a most complete body of records would be preserved, interesting to every individual, and incalculably valuable to the community at large. Such compilations would tend to confirm the ties of blood, and be a warning to each, how he stained the annals of his family; would add warmth to private affections, and vigour to public

lic virtue. They would serve as ample materials for partial or general history; and, while each would eagerly communicate what will immortalize his name, we might often see a glorious action, or an exalted character, rescued from the obscurity in which many are daily sunk, and, transferred from the records of a family, shine with its proper lustre in the history of a nation.

If any of your correspondents can inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether any and what parish-registers in the West of England have indices, they will much oblige

Yours, &c. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

THE very great difficulty of tracing genealogies, with no help but Parish-Registers, as they are kept at present, in this commercial country, where men are frequently removing from one part of the kingdom to another, has long been a matter of complaint. Having lately been much engaged that way, I have found the truth of it by experience. A mode of remedying this by the addition of a very few words occurred to me some years since. I have mentioned it to several people, and have constantly heard it warmly approved; and now communicate it to you, in hopes that you will lay it before the publick, and that some of your numerous readers may have power and inclination to get it established by proper authority. The method is simply this, that, at the registering of every infant, after the names of its parents, there be inserted the time and place where their marriage is registered; and, that at the marriage of every couple, after each of their names, be inserted the time and place of the registering of each of their births. By this method a person might readily and certainly find all his progenitors entered in such registers, as it would not only point them out, but establish their identity, which is frequently a matter of difficulty in large parishes, where there are many families of the same surname. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IN my late walks about London and its environs, I have observed with concern the multiplied swarms of beggars of every description. That concern is increased by the menacing approach of this winter. Impressed with the idea that more of these miserable objects are beggars by choice than by necessity, I leave them with the wish that our laws, or the magistrates, whose business it is to put these laws in execution, would at least endeavour to lessen their number; or by some badge, or other means of distinction, enable kind-hearted Christians to discern their proper objects. But this is not within my sphere. I plead for the families of those industrious poor, who are more immediately under our protection. They lately might have wanted bread, but for the prompt succour afforded them. We have fed the hungry, let us cloath the naked; and thus enable all, as far as lies in our power, to enjoy in comfort the plenty with which kind Providence hath blessed us. In well-regulated parishes, where there are neither pawnbrokers nor gin-shops, we see no naked paupers: but there is a sort of cloathing as necessary as daily apparel, though the want of it may be less generally known, and more severely felt in these hard times. Though nowise connected with the blanket-manufactory, I understand that this branch is at a very low ebb, and that very many workmen have been dismissed for want of employment. Now, let me exhort those worthy promoters of parochial contributions, who set so laudable an example last year, to order immediately a competent store of this useful article, to distribute in their several districts, as their judgement may direct, and as future exigences may require. Thus many an industrious weaver will obtain employ, and hundreds of poor families with their infirm, their aged, and their little ones, will rest in comfort. Should this well-meant proposal be received with encouragement, the widow's mite will not be withheld by M. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Nov.* 29.

KNOWING your readiness to advance every thing that tends to the public good, I have ventured to give you a few loose thoughts on the present state of psalmody in country churches*; a subject, which, though of great importance, appears to me to be too little regarded. Praise has always been esteemed the sublimest act of devotion; but, from the perfunctory manner in which singing is generally performed in these places, it has almost fallen into

* On this head, see our last, p. 909.

contempt.

contempt. In ſome churches one may ſee the pariſh-clerk, after giving out a couple of ſtaves from Sternhold and Hopkins, with two or three other poor wights, drawling them out in the moſt lamentable ſtrains, with ſuch grimace, and in ſuch diſcordant notes, as muſt ſhock every ſerious perſon, and afford mirth to the undevout. In other places, a few perſons, aſſembled in a gallery or pew, take upon themſelves the appellation of the *choir*; and theſe, in another error, are as diſguſtful as the former: furniſhed with a number of inſtruments, more fit for a military band than a church, they appear to ſing to the praiſe and glory of *themſelves*; for I am fearful that, in their ſinging, God is not in all their thoughts. Theſe ſort of performers give us little elſe but high-flown anthems and fuguing pſalm-tunes, the different parts hunting one another in ſo many quavers and demiſemi quavers, that it is almoſt impoſſible to underſtand what they are ſinging. The words of the Apoſtle, Col. iii. 16, can never apply to ſuch kind of ſinging. The idea, which I entertain of pſalmody, is this, that there ſhould be very few, if any, inſtruments introduced (two or three, perhaps, managed by ſkilful hands, in a large congregation, might indeed help to direct the ſinging, and to keep proper time); but I would wiſh to ſee plain ſimple tunes adopted, ſuch as would be eaſily learned, and not too many, that they might be the better remembered; then the whole congregation might join at large in the divine melody, as it is every one's duty, as far they can, to do. Were this manner of ſinging generally practiſed in churches, a few diſcordant notes would ſcarcely be heard, and it would have ſuch an aſtoniſhing effect as will not by ſome be readily believed. It would be found the moſt powerful means of warming the heart with pure devotion; for, while it ſweetly ſoothed every jarring thought into a pious calm, it would fill the breaſt with love to God, and good-will towards men. Simple melodies, ſuch as ſome of the good old pſalm-tunes, when performed in this manner, would be found the moſt agreeable, and moſt powerful in their effects. When, with due reverence to the divine Diſpenſer of all bleſſings, we offer up our hearts in holy ſongs of praiſe, we catch, as it were by divine inſpiration, a ſpark of celeſtial fire, and join in the employment of the bleſſed Angels above; forgetting mortal cares, we ſoar above this little orb, and, borne on the wings of extacy to the very gates of Heaven, we ſeem

> "to walk with God,
> High in ſalvation and the climes of bliſs."
>
> MILTON.

With all deference to the Clergy, I preſume to think, that, would they take the lead in this matter, we ſhould ſoon ſee our churches better filled, and devotion performed there with ſuch attention and ſpirit as would be the means of inſpiring the hearts of numbers with divine grace, and thereby not only promote their preſent happineſs, but future felicity. I think it might be proper, frequently and earneſtly, to preſs upon their congregations the importance and neceſſity of this duty; and, were it performed in the manner above propoſed, whole congregations, men, women, and children, might ſoon be brought to join in the glorious work of giving praiſe to God, with very little or perhaps no previous muſical inſtruction, but what they learn by the ear. A few, who conſider pſalmody as an art, might perhaps be offended; but let every one be encouraged to do the beſt they can, and in a ſhort time moſt of the congregation would be able ſo learn a proper ſet of tunes. This would not be called "good ſinging" by artiſts; but let it be remembered, that it is the melody of the heart only, that is heard in Heaven. The pious old Baxter ſaid, "the livelieſt emblem of Heaven that I know upon earth is, when the people of God, in a deep ſenſe of his excellency and bounty, from hearts abounding with love and joy, do join together both in heart and voice in the chearful and melodious ſinging of his praiſes." Every devout perſon will ſubſcribe to the truth of this aſſertion; and I humbly think, that a proper encouragement of pſalmody would go a great way towards reforming the morals of the multitude. Look into the walks of chearful labour and induſtry, in the fields at the plough; at home in the loom, and even at the ſpinning-wheel, do we not find the heart naturally diſpoſed to mirth? what then ſhould prevent it, but that pſalmody, if rendered eaſy and general in all congregations, ſhould, if not as generally, yet more frequently, take place of thoſe wretched ballads that are ſold among the lower claſs of people, and that in ſuch numbers, and

with

with so little regard to decency, that they are really one of the greatest public nuisances, and tend more to corrupt the morals of the multitude than may at first thought be probably conceived. It would doubtless, with due encouragement, render the houses of many families the dwellings of joy and gladness, and help in a great measure to revive the languishing cause of piety. Who can contemplate the delightful picture of a pious, though poor, family, in Burn's "Cotter's Saturday Night," without feeling something of that elevated ardour which animates every scene of unaffected family-worship. It cannot be too much read.

"The cheerful supper done, wi' serious face,
They round the ingle," &c *.

The person who can behold such a family, and so employed, without feeling a tender and brotherly wish, *that the dew of heaven's blessing may alight upon this habitation*, must have a heart, such an one as I wish not to possess.

How amiable the picture! and many such might be the fruits of a kind and proper encouragement to the performance of the duty of praise in our churches; and there is nothing which might be more easily accomplished, as music has charms for all.

"These are the sounds that chase unholy strife, [release;
Solve Envy's charm, Ambition's wretch
Raise him to spurn the radiant ills of life,
To pity pomp, to be content with peace."
SHENSTONE.

I do not mean by what I have advanced to decry the merits of either music, or musicians, of any description whatever, any farther than it refers to congregational church-music, and particularly with respect to country churches. Fine music and good performers, in other circumstances, always command my admiration and regard.

Yours, &c. T. WOOLSTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IN compliance with the request of G. H. O. who wishes to be informed as to the duty performed at the cathedral church at St. David's, I shall give every information I can. The duty is performed regularly twice a day, throughout the year; there are eight vicars choral, four clergymen and four laymen, four choristers, two probationers, and an organist. On Sunday the duty is done in Welsh, in the body of the church, it being a very large parish. The choir and the body of the church are in good repair; but the adjoining chapels are in ruins. The chancellor's house, which the canons residentiary have for many years inhabited, is a very good one, having been much improved by the late canon William Holcombe, at a great expence. The chancellor, treasurer, archdeacons of St. David's and Brecon, with the prebendary of St. Nicholas, are the only houses now left standing, inhabited by the vicars choral. All the other members had formerly houses, now in ruins, within the close, which is very strong and high wall, standing in many places, and a tower, under which they enter from the town into the close. The bishop has likewise a fine old palace within the close in ruins; in it is a room, called King John's, with a fine wheel window; and a chapel adjoining. There are two chapter-houses; the upper one consists of six members, the chanter, chancellor, and treasurer in the gift of the bishop, and three canons, elective out of the prebendaries by the members of the upper chapter. The other chapter consists of the eight vicars choral. A. W. J.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov* 20.

IN the church-yard of Prittlewell, in Essex, on an antient brick tomb, with a marble ledger, is the following inscription and epitaph, but some part so much defaced I could scarce y read it. FELIX.

"Here lieth the bodys of Mrs. Anne and Dorothy Freeborne, wives of Mr. Samuel Freeborne, who departed this life on 31 July, anno 1642, the other August the 20, 1658; one aged 33 years, the other 49.

"Under one stone two precious jems do lye,
Equall in worth, weight, lustre, fancy;
If yet, perhaps, one of them might excell,
Which was't? who knows, ask him that knew them well
By long enjoyment: if he this be pressed,
Hee'll praise, then answer truly, 'both were best.
Wert in my choice that either of the twayne
Might be return'd to me t' enjoy again,
Which should I chuse? well, since I know not whether,
I'll mourn for't loss, but wish for neither.
Yet, here's my comfort, herein lyes my hope,

The

* *See* Burn's *Poems, or my* Poetical Preceptor.

The time's a coming: cabinets shall ope
Which are lock'd fast; then, then shall I see
My jewells to my joy, my jewells mee."

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 3.

PERSUADED that your liberality must give you an interest in every thing that bears a relation to literary justice, I am emboldened to solicit your attention, and, by the medium of your Magazine, that of the publick, to an infringement of its laws against a great man and a whole nation.

In the Travels published some time ago by Mr. Owen, are the following remarks:

"Gibbon is the *Grand Monarque* of literature at Lausanne. I have seen, conversed, and dined with him*. These are, I think, the three requisites in order to know something of a man. His conversation is correct and eloquent; his periods are measured, and his manner of delivering them solemn. He appears rather inditing to an amanuensis, than holding conversation with a stranger. But though he talks too oracularly, he is, at his table, cheerful, frank, and convivial. His hospitalities are, however, not strictly *patriotic*; his predilection for the Swiss is notorious; and, as a love of pre-eminence may not be reckoned among the least of his failings, he seems to have decided well in the choice of his society."

Now, Mr. Urban, according to the insinuation contained in this extract, a man, whom the suffrages of those who are not so unfortunate as to labour under the bondage of prejudice raise to the rank of the most illustrious Historians, was not content with standing on the same eminence with Hume and Robertson (I am forced to pass the Tweed, and I hope Mr. Owen's *neighbourly* will not make him wish to call me back); but he was impelled, by a mean species of vanity, to quit that position, so dignified by its relation to the neighbouring ones, and to direct his views abroad in search of an inglorious pre-eminence in a society which could boast of no individual so formidable in intellectual powers, as to render the enjoyment of the object of his vanity insecure. Mr. Gibbon's vanity, having thus taken such a direction, no place, it seems, opened to him such a favourable prospect of a sphere in which he could move with the consciousness of uncontested superiority, as that which Switzerland held out. The English nation, therefore, must not flatter itself with such exclusive eminence in literature, as to imagine that the impossibility of the attainment of Mr. Gibbon's ambitious wish did not extend beyond the limits of England. Many other nations might congratulate themselves on the discovery, which Mr. Owen's sagacious penetration into the various and complicated springs that move the human mind has enabled him to make, of the potent motive which contributed to urge Mr. Gibbon to seek a temporary abode in Switzerland; for, such is the nature of that discovery, that it tends to throw upon them no mean degree of lustre. As for the Swiss, sunk by a most ingenious dash of Mr. Owen's undistinguishing pen to a level of intellectual inferiority, they could have no other means of rising to distinction, than (not unlike the generality of the French nation before the revolution) an obsequious display of loyalty to their *Grand Monarque*, as the object in which all their notions of national dignity were concentrated. And, though they have had sufficient energy to break the fetters with which political tyranny endeavoured to debase them, and to erect themselves into *civil republics*, they have not yet been able to emancipate themselves from a subjection to *literary despotism*; and, notwithstanding the efforts of such men as Haller, Bodmer, Gesner, the Bernouillis, Crouzas, Saussure, Bonner, Rousseau, &c. they have not been able to establish a *republic of Letters*. But, if Mr. Owen did not intend to reduce a whole nation to an indiscriminate level of inferiority, in order to establish an opinion of Mr. Gibbon's love of pre-eminence, he ought, in justice to himself and to the objects of his animadversions, to have removed every possibility of a wrong conception, and enabled his readers to perceive distinctly the limits of his meaning. Be it as it may, let us see whether it is not possible for a man of candour to suppose that Mr. Gibbon was actuated by the impulse of honourable ambition, and that he listened

* If verbal criticism were my object, I could point out many deviations from grammatical principles which may be met with in this work; among others, that in this sentence, "I have seen, conversed, and dined with him." The pronoun *him* is made the regimen of the preposition *with*, and of the active verb *have seen*.

toned with satisfaction to the voice of enlightened praise. Let us hear him describe his sensibility to such praise soon after the publication of his history: "The candour of Dr. Robertson embraced his pupil; and a letter from Mr. Hume overpaid the labour of ten years." Let us also attend to what Dr. A. Ferguson said in a letter to Mr. Gibbon about the same period: "Mr. Smith and you have both so much reason to be *pleased with the world* just now, that I hope you are pleased with each other." And Dr. Smith: "By the universal assent of every man of taste and learning, whom I either know or correspond with, your History sets you *at the very head of the whole literary tribe at present in Europe.*" So that, according to the opinion of these men, if Mr. Gibbon had been such a slave to literary pride, he might have strutted about on a larger theatre than the precincts of his retirement on the borders of the lake of Geneva. But, after all, though I might not perhaps say, with Madame du Bocage, *Ce n'est plus en * * * qu'il faut chercher le Parnasse mais vers les Alpes*; yet I do not think that Switzerland is, of all countries in Europe, that in which the acquisition of literary pre-eminence would be the least arduous, or the enjoyment of it least glorious, to a vain and ambitious foreigner. And if Mr. Owen's solicitude to hold forth to public view an unfavourable feature (supposed or real) in Mr. Gibbon's character had not been such as to expose him to the imputation of going out of the road of candour in search of auxiliary circumstances in support of the accusation, he might, by treading within the limits of that road, have met with some other circumstances which would have enabled him to account quite as ingeniously, but much more philosophically, and consequently much more justly, for Mr. Gibbon's choice of society. He might have considered that the early and long residence of Mr. Gibbon in Switzerland must have contributed to generate such an association of ideas as would open his mind to the sentiments of a powerful, and in some degree patriotic, prepossession for a country in which Nature appears in all her most striking and beautiful forms; in which Liberty rewards and bestows some of her most intrepid and virtuous sons, and imparts to them those social qualities which render their society attractive and pleasing.

Yours, &c. M. S. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

PERMIT me to add a few more remarks on Christicola's *conjectures on the signs of the times*. In p. 725, we are told that the *taking away of the daily sacrifice* may be traced, by the attentive reader, "to the total suppression of all public and established religious worship by the late decree of the Convention in Holland." Now if this can be defended, either by Scripture or by rational chronology, I conceive I shall be enabled to swallow the whole of this writer's ideas. If the prediction might be extended to these latter times, do not all the preliminaries spoken of in the chapter confute Christicola's appropriation;—as the route by which the deflagrator should come; the means by which the deed should be atchieved; and the consequences that immediately follow? And therefore, that I may for once allow of his *double* meaning of prophecy, I conceive that this prediction primarily refers to Antiochus's taking away the daily sacrifice for a limited time, and ultimately to its utter abolition by the Romans; which is pointedly proved by sacred and profane history. But perhaps, it may be more satisfactory to Christicola to be condemned by his own evidence. He observes, "our Lord says nothing of the *daily sacrifice* being taken away; considering it a Jewish rite, or type, which would necessarily be done away by his dispensation." Then, consequently, if it remained in the church of Holland till taken away by the late decree, either Christ is not come, or that church was not Christian! Again, he takes it for granted that Dan. xi. 34, 35, cannot be so expressive of the Jews as of the prelates and priests of France; as it appears to him that the former were not *holpen with a little help*, and that *many did not cleave to them with flatteries*; as he, from Bp. Newton, declares that "it cannot be properly said that the Maccabees, or any of the devout Jews of their time, did instruct many and make many proselytes." Yet, in 1 Macc. ii. 50, it is expressly declared, *In those days* (the days of Antiochus) *went there out of Israel wicked men, who persuaded* MANY, *saying, Let us go and make*

make a covenant with the heathen that are round about us; for, since we departed from them, we have had much sorrow. So this device pleased them well. And, in verse 44, it says, *The king sent letters by messengers to Jerusalem and the cities of Judah, that they should follow the strange laws of the land, and forbid burnt-offerings, and sacrifice, and drink-offerings in the temple.* And verses 52, 53, *Then many of the people were gathered unto them, to wit every one that forsook the law, and so they committed evils in the land, and drove the Israelites into secret places, even wherever they could flee for succour.*

As I conceive these remarks, joined with my former, confute his hypothesis, I shall not reply to his letter, p. 828; for, if the premises are false, the conclusions cannot be rational. But, Sir, I must crave the patience of your readers, whilst I examine his reply on the succeeding page. Christicola may be assured that I have a due sense of his compliments; and that it was not my intention to displease, but correct. And, though he considers it so *grievous* to be obliquely compared to Brothers, &c. yet I must confess that I consider him indebted to that modern "enthusiast and madman" for his elucidation of Rev. xviii. 17—19; though he has not thought his authority worth being cited. And though I am so unfortunate as to be accused of saying (which I did not) that the atrocities of the French revolution would be *sanctioned* by being foreseen; yet, has he not exceeded me in declaring, that they were *permitted*, perhaps *ordained*, "like all the other evils of the natural or moral world?" Though I profess myself a "Christian believer," yet my creed is not "whatever is is right;" but I again repeat, with the greatest seriousness, that I conceive that any thing which is said to be decreed by God not only receives thereby some, but the greatest, degree of sanction and authority, in proportion as it is considered to be the revealed will of the Most High.

"Jerome, and all the Christians of his time," with Bp. Newton in much later times, believing that all these predictions were not fully accomplished in Antiochus, &c. is not positive proof that they were not, except they possessed the exploded faculty of infallibity, which, I apprehend, they did not profess, as too many of their successors have done; and in which number some will be *cruel* enough to rank Christicola; as he appears so impatient of contradiction, and so extremely sore, that we may apply the old proverb, *Touch a galled horse, and he will wince.*

Thus having briefly replied to his arguments and complaints (without noticing that he has shifted his *man of sin* from *Atheism* to the *Pope*, p. 830), I now take my leave of this controversy; as little desirous as Christicola of making your Magazine any longer the conveyance of our crude ideas on this intricate subject.

Yours, &c. TYRONIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Oct.* 8.

IT gives me great pleasure to find your correspondent R. Y. coincides with me so much in his sentiments concerning the provincial coins. So long as they were manufactured with reputation, it was to me a pleasing study; but, when they were counterfeited for the worst of purposes, *to impose upon the publick*, the obverses and reverses mixed on purpose to make variety, and the inscription on the edges varied for the same purpose, it became a matter of surprize to me that the collectors would suffer themselves to be duped in that manner. On examining Mr. Birchall's description of them, the great mass will be found to consist in these varieties. He has likewise described several that were not intended either as coins or tokens when issued. A few of them I have taken the liberty to enumerate, as many collectors may not at present be informed of their origin. No 21, penny, was struck as a medal subsequent to the riots at Birmingham. The heads of Perrins and Johnson were struck as medals to commemorate a fight at Banbury in 1798, *they being the two combatants.* The End of Pain was originally struck after the fire was discovered under the House of Commons in 1792, where a pair of breeches was said to be found. Mr. Birchall has taken a great deal of pains, and his collection must have cost him many pounds; yet there are some varieties that are not described by him. His penny, No. 3, is different from my plate 28, No. 1, his being Liverpool and Anglesey; on mine, *or* is substituted for *and*. His No. 6, penny, is deficient; on the edge it should

should be, "payable in Anglesey or London." There is likewise a variety in the Lichfield farthing, No. 35 in the Appendix, the reverse being, "S. Barker, Dozener, Sadlers-street Ward, 1794." I have in my possession a proof of plate 7, No. 1, with Hancock, the *dye-sinker's name*, below the head. Another, the king's head, *Georgius III. Rex*; reverse, Britannia, with a cornucopia in her hand, seated on a pedestal, the British colours being described thereon, welcoming the arrival of a ship, the emblem of commerce; a lion couchant at her feet; exergue, 1788; edge, *Armis tuteris, moribus ornes.* Another different head of the king by the same artist; reverse, *Vivat!* The last I suppose to have been struck on the king's recovery, but never published; *nor do I call it a half-penny.* I must now solicit forgiveness for wandering so far, and acknowledge myself under great obligations to R. Y. for the commendations he bestows on the publication he refers to. The motives I was actuated by are fully explained in the advertisement preceding the plates. My aim was to give an exact representation of the best and most authentic coins that I could procure; and it would have been much more satisfactory to me to have represented the originals than any others, had I been in possession of them. However, it gives me much satisfaction to find so accurate an observer has not been able to enumerate more errors than he has pointed out. Some of them, I flatter myself, will be explained to the satisfaction of every collector. An attempt to describe all the varieties of the Anglesey penny would be an arduous task, some differing in the head, the cipher, the wreath, and the inscription on the edge, exclusive of the dates. The Macclesfield half-penny, pl. 3, No. 2, I received from Hancock, who executed the original dies. The Edinburgh, pl. 2, No. 4, I received from the same person. Dr. Johnson's head, pl. 6, No. 2, was issued by the same person as No. 3 on the same plate, and, I have reason to think, was the first with an inscription on the edge that was issued to evade payment. When I applied to the person who issued them to accommodate me with a few to oblige my friends, they disclaimed any knowledge of them; but, after exhibiting the one I had, it was admitted there were six or eight struck, but not more. The fact is, the others, being objected to, were brought back for payment, and on that account the legend was altered. Plate 7, No. 5, I likewise received from Hancock. Pl. 8, No. 3, was engraved plain edge, because, at that time, I considered that the impression I had might have been struck on an Anglesey blank by some person who had counterfeited them (the Anglesey), it being, on the reverse, "Payable at J. Rayner and Co. Manchester," consequently, the legend on the edge could have no connexion with it. To the observation on pl. 14, No. 2, I must plead guilty; the date is omitted. To the next observation, pl. 21, No. 1, I am not able to give an answer. No. 3. on the same plate, I received from the manufacturer, and is a plain edge. Pl. 22, No. 1, has an engrailed edge. Pl. 22, No. 1, on enquiry, I understand was a broken die of the Exeter, altered by converting the comb into a chalice; and the impressions were struck on any pieces of metal that were at hand. No. 4 on the same plate has an engrailed edge. Plate 35, No. 1, is very perfect, and, I imagined, an early impression from the die.

Having now replied to R. Y's observations in the best manner I am able, permit me to thank him for the trouble he has taken, and to inform him that, in my opinion, his mode of arrangement is a very judicious one to those who have been general collectors; mine, I acknowledge, is but a partial one. The manufacturing of this rubbish, or, as it may properly be called, wasting of copper, has been systematically brought forward; and collectors have purchased without considering that they were manufactured for no other purpose than to impose on them, the venders having produced only one or two at a time, and charged them at an exorbitant rate, although the dies were executed by their order. Lately some collectors have been at the expence of dies, and have a few impressions struck for the accommodation of each other. These are not to be purchased; nor can they be procured but by those who will put themselves to the same expence.

I must now apologize to you, Mr. Urban, for writing so long a letter; which I should not have done on any other account than with an idea of communicating some little information.

Yours, &c. CHARLES PYE.

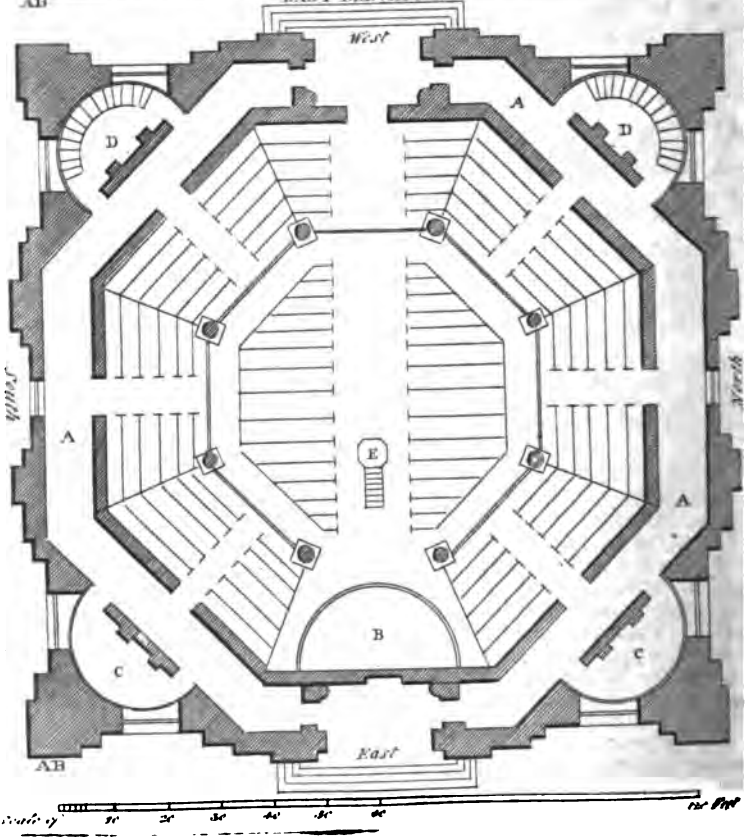
Mr.

Plan & Elevation of a Design for a CHURCH

Gent. Mag. Dec.r 1796 Pl. II p. 993.

AB

EAST ELEVATION



Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, June* 24.

I have sent you a small drawing (*Plate II.*) of a plan and elevation of a design for a church of an octangular internal form, 100 feet diameter, which receives no light at the sides, but is lighted by 16 windows in the dome on the top. It has a passage quite round it, which communicates with every part, and gives every person an opportunity of entering at that part of the church nearest to their pew without disturbing the congregation by passing through the other parts. The dome is supported by arches, which rest on eight columns, which also support a gallery over every side of the house except the altar. This church, being surrounded by a double wall, will prevent the congregation being disturbed by carriages, which is often disagreeable in large towns. The pulpit is placed so as to bring as large a number as possible in front of the preacher; and, if the manner in which sound expands is considered, this plan will be found to bring as many within the compass of the preacher's voice, and to be as well suited for hearing, as any that can be adopted; and is recommended to the parishioners of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand.

The outside of the church will be square, and the four fronts will be nearly alike.

A. Passage round the church.
B. Altar.
CC. Vestries.
DD. Staircases to the Galleries.
E. Pulpit.

Yours, &c. BLAKENEY.

Description of the Inside of the Four new Courts of Law, which have lately been opened for public business in Dublin.

ASCENDING the steps on the South side of the building, we enter between four noble columns, of the Corinthian order, into a convenient vestibule, the inside of which is not yet finished, and thence into a spacious hall of a circular form, covered with a magnificent dome, lighted from the top by eight large windows, at the summit of which is a neat balcony. From the hall there are eight doors, four leading to the Courts of Justice, Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; each of which is furnished with galleries, retiring-rooms for juries and witnesses, and placed within a screen of wood-work, open from half way to the roof, with doors on each side for admission into the Courts, and at a proper distance, to prevent being incommoded by the continued buzz of the hall.—The other four doors lead to public law-offices, retiring rooms for the Judges, Court of Exchequer Chamber, &c. Round the inside of the dome is a continued large frize of foliage, festoons of oak-leaves, &c. and on the centre, over each window, united with these ornaments, are eight medallions of the antient legislators, much larger than life, viz. Solon, Lycurgus, Moses, Confucius, Alfred, Manco Capac, Numa, and the Irish legislator Ollamh Fodhla. In the piers between the windows are executed, in stucco, eight colossal statues, in basso-relievo, emblematical of Justice, Wisdom, Mercy, Law, Eloquence, Liberty, Prudence, Punishment; all executed in the bold, masterly, and true style of antique grotesque; but the eye is particularly attracted by the statue of Punishment, who stands with the fasces, the axe surrounded with rods, the strings of which are unbound, as letting loose to execute judgement, whilst the statue has its head averted, and the hands before the eyes, as loth to behold the punishment that Justice obliges Law to put in force. Above the entablature, and over each court, is a pannel of a parallelogram form, in which are wrought, in stucco, four historical subjects in high basso-relievo, forming a groupe of from seventeen to nineteen figures, elegantly designed and executed, with a strict adherence to costume, in the habits, arms, and decorations of the times. The subjects are, 1st, William the Conqueror, establishing the Courts of Justice, Feudal and Norman Laws, Domesday-book, Curfeu, &c.—2d, King John signing Magna Charta before the English barons.—3d, Henry II. on landing in Ireland, receiving the Irish Chieftains, grants the first charter to Dublin.—4th, James I. of England, abolishing the Brehon Laws in Ireland, Tanistry, Gavelkind, Goffipred, &c. publishes the Act of Oblivion, &c.

The entire of these works were designed by Mr. Edward Smyth, of Dublin, sculptor.

On the top of the pediment of the portico are placed three statues, near eight feet high, Justice and Mercy; and in the middle the statue of Moses,

lic virtue. They would serve as ample materials for partial or general history; and, while each would eagerly communicate what will immortalize his name, we might often see a glorious action, or an exalted character, rescued from the obscurity in which many are daily sunk, and, transferred from the records of a family, shine with its proper lustre in the history of a nation.

If any of your correspondents can inform me, through the medium of your Magazine, whether any and what parish-registers in the West of England have indices, they will much oblige

Yours, &c. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 7.

THE very great difficulty of tracing genealogies, with no help but Parish-Registers, as they are kept at present, in this commercial country, where men are frequently removing from one part of the kingdom to another, has long been a matter of complaint. Having lately been much engaged that way, I have found the truth of it by experience. A mode of remedying this by the addition of a very few words occurred to me some years since. I have mentioned it to several people, and have constantly heard it warmly approved; and now communicate it to you, in hopes that you will lay it before the publick, and that some of your numerous readers may have power and inclination to get it established by proper authority. The method is simply this, that, at the registering of every infant, after the names of its parents, there be inserted the time and place where their marriage is registered; and, that at the marriage of every couple, after each of their names, be inserted the time and place of the registering of each of their births. By this method a person might readily and certainly find all his progenitors entered in such registers, as it would not only point them out, but establish their identity, which is frequently a matter of difficulty in large parishes, where there are many families of the same surname. J. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IN my late walks about London and its environs, I have observed with concern the multiplied swarms of beggars of every description. That concern is increased by the menacing approach of this winter. Impressed with the idea that more of these miserable objects are beggars by choice than by necessity, I leave them with the wish that our laws, or the magistrates, whose business it is to put these laws in execution, would at least endeavour to lessen their number; or by some badge, or other means of distinction, enable kind-hearted Christians to discern their proper objects. But this is not within my sphere. I plead for the families of those industrious poor, who are more immediately under our protection. They lately might have wanted bread, but for the prompt succour afforded them. We have fed the hungry, let us cloath the naked; and thus enable all, as far as lies in our power, to enjoy in comfort the plenty with which kind Providence hath blessed us. In well-regulated parishes, where there are neither pawnbrokers nor gin-shops, we see no naked paupers: but there is a sort of cloathing as necessary as daily apparel, though the want of it may be less generally known, and more severely felt in these hard times. Though nowise connected with the blanket-manufactory, I understand that this branch is at a very low ebb, and that very many workmen have been dismissed for want of employment. Now, let me exhort those worthy promoters of parochial contributions, who set so laudable an example last year, to order immediately a competent store of this useful article, to distribute in their several districts, as their judgement may direct, and as future exigences may require. Thus many an industrious weaver will obtain employ, and hundreds of poor families with their infirm, their aged, and their little ones, will rest in comfort. Should this well-meant proposal be received with encouragement, the widow's mite will not be withheld by M. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, Nov.* 29.

KNOWING your readiness to advance every hint that tends to the public good, I have ventured to give you a few loose thoughts on the present state of psalmody in country churches*; a subject, which, though of great importance, appears to me to be too little regarded. Praise has always been esteemed the sublimest act of devotion; but, from the perfunctory manner in which singing is generally performed in these places, it has almost fallen into

* On this head, see our last, p. 909.

contempt.

contempt. In some churches one may see the parish-clerk, after giving out a couple of staves from Sternhold and Hopkins, with two or three other poor wights, drawling them out in the most lamentable strains, with such grimace, and in such discordant notes, as must shock every serious person, and afford mirth to the undevout. In other places, a few persons, assembled in a gallery or pew, take upon themselves the appellation of the *choir*; and these, in another error, are as disgustful as the former: furnished with a number of instruments, more fit for a military band than a church, they appear to sing to the praise and glory of *themselves*; for I am fearful that, in their singing, God is not in all their thoughts. These sort of performers give us little else but high-flown anthems and fuguing psalm-tunes, the different parts hunting one another in so many quavers and demisemi quavers, that it is almost impossible to understand what they are singing. The words of the Apostle, Col. iii. 16, can never apply to such kind of singing. The idea, which I entertain of psalmody, is this, that there should be very few, if any, instruments introduced (two or three, perhaps, managed by skilful hands, in a large congregation, might indeed help to direct the singing, and to keep proper time); but I would wish to see plain simple tunes adopted, such as would be easily learned, and not too many, that they might be the better remembered; then the whole congregation might join at large in the divine melody, as it is every one's duty, as far they can, to do. Were this manner of singing generally practised in churches, a few discordant notes would scarcely be heard, and it would have such an astonishing effect as will not by some be readily believed. It would be found the most powerful means of warming the heart with pure devotion; for, while it sweetly soothed every jarring thought into a pious calm, it would fill the breast with love to God, and good-will towards men. Simple melodies, such as some of the good old psalm-tunes, when performed in this manner, would be found the most agreeable, and most powerful in their effects. When, with due reverence to the divine Dispenser of all blessings, we offer up our hearts in holy songs of praise, we catch, as it were by divine inspiration, a spark of celestial fire, and join in the employment of the blessed Angels above; forgetting mortal cares, we soar above this little orb, and, borne on the wings of extacy to the very gates of Heaven, we seem

"to walk with God,
High in salvation and the climes of bliss."
MILTON.

With all deference to the Clergy, I presume to think, that, would they take the lead in this matter, we should soon see our churches better filled, and devotion performed there with such attention and spirit as would be the means of inspiring the hearts of numbers with divine grace, and thereby not only promote their present happiness, but future felicity. I think it might be proper, frequently and earnestly, to press upon their congregations the importance and necessity of this duty; and, were it performed in the manner above proposed, whole congregations, men, women, and children, might soon be brought to join in the glorious work of giving praise to God, with very little or perhaps no previous musical instruction, but what they learn by the ear. A few, who consider psalmody as an art, might perhaps be offended; but let every one be encouraged to do the best they can, and in a short time most of the congregation would be able to learn a proper set of tunes. This would not be called "good singing" by artists; but let it be remembered, that it is the melody of the heart only, that is heard in Heaven. The pious old Baxter said, "the liveliest emblem of Heaven that I know upon earth is, when the people of God, in a deep sense of his excellency and bounty, from hearts abounding with love and joy, do join together both in heart and voice in the cheerful and melodious singing of his praises." Every devout person will subscribe to the truth of this assertion; and I humbly think, that a proper encouragement of psalmody would go a great way towards reforming the morals of the multitude. Look into the walks of chearful labour and industry, in the fields at the plough; at home in the loom, and even at the spinning-wheel, do we not find the heart naturally disposed to mirth? what then should prevent it, but that psalmody, if rendered easy and general in all congregations, should, if not as generally, yet more frequently, take place of those wretched ballads that are sold among the lower class of people, and that in such numbers, and with

with so little regard to decency, that they are really one of the greatest public nuisances, and tend more to corrupt the morals of the multitude than may at first thought be probably conceived. It would doubtless, with due encouragement, render the houses of many families the dwellings of joy and gladness, and help in a great measure to revive the languishing cause of piety. Who can contemplate the delightful picture of a pious, though poor, family, in Burn's "Cotter's Saturday Night," without feeling something of that elevated ardour which animates every scene of unaffected family-worship. It cannot be too much read.

"The cheerful supper done, wi' serious face,
They round the ingle," &c *.

The person who can behold such a family, and so employed, without feeling a tender and brotherly wish, *that the dew of heaven's blessing may alight upon this habitation*, must have a heart, such an one as I wish not to possess.

How amiable the picture! and many such might be the fruits of a kind and proper encouragement to the performance of the duty of praise in our churches; and there is nothing which might be more easily accomplished, as music has charms for all.

"These are the sounds that chase unholy strife, [release;
Solve Envy's charm, Ambition's wretch
Raise him to spurn the radiant ills of life,
To pity pomp, to be content with peace."
SHENSTONE.

I do not mean by what I have advanced to decry the merits of either music, or musicians, of any description whatever, any farther than it refers to congregational church-music, and particularly with respect to country churches. Fine music and good performers, in other circumstances, always command my admiration and regard.

Yours, &c. T. WOOLSTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IN compliance with the request of G. H. O. who wishes to be informed as to the duty performed at the cathedral church at St. David's, I shall give every information I can. The duty is performed regularly twice a day, throughout the year; there are eight vicars choral, four clergymen and four laymen, four choristers, two probationers, and an organist. On Sunday the duty is done in Welsh, in the body of the church, it being a very large parish. The choir and the body of the church are in good repair; but the adjoining chapels are in ruins. The chanter's house, which the canons residentiary have for many years inhabited, is a very good one, having been much improved by the late canon William Holcombe, at a great expence. The chancellor, treasurer, archdeacons of St. David's and Brecon, with the prebendary of St. Nicholas, are the only houses now left standing, inhabited by the vicars choral. All the other members had formerly houses, now in ruins, within the close, which is surrounded by an high wall, standing in many places, and a tower, under which they enter from the town into the close. The bishop has likewise a fine old palace within the close in ruins; in it is a room, called king John's, with a fine wheel window, and a chapel adjoining. There are two chapter-houses; the upper one consists of six members, the chanter, chancellor, and treasurer in the gift of the bishop, and three canons, elective out of the prebendaries by the members of the upper chapter. The other chapter consists of the eight vicars choral. A. W. J.

* *See* Burn's *Poems*, or *my* Poetical Preceptor.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov* 29.

IN the church-yard of Prittlewell, in Essex, on an antient brick tomb, with a marble ledger, is the following inscription and epitaph, but some part so much defaced I could scarce y read it. FELIX.

"Here lieth the bodys of Mrs. Anna and Dorothy Freeborne, wives of Mr. Samuel Freeborne, who departed this life on 31 July, anno 1642, the other August the 20, 1658; one aged 33 years, the other 49.

"Under one stone two precious jems do lye,
Equall in worth, weight, lustre, sanctity;
If yet, perhaps, one of them might excell,
Which was't? who knows, ask him that knew them well
By long enjoyment: if he this be pressed,
Hee'll pause, then answer truly, 'both were best.
Were in my choice that either of the twaine
Might be return'd to me t' enjoy again,
Which should I chuse? well, since I know not whether,
I'll mourn for t' loss, but wish for neither.
Yet, here's my comfort, that in Jyes my hope,

The

The time's a comming cabinets shall ope
Which are lock'd fast; then, then shall I see,
My jewells to my joy, my jewells mee."

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

PERSUADED that your liberality must give you an interest in every thing that bears a relation to literary justice, I am emboldened to solicit your attention, and, by the medium of your Magazine, that of the publick, to an infringement of its laws against a great man and a whole nation.

In the Travels published some time ago by Mr. Owen, are the following remarks:

"Gibbon is the *Grand Monarque* of literature at Lausanne. I have seen, conversed, and dined with him*. These are, I think, the three requisites in order to know something of a man. His conversation is correct and eloquent; his periods are measured, and his manner of delivering them solemn. He appears rather inditing to an amanuensis, than holding conversation with a stranger. But though he talks too oracularly, he is, at his table, cheerful, frank, and convivial. His hospitalities are, however, not strictly *patriotic*; his predilection for the Swiss is notorious; and, as a love of pre-eminence may not be reckoned among the least of his failings, he seems to have decided well in the choice of his society."

Now, Mr. Urban, according to the insinuation contained in this extract, a man, whom the suffrages of those who are not so unfortunate as to labour under the bondage of prejudice raise to the rank of the most illustrious Historians, was not content with standing on the same eminence with Hume and Robertson (I am forced to pass the Tweed, and I hope Mr. Owen's *nationality* will not make him wish to call me back); but he was impelled, by a mean species of vanity, to quit that position, so dignified by its relation to the neighbouring ones, and to direct his views abroad in search of an inglorious pre-eminence in a society which could boast of no individual so formidable in intellectual powers, as to render the enjoyment of the object of his vanity insecure. Mr. Gibbon's vanity, having then taken such a direction, no place, it seems, opened to him such a favourable prospect of a sphere in which he could move, with the consciousness of uncontested superiority, as that which Switzerland held out. The English nation, therefore, must not flatter itself with such exclusive eminence in literature, as to imagine that the impossibility of the attainment of Mr. Gibbon's ambitious wish did not extend beyond the limits of England. Many other nations might congratulate themselves on the discovery, which Mr. Owen's sagacious penetration into the various and complicated springs that move the human mind has enabled him to make, of the potent motive which contributed to urge Mr. Gibbon to seek a temporary abode in Switzerland; for, such is the nature of that discovery, that it tends to throw upon them no mean degree of lustre. As for the Swiss, sunk by a most ingenious dash of Mr. Owen's undistinguishing pen to a level of intellectual inferiority, they could have no other means of rising to distinction, than (not unlike the generality of the French nation before the revolution) an obsequious display of loyalty to their *Grand Monarque*, as the object in which all their notions of national dignity were concentrated. And, though they have had sufficient energy to break the fetters with which political tyranny endeavoured to debase them, and to erect themselves into *civil republics*, they have not yet been able to emancipate themselves from a subjection to *literary despotism*; and, notwithstanding the efforts of such men as Haller, Bodmer, Gesner, the Bernouillis, Crouzas, Saussure, Bonnet, Rousseau, &c. they have not been able to establish a *republic of Letters*. But, if Mr. Owen did not intend to reduce a whole nation to an indiscriminate level of inferiority, in order to establish an opinion of Mr. Gibbon's love of pre-eminence, he ought, in justice to himself and to the objects of his animadversions, to have removed every possibility of a wrong conception, and enabled his readers to perceive distinctly the limits of his meaning. Be it as it may, let us see whether it is not possible for a man of candour to suppose that Mr. Gibbon was actuated by the impulse of honourable ambition, and that he listened

* If verbal criticism were my object, I could point out many deviations from grammatical principles which may be met with in this work; among others, that in this sentence, "I have *seen*, conversed, and dined with him." The pronoun *him* is made the regimen of the preposition *with*, and of the active verb *have seen*.

turned with satisfaction to the voice of enlightened praise. Let us hear him describe his sensibility to such praise soon after the publication of his history: "The candour of Dr. Robertson embraced his pupil; and a letter from Mr. Hume overpaid the labour of ten years." Let us also attend to what Dr. A. Ferguson said in a letter to Mr. Gibbon about the same period: "Mr. Smith and you have both so much reason to be *pleased with the world* just now, that I hope you are pleased with each other." And Dr. Smith: "By the universal assent of every man of taste and learning, whom I either know or correspond with, your History sets you *at the very head of the whole literary tribe at present in Europe.*" So that, according to the opinion of these men, if Mr. Gibbon had been such a slave to literary pride, he might have strutted about on a larger theatre than the precincts of his retirement on the borders of the lake of Geneva. But, after all, though I might not perhaps say, with Madame du Bocage, *Ce n'est plus en * * * qu'il faut chercher le Parnasse mais vers les Alpes*; yet I do not think that Switzerland is, of all countries in Europe, that in which the acquisition of literary pre-eminence would be the least arduous, or the enjoyment of it least glorious, to a vain and ambitious foreigner. And if Mr. Owen's solicitude to hold forth to public view an unfavourable feature (supposed or real) in Mr. Gibbon's character had not been such as to expose him to the imputation of going out of the road of candour in search of auxiliary circumstances in support of the accusation, he might, by treading within the limits of that road, have met with some other circumstances which would have enabled him to account quite as ingeniously, but much more philosophically, and consequently much more justly, for Mr. Gibbon's choice of society. He might have considered that the early and long residence of Mr. Gibbon in Switzerland must have contributed to generate such an association of ideas as would open his mind to the sentiments of a powerful, and in some degree patriotic, prepossession for a country in which Nature appears in all her most striking and beautiful forms; in which Liberty rewards and blesses some of her most intrepid and virtuous sons, and imparts to them those social qualities which render their society attractive and pleasing.

Yours, &c. M. S. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 8.

PERMIT me to add a few more remarks on Christicola's *conjectures on the signs of the times*. In p. 725, we are told that the *taking away of the daily sacrifice* may be traced, by the attentive reader, "to the total suppression of all public and established religious worship by the late decree of the Convention in Holland." Now if this can be defended, either by Scripture or by rational chronology, I conceive I shall be enabled to swallow the whole of this writer's ideas. If the prediction might be extended to these latter times, do not all the preliminaries spoken of in the chapter confute Christicola's appropriation;—as the route by which the desolator should come; the means by which the deed should be atchieved; and the consequences that immediately follow? And therefore, that I may for once allow of his *double* meaning of prophecy, I conceive that this prediction primarily refers to Antiochus's taking away the daily sacrifice for a limited time, and ultimately to its utter abolition by the Romans; which is pointedly proved by sacred and profane history. But perhaps, it may be more satisfactory to Christicola to be condemned by his own evidence. He observes, "our Lord says nothing of the *daily sacrifice* being taken away; considering it a Jewish rite, or type, which would necessarily be done away by his dispensation." Then, consequently, if it remained in the church of Holland till taken away by the late decree, either Christ is not come, or that church was not Christian! Again, he takes it for granted that Dan. xi. 34, 35, cannot be so expressive of the Jews as of the prelates and priests of France; as it appears to him that the former were not *holpen with a little help*, and that *many did not cleave to them with flatteries*; as he, from Bp. Newton, declares that "it cannot be properly said that the Maccabees, or any of the devout Jews of their time, did instruct many and make many proselytes." Yet, in 1 Macc. i. 19, it is expressly declared, *In those days* (the days of Antiochus) *went there out of Israel wicked men, who persuaded* MANY, *saying, Let us go and make*

make a covenant with the heathen that are round about us; for, since we departed from them, we have had much sorrow. So this device pleased them well. And, in verse 44, it says, *The king sent letters by messengers to Jerusalem and the cities of Judah, that they should follow the strange laws of the land, and forbid burnt-offerings, and sacrifice, and drink-offerings in the temple.* And verses 52, 53, *Then many of the people were gathered unto them, to wit every one that forsook the law, and so they committed evils in the land, and drove the Israelites into secret places, even wheresoever they could flee for succour.*

As I conceive these remarks, joined with my former, confute his hypothesis, I shall not reply to his letter, p. 828; for, if the premises are false, the conclusions cannot be rational. But, Sir, I must crave the patience of your readers, whilst I examine his reply on the succeeding page. Christicola may be assured that I have a due sense of his compliments; and that it was not my intention to displease, but correct. And, though he considers it so *grievous* to be obliquely compared to Brothers, &c. yet I must confess that I consider him indebted to that modern "enthusiast and madman" for his elucidation of Rev. xviii. 17—19; though he has not thought his authority worth being cited. And though I am so unfortunate as to be accused of saying (which I did not) that the atrocities of the French revolution would be *sanctioned* by being foreseen; yet, has he not exceeded me in declaring, that they were *permitted*, perhaps *ordained*, "like all the other evils of the natural or moral world?" Though I profess myself a "Christian believer," yet my creed is not "whatever is is right;" but I again repeat, with the greatest seriousness, that I conceive that any thing which is said to be decreed by God not only receives thereby some, but the greatest, degree of sanction and authority, in proportion as it is considered to be the revealed will of the Most High.

"Jerome, and all the Christians of his time," with Bp. Newton in much later times, believing that all these predictions were not fully accomplished in Antiochus, &c. is not positive proof that they were not, except they possessed the exploded faculty of infallibility, which, I apprehend, they did not profess, as too many of their successors have done; and in which number some will be *cruel* enough to rank Christicola; as he appears so impatient of contradiction, and so extremely sore, that we may apply the old proverb, *Touch a galled horse, and he will wince.*

Thus having briefly replied to his arguments and complaints (without noticing that he has shifted his *man of sin* from *Atheism* to the *Pope*, p. 830), I now take my leave of this controversy; as little desirous as Christicola of making your Magazine any longer the conveyance of our crude ideas on this intricate subject.

Yours, &c. TYRONIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Oct.* 8.

IT gives me great pleasure to find your correspondent R. Y. coincides with me so much in his sentiments concerning the provincial coins. So long as they were manufactured with reputation, it was to me a pleasing study; but, when they were counterfeited for the worst of purposes, *to impose upon the publick*, the obverses and reverses mixed on purpose to make variety, and the inscription on the edges varied for the same purpose, it became a matter of surprize to me that the collectors would suffer themselves to be duped in that manner. On examining Mr. Birchall's description of them, the great mass will be found to consist in these varieties. He has likewise described several that were not intended either as coins or tokens when issued. A few of them I have taken the liberty to enumerate, as many collectors may not at present be informed of their origin. No 21, penny, was struck as a medal subsequent to the riots at Birmingham. The heads of Perrins and Johnson were struck as medals to commemorate a fight at Banbury in 1789, *they being the two combatants.* The End of Pain was originally struck after the fire was discovered under the House of Commons in 1792, where a pair of breeches was said to be found. Mr. Birchall has taken a great deal of pains, and his collection must have cost him many pounds; yet there are some varieties that are not described by him. His penny, No. 3, is different from my plate 28, No. 1, his being Liverpool and Anglesey; on mine, *or* is substituted for *and*. His No. 6, penny, is deficient; on the edge it should

ſhould be, "payable in Angleſey or London." There is likewiſe a variety in the Lichfield farthing, No. 35 in the Appendix, the reverſe being, "S. Barker, Dozener, Sadlers-ſtreet Ward, 1794." I have in my poſſeſſion a proof of plate 7, No. 1, with Hancock, the *dye-ſinker's name*, below the head. Another, the king's head, *Georgius III. Rex*; reverſe, Britannia, with a cornucopia in her hand, ſeated on a pedeſtal, the Britiſh colours being deſcribed thereon, welcoming the arrival of a ſhip, the emblem of commerce; a lion couchant at her feet; exergue, 1788; edge, *Armis tuteris, moribus ornes.* Another different head of the king by the ſame artiſt; reverſe, *Vivat!* The laſt I ſuppoſe to have been ſtruck on the king's recovery, but never publiſhed; *nor do I call it a half-penny.* I muſt now ſolicit forgiveneſs for wandering ſo far, and acknowledge myſelf under great obligations to R. Y. for the commendations he beſtows on the publication he refers to. The motives I was actuated by are fully explained in the adverti ſement preceding the plates. My aim was to give an exact repreſentation of the beſt and moſt authentic coins that I could procure; and it would have been much more ſatisfactory to me to have repreſented the originals than any others, had I been in poſſeſſion of them. However, it gives me much ſatisfaction to find ſo accurate an obſerver has not been able to enumerate more errors than he has pointed out. Some of them, I flatter myſelf, will be explained to the ſatisfaction of every collector. An attempt to deſcribe all the varieties of the Angleſey penny would be an arduous taſk, ſome differing in the head, the cipher, the wreath, and the inſcription on the edge, excluſive of the dates. The Macclesfield half-penny, pl. 3, No. 2, I received from Hancock, who executed the original dies. The Edinburgh, pl. 2, No. 4, I received from the ſame perſon. Dr. Johnſon's head, pl. 6, No. 2, was iſſued by the ſame perſon as No. 5 on the ſame plate, and, I have reaſon to think, was the firſt with an inſcription on the edge that was iſſued to evade payment. When I applied to the perſon who iſſued them to accommodate me with a few to oblige my friends, they diſclaimed any knowledge of them; but, after exhibiting the one I had, it was admitted there were ſix or eight ſtruck, but not more. The fact is, the others, being objected to, were brought back for payment, and on that account the legend was altered. Plate 7, No. 5, I likewiſe received from Hancock. Pl. 8, No. 3, was engraved plain edge, becauſe, at that time, I conſidered that the impreſſion I had might have been ſtruck on an Angleſey blank by ſome perſon who had counterfeited them (the Angleſey), it being, on the reverſe, "Payable at J. Rayner and Co. Mancheſter," conſequently, the legend on the edge could have no connexion with it. To the obſervation on pl. 14, No. 2, I muſt plead guilty; the date is omitted. To the next obſervation, pl. 21, No. 1, I am not able to give an anſwer. No. 3. on the ſame plate, I received from the manufacturer, and is a plain edge. Pl. 22, No. 1, has an engrailed edge. Pl. 22, No. 1, on enquiry, I underſtand was a broken die of the Exeter, altered by converting the comb into a chalice; and the impreſſions were ſtruck on any pieces of metal that were at hand. No. 4 on the ſame plate has an engrailed edge. Plate 35, No. 1, is very perfect, and, I imagined, an early impreſſion from the die.

Having now replied to R. Y's obſervations in the beſt manner I am able, permit me to thank him for the trouble he has taken, and to inform him that, in my opinion, his mode of arrangement is a very judicious one to thoſe who have been general collectors; mine, I acknowledge, is but a partial one. The manufacturing of this rubbiſh, or, as it may properly be called, waſting of copper, has been ſyſtematically brought forward; and collectors have purchaſed without conſidering that they were manufactured for no other purpoſe than to impoſe on them, the venders having produced only one or two at a time, and charged them at an exorbitant rate, although the dies were executed by their order. Lately ſome collectors have been at the expence of dies, and have a few impreſſions ſtruck for the accommodation of each other. Theſe are not to be purchaſed; nor can they be procured but by thoſe who will put themſelves to the ſame expence.

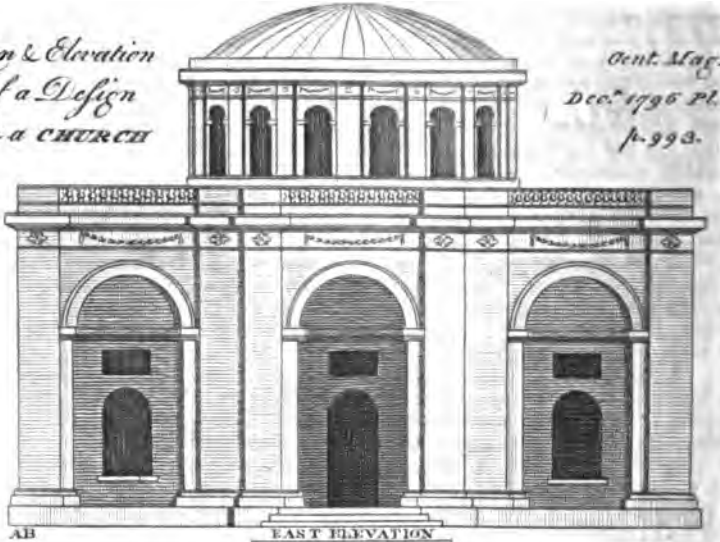
I muſt now apologize to you, Mr. Urban, for writing ſo long a letter; which I ſhould not have done on any other account than with an idea of communicating ſome little information.

Yours, &c. CHARLES PYE.

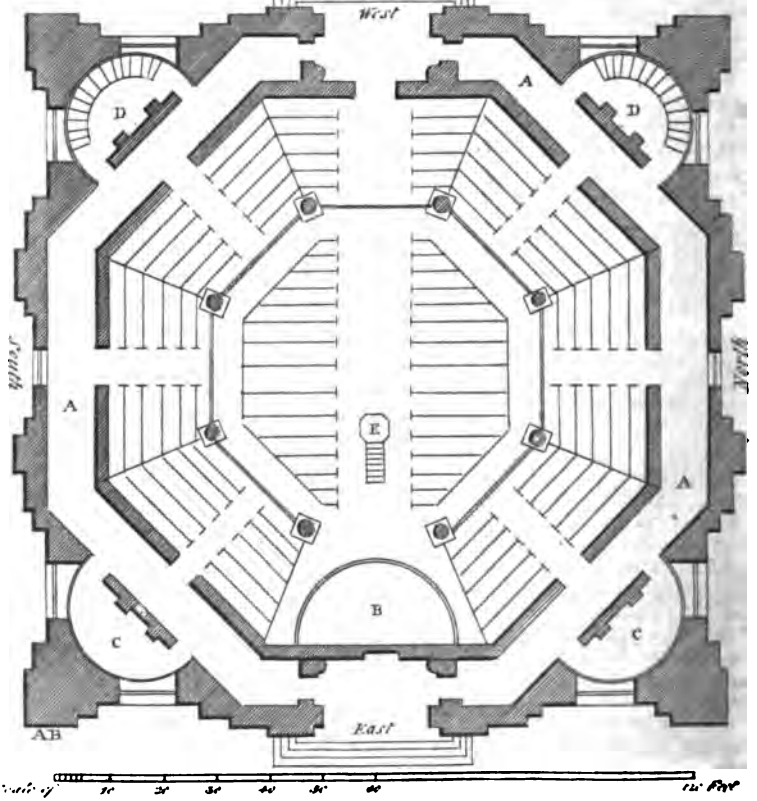
Mr.

Plan & Elevation of a Design for a CHURCH

Gent. Mag. Dec.r 1796 Pl. II p. 993.



AB EAST ELEVATION



Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, June* 24.

I have sent you a small drawing (*Plate II.*) of a plan and elevation of a design for a church of an octangular internal form, 100 feet diameter, which receives no light at the sides, but is lighted by 16 windows in the dome on the top. It has a passage quite round it, which communicates with every part, and gives every person an opportunity of entering at that part of the church nearest to their pew without disturbing the congregation by passing through the other parts. The dome is supported by arches, which rest on eight columns, which also support a gallery over every side of the house except the altar. This church, being surrounded by a double wall, will prevent the congregation being disturbed by carriages, which is often disagreeable in large towns. The pulpit is placed so as to bring as large a number as possible in front of the preacher; and, if the manner in which sound expands is considered, this plan will be found to bring as many within the compass of the preacher's voice, and to be as well suited for hearing, as any that can be adopted; and is recommended to the parishioners of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand.

The outside of the church will be square, and the four fronts will be nearly alike.

A. Passage round the church.
B. Altar.
CC. Vestries.
DD. Staircases to the Galleries.
E. Pulpit.

Yours, &c. BLAKENEY.

Description of the Inside of the Four new Courts of Law, which have lately been opened for public business in Dublin.

ASCENDING the steps on the South side of the building, we enter between four noble columns, of the Corinthian order, into a convenient vestibule, the inside of which is not yet finished, and thence into a spacious hall of a circular form, covered with a magnificent dome, lighted from the top by eight large windows, at the summit of which is a neat balcony. From the hall there are eight doors, four leading to the Courts of Justice, Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; each of which is furnished with galleries, retiring-rooms for juries and witnesses, and placed within a screen of wood-work, open from half way to the roof, with doors on each side for admission into the Courts, and at a proper distance, to prevent being incommoded by the continued buzz of the hall.—The other four doors lead to public law-offices, retiring rooms for the Judges, Court of Exchequer Chamber, &c. Round the inside of the dome is a continued large frize of foliage, festoons of oak-leaves, &c. and on the centre, over each window, united with these ornaments, are eight medallions of the antient legislators, much larger than life, viz. Solon, Lycurgus, Moses, Confucius, Alfred, Manco Capac, Numa, and the Irish legislator Ollamh Fodhla. In the piers between the windows are executed, in stucco, eight colossal statues, in basso-relievo, emblematical of Justice, Wisdom, Mercy, Law, Eloquence, Liberty, Prudence, Punishment; all executed in the bold, masterly, and true style of antique grotesque; but the eye is particularly attracted by the statue of Punishment, who stands with the fasces, the axe surrounded with rods, the strings of which are unbound, as letting loose to execute judgement, whilst the statue has its head averted, and the hands before the eyes, as loth to behold the punishment that Justice obliges Law to put in force. Above the entablature, and over each court, is a pannel of a parallelogram form, in which are wrought, in stucco, four historical subjects in high basso-relievo, forming a groupe of from seventeen to nineteen figures, elegantly designed and executed, with a strict adherence to costume, in the habits, arms, and decorations of the times. The subjects are, 1st, William the Conqueror, establishing the Courts of Justice, Feudal and Norman Laws, Domesday-book, Curfeu, &c.—2d, King John signing Magna Chatta before the English barons.—3d, Henry II. on landing in Ireland, receiving the Irish Chieftains, grants the first charter to Dublin.—4th, James I. of England, abolishing the Brehon Laws in Ireland, Tanistry, Gavelkind, Gossipred, &c. publishes the Act of Oblivion, &c.

The entire of these works were designed by Mr. Edward Smyth, of Dublin, sculptor.

On the top of the pediment of the portico are placed three statues, near eight feet high, Justice and Mercy; and in the middle the statue of Moses, the

the first law-giver, who in his left hand holds an open book, his right hand pointing to the words

In Legibus Salus—
Jubet et prohibet.

And on the external angles are placed two statues sitting, Wisdom and Authority, with their proper emblems. These statues have a fine effect, and were also designed and executed by Mr Edward Smyth.

The whole of this great national building is a capital ornament to Dublin, and an honour to the nation; and will, when the east wing is finished, be the most elegant structure in Europe destined for the administration of Justice.

It is, however, remarked, that the King's arms are not placed over either of the Benches of Justice, as is usual in all Courts; but we imagine they are making, as the omission would be a capital defect.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

IN 1783, about the end of September or beginning of October, I was making a voyage from the Streights to Italy; when, passing Minorca, we encountered a severe gale of wind, which lasted more or less violent two days and nights. We were driven considerably from our course to the African side. The wind no sooner began to abate, on the morning on the second day from its commencement, but, to the surprize of every one on board, two small land-birds alighted on the shrouds, and presently after five swallows were observed on the main top. The two former, not much bigger than a common wren, were caught, but of a species I had never seen. When released, after a few minutes, they left us and flew northward, but must have perished soon after, as Minorca, the nearest land, was many leagues from us. Presently after, the swallows left us, and pursued a direct southerly course, making for the African coast. These swallows were certainly on their way from Europe, and were, most probably, part of a large flight, separated from their company by the violence of the winds, and passing to Africa. What confirms me more in this opinion is, being soon after in company with one of the knights of Malta, and happening to mention the above circumstance, he assured me, that large flights of the Swallow tribe came to that island the end of summer, sometimes staying only a few hours, another times flying about for several days, but were always observed to make for Africa.

As the winter residence of Swallows seems to have engaged the attention of some of your numerous correspondents, I beg therefore to offer the above little narrative, should you think it worthy a place in your useful Miscellany.

Yours, &c. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

IN Mr. Gray's eighth sermon, preached at the Bampton Lecture, is the following passage, after some remarks on the papal supremacy:

"In this country, some of those who are among the most respectable descendants of its antient advocates have not only abjured its temporal and deposing powers, but have at length confidered themselves as enfranchised from its spiritual dominion; asserting, *the proper and independant jurisdiction of separate dioceses*, their inherent authority of appointing their own bishops, uncontroulable by, and requiring not the confirmation of, a distant pontiff; the right of every church *to deliver its own belief, and traditions, and maxims*; and vindicating every other essential privilege compatible with such faint and indistinct reverence as they still profess to the titular pre-eminence of an antient see. Such have also, at the same time, advanced towards other principles of the Reformation, in contending for the general use of the Scriptures in the vulgar language; in considering them as the test and criterion of all human pretensions; in discriminating between the authority of the canonical and apocryphal books; in correcting the corruptions of the Vulgate; in disallowing the existence of an unerring authority of interpretation; in admitting the propriety of a public service in the language of the people; in disclaiming the canons of the Council of Trent, at least as to discipline; and in confessing that they have discovered in their church a departure from primitive simplicity, and abuses in vulgar practice; in acknowledging the validity of the ordinations of our Church; and in intimating the distrust of the grounds on which the celibacy of the priesthood was imposed."

Now, Mr. Urban, presuming that this statement is correct, as indeed the learned author refers to many names and publications in support of his assertion, I shall be glad to be informed what it is which prevents these respectable persons from coming over to our Church. It cannot surely be that they still maintain the preposterous fancies of transubstantiation and image-worship,

ship; and, as marriage, extreme unction, and the other ceremonies contended for in the Romish church, are not considered as necessary to salvation, there can be no offence that we do not receive them in the strict sense of the word Sacrament. I, therefore, really do not see what it is which withholds these persons from our communion; and shall be obliged to Mr. Gray, or any other gentleman, if he would inform me. The accession of a respectable party to our Church would be highly gratifying and honourable to it; and I should rejoice at an acquisition so conducive to union, and the removal of religious prejudices and distinctions. The principles of the Reformation are very fully and eloquently vindicated in these Lectures, and they deserve the consideration of all parties.

A Friend to the Established Church.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 22.

YOUR useful Miscellany having recorded the inscription on the foundation-stone of the intended iron bridge at Wearmouth, near Sunderland, I expected to have found an account, by the same channel, of the completion of that celebrated undertaking. That not having happened, accept of the following narrative from the pen of a spectator.

On the 9th of August this curious and useful structure was opened for the passage of travellers, attended with a masonic procession, and other ceremonies, which attracted the notice of not less than 50,000 persons, who were supposed to be present on that occasion. Indeed, no public exhibition could be more splendid; for, the sublime and abrupt precipices which overhang the river Wear in this romantic spot, cloathed as they were with so numerous and so peaceful a multitude in their holiday suits, offered to the view of the philanthropist the most grateful repast.

The procession, consisting of about 500 freemasons, and almost as many more of operative masons, clergy, magistrates, and commissioners, who were not members of that fraternity, began to move about 11 o'clock in the forenoon from the Phœnix lodge, in Sunderland, through the High-street of that town, to the South end of the bridge. Here the procession passed, through an arch decorated with flowers, along the bridge, and thence descended to a level with the water on the West. It then proceeded through a dry arch, ascended on the East, and took its station on the centre of the bridge. An oration (since printed) was then delivered by the Rev. W. Nasfield, grand chaplain, who justly complimented the worthy founder, Rowland Burdon, esq. of Castle Eden, M. P. for the county of Durham, for this and several other patriotic exertions. "These, these," he said, "are the works of peaceful men; the consolations of humane minds; the acts which endear man to his fellow-creatures, and render him acceptable in the sight of his Creator. May the framers and supporters of such useful and laudable undertakings live to see the halcyon days of Peace! And, when desolating War shall have withdrawn his scourge from a suffering world, may they reap fresh honours from their great and comprehensive efforts to spread among us the blessings of the arts, the loom, and the plough!"

From the bridge the procession moved in the same order to the chapel in Sunderland, where a sermon (since printed) was delivered by the Rev. John Brewster, vicar of Greatham, on thankfulness to God for the improvement in works of art, from 1 Chron. xxix. 13. He said, in conclusion, that it was "becoming the solemnity of the occasion to point *him* out whose benevolent heart projected, and whose strenuous arm hath executed, a scheme difficult and dangerous. It hath pleased the Author of all goodness to permit him fully to accomplish this favourite purpose; at once honourable to himself, and beneficial to this populous and increasing neighbourhood. If we look back upon the annals of former ages, we shall discover that founders of bridges were reckoned amongst the greatest benefactors of mankind. And, surely, it must be considered as a material branch of hospitality to give a safe passage to the weary traveller over the rough and pointed rock, the dangerous whirlpool, or the foaming stream. Almost on that spot," he said, "at a religious foundation on the opposite side of the river, the Fine Arts were first introduced into the North of England. It becomes also your boast, that that material, so long and so justly esteemed the most useful of metals, should in this place—I can-

not

not perhaps say with accuracy for the first time, but *certainly* for the first time on so extensive and accurate a plan—be applied to so beneficial a purpose. In this structure, utility and beauty are united, and one of the noblest of the Arts adapted to the noblest design. Like that vast arch, bent by the hand of the Most High, it stands the admiration of the beholders; and, as that was a token of a benevolent covenant between God and the earth, so let this remain a memorial of the unity and friendly disposition of that Society which I have at present the honour to address."

The procession moved from the chapel to the assembly-room, where a cold collation was provided. The solemnities of the day were attended by his royal highness Prince William of Gloucester, Mr. Milbank and Mr. Burdon, members for the county, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir James Foulis, &c. being masons; Sir George Osburne, Mr. Brandling, M. P. Sir M. White Ridley, M. P. the Rev. Dr. Paley, and many other magistrates and gentlemen, not of that order.

This amazing and beautiful structure will now rank first in that class of buildings in the world. The span of the arch is 236 feet; in height 100 feet; and in breadth 32 feet. The spring of the arch is only 33 feet, forming a very small segment of a circle: it contains about 250 tons of iron; 210 cast, and the remainder wrought. The two piers which support the iron-work are so high that ships may pass under the arch without lowering their masts; and you pass over on a level with the ground on each side. The South pier is founded on a high projecting rock, the North on a foundation level with the bed of the river. The appearance of the bridge is uncommonly light and beautiful. It has been visited since its erection by travellers from distant countries, and will remain a monument of the great improvements which have been made in the most useful Arts.

It is proper that the publick should be informed, that Rowland Burdon, esq. is not only the inventor of the principle on which the bridge was erected, but the patron by whose munificence it has been chiefly carried into execution. His invention, for which he has obtained a patent, consists in applying iron, or other metallic compositions, to the purpose of constructing arches upon the same principle as stone is now employed, by a subdivision into blocks easily portable, answering to the key-stones of a common arch; which being brought to bear on each other, gives them all the firmness of a solid stone arch; whilst, by the great vacuities in the blocks, and their respective distances in their lateral position, the arch becomes infinitely lighter than that of stone.

The ribs and blocks (previously prepared by Messrs. Walkers, of Rotherham, Yorkshire) were laid with wonderful celerity, I believe, in less than fourteen days.

I hope some of your correspondents will soon favour you with a drawing of the bridge. PONTIFEX MINIMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 23.

YOUR Magazines for September and October have introduced a subject for discussion, the difficulty of which must be well known to all your botanical correspondents. Perhaps it is, at this time, absolutely impossible to ascertain what plants have been originally natives of this country, and what have been introduced by cultivation, by commerce, and by those natural carriers of seed from clime to clime, the numerous tribes of migratory birds.

This question goes deeper into antiquity than either of your correspondents seems to have apprehended; for, if every plant, not originally indigenous, is to be discarded, where, in the retrogressive investigation, are we to stop? If no plant be allowed to be naturalized by the above-mentioned modes of introduction, and subsequent dispersion into various parts of the kingdom, such only can be admitted as truly indigenous plants which existed previous to every kind of cultivation; and, should this principle be allowed, how will it ever be possible to distinguish the real natives from the naturalized plants?

Aware, therefore, of the impossibility of coming to any conclusion from such premises, we must be content to allow all which come under the first rule stated by Ambidexter to be received as indigenous plants. "*That a native plant has flourished from time immemorial in the spot given, or in similar situations in that district.*" This aphorism may perhaps be generally allowed; but, upon this principle, how can he discard the *Fagus castanea*? which

which surely has been so long known as an inhabitant, that it may fairly be said to have flourished from time immemorial in one island. I refer merely to *the old chestnut of Tortworth*, without repeating dates well known to every natura ist.

The second position of Ambidexter, "*that a native plant never perishes utterly from its habitation, i. e. in the course of nature*," is rather too loosely expressed, and requires a comment. That a native plant never *naturally* perishes may possibly be allowed, though to this some objections might be made; but that native plants may have been destroyed by cultivation no botanist will, I trust, deny; and many instances may be produced, where plants, formerly, no doubt, plentiful, have been in vain searched for in the *habitats* mentioned by the older botanists, and yet no one calls their veracity in question. A single plant of *Ophrys Loeselii* was found some years since near Norwich, and probably more might then have been found at no great distance from the same place; but the boggy meadow where it grew was soon after drained, and it has been searched for in vain since; so that, did not this plant exist plentifully in the fenny ground at Cherry Hinton and Tavesham, its right to be considered as a native plant might be denied, notwithstanding the unquestionable authority of its having been found near Norwich.

Plants, which are extremely local, are in no small danger of being lost, from the avidity of botanists for procuring specimens. *Ligusticum cornubiense* has never been found but in one small district, and is preserved probably by the remoteness of that spot from the capital. *Lobelia urens* may owe its security to its situation, on an obscure common far from the usual route of travellers; had it been in a place easily accessible to botanists, it must have been ere now lost. *Athamanta libanotis* is not known to grow any where but in the neighbourhood of Cherry Hinton, luckily in too great plenty to be in danger of being eradicated, notwithstanding its vicinity to Cambridge. Had these plants existed in other parts of the kingdom, their *habitats* would most likely have been detected, researches having been made of late years in almost every part of Great Britain, yet, notwithstanding their locality, no doubt has existed of these plants being truly indigenous.

But, though I allow Ambidexter's first proposition to be true in the affirmative, the converse will by no means hold good, and his negative conclusion respecting *Tulipa sylvestris* cannot be admitted; because, if this were received as an axiom, every new discovery must be rejected from our newly-edited Floras. It was always the opinion of the writer of this article, that *Linnæa borealis* would be some time found in Scotland; this is now verified, and from its nature and its *habitat* it is not a plant likely to be introduced by accident or design; and yet, upon his principle, this with every other recent discovery must be rejected.

The fairest and best rule seems to be, to admit all those plants as indigenous, which have existed from time immemorial, or, if recently found, are such as are not likely to have been introduced by cultivation, and which have been discovered in situations remote from gardens, and in a soil similar to that in which they flourish in their formerly-acknowledged countries; the last being an extremely essential point in judging whether the place of growth of a plant be natural or accidental. It is very difficult to draw conclusions from the climate in which plants have been first found, unless such as are absolutely incompatible. Plants growing in the torrid zone are not likely to be naturalized in our island; but we cannot speak with so much assurance of such as belong to the warmer parts of the temperate zone. Many plants, which formerly were carefully preserved in green-houses, are now found to bear our climate in the open borders, and to flourish with far more vigour there than when shut up in the conservatory. *Trifolium suffocatum* is described by Linnæus as a native of Sicily, and yet this has been found in great abundance at Yarmouth, and many miles to the southward; yet, from the peculiar habit and mode of growth of this plant, it is scarcely possible to suppose it can have been introduced by any of the modes before mentioned. And are we to conclude, that, because this is a Sicilian plant, it is absolutely impossible it should have long existed as a native of this island? or that, as it was unknown to Ray and the older botanists, it must not be admitted as such?

It seems, therefore, that no absolute criterion can be established, by which we may determine whether a *recently-discovered*

discovered plant ought to be admitted as indigenous or not; but it must be left to the judgement of experienced botanists, taking into consideration the former known *habitats* of the plant, the climate, soil, situation, and other particulars, and the probability that it should have heretofore remained unnoticed or mistaken.

Of the plants enumerated by J. S. (in whose signature, if not much mistaken, I recognize a very intelligent and experienced botanist), and observed upon by Ambidexter, the greater part are now generally allowed the rank of natives; and, such as have no connexion with husbandry or the Arts, *if not aborigines*, are probably of so long standing as to have existed from time immemorial. *Tulipa sylvestris* is doubted by Ambidexter: but, tho' it was first publicly introduced to notice by Mr. Rose, it was known, by tradition, to have grown on the walls of Norwich, and at Carrow abbey, long before that period; it has also been since found by Mr. Matthews plentifully in chalk-pits near Bury, a new and truly natural *habitat*; and, though described as a native of the South of Europe, as it has been perfectly naturalized in Sweden, there can be no reason to suppose it might not have long existed in this undoubtedly more congenial climate. *Cyclamen Europæum*, which is a native also of the South of Europe, has been found in Suffolk, remote from any garden, and in a soil and situation perfectly similar to its native places of growth in France and Italy, where it propagates with surprizing facility, roots being found of every size, from that of a pea to the largest usually observed.

Galanthus nivalis, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, *Fritillaria meleagris*, and *Narcissus poeticus*, have been found in many places, and in situations so perfectly natural as to establish their claim almost to a certainty.

Valeriana rubra, and *Antirrhinum majus*, from being generally found on walls near gardens, are more doubtful; but, whoever has seen *Antirrhinum cymbalaria* clothing with such elegance almost every old wall abutting on the Thames in or near London, and on moist walls in far-distant parts of the kingdom, will hardly admit any doubt of its right to be considered as an indigenous plant. *Iris fœtida* seems extremely dubious.

Borrago officinalis is so old an inhabitant of every cottage-garden, and is so seldom found at any great distance from houses, that its claim is scarcely admissible.

The situation in which *Carum carui* is found near Bury is so perfectly wild, that its title to the rank of an indigenous plant can scarcely be doubted. *Datura stramonium* is also found in various and remote parts.

Isatis tinctoria, *Polygonum fagopyrum*, *Phalaris Canariensis*, and *Medicago sativa*, being all plants of considerable cultivation, must remain of very dubious origin.

Echinophora spinosa has so often been searched for without success in the place described in the *Synopsis*, that it is most probable some other plant was mistaken for it by Lawson (on whose sole authority it rests), and that it never was an inhabitant of Great Britain.

Much more might be said on this subject; but I fear that your readers and yourself may *already* think this too much upon a topick not generally interesting. I shall, therefore, conclude with observing, that the crow seen at Bowthorpe was probably, as Ambidexter observes, the Royston crow*. This bird usually appears in the Eastern part of Suffolk in October, and continues till March; in the remaining months it is seldom if ever seen. AN EASTERN BOTANIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

YOUR correspondent J. S. wishes for the particular places of growth of several plants of which he gives a list in his letter, p. 731. If he will consult the third edition of Withering's "Botanical Arrangement" (just published), he will find good and indisputable *habitats* of most of them. I think the following have not before been considered as doubtful natives, *viz.* *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, *Tordylium officinale*, *Antirrhinum majus*, *Cymbalaria*, and *Teucrium scorodonia*. The *Scandix odorata* and *Isatis tinctoria* are included in the Durham Catalogue, which he quotes; so that the few remaining *dubiæ* in his list are, *Fagus castanea*, *Pinus picea*, *Abies*, *Mespilus germanic.* and *Staphylea pinnata*; modern *habitats* of any of which will be acceptable to English botanists, as well as of the following, *viz.* *Ajuga pyramidalis*,

* See pp. 926, 1000. EDIT.

midalis, Anthemis tinctoria, Aquilegia alpina, Arundo calamagrostis, or *Epigejos*?, *Bupleurum rotundifolium* (Withering), *Caucalis leptophylla, Ceraſtium tomentoſum, Ciſtus guttatus, ſurreianus, polifolius, Cotyledon lutea, Cucubalus viſcoſus, Echinophora ſpinoſa, Echium Italicum, Iris Germanica, Lonicera Alpigena, Lyſimachia thyrſiflora, Malva alcea, Mentha exigua, Orchis globoſa, coriophora, abortiva, Potentilla aperta, Pulmonaria angustifolia, Scilla biſolia, Veratrum polycarpos, Silene conica, Stipa pennata*, and *Trifolium hybridum*.

J. S's hint and ſpecimen for a portable Britiſh *Flora* I ſincerely hope will be attended to; as it is a *deſideratum* which every lover of botany in the kingdom muſt be fully ſenſible of. Some time ago I underſtood Mr. Robſon was engaged in drawing up one on a plan ſomething ſimilar; which, if not ſoon executed, would be thankfully received from J. S. who, from the ſpecimen he has given, is undoubtedly well qualified for the taſk. Would it be rendered leſs uſeful by the omiſſion of deſcriptions of ſuch plants as are ſufficiently well diſtinguiſhed by their ſpecific characters, and giving detailed deſcriptions of thoſe which are more obſcure? And, as the ſpecific characters of the *Cryptogamia* are in general too ſhort to diſtinguiſh the numerous ſpecies of that difficult claſs, I would recommend, that it ſhould be the ſubject of a ſecond volume (which might be comprized within a proper compaſs, with particular deſcriptions to moſt or all the ſpecies), which would be no inconvenience to the inveſtigating botaniſt, as both volumes would ſeldom be wanted at the ſame ſeaſon of the year.

A NORTHERN BOTANIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 22.

I TRUST the importance of the ſubject in this letter will entitle it to an early inſertion in your Magazine; and that the improvements ſuggeſted in it will meet at leaſt the candid, if not indulgent, inveſtigation of your literary correſpondents.

It has been always an eſtabliſhed belief, that there exiſts in nature a ſcale or chain of beings, commencing in infinite perfection, and proceeding thro' a ſucceſſive ſeries of gradative links down to chaotic matter; and that theſe ſeparative links are ſo intimately blended and connected together as to form that beautiful whole which we call the Univerſe. It has been long conjectured that, although the natural world is divided into three kingdoms, there exiſts another, connecting the animal and vegetable by links ſo nicely blended, that we can ſcarcely diſcover where the exact union with each begins. The very learned and ingenious Profeſſor Martyn is of this opinion: "Perhaps, after all, the Fungi may prove to be one of thoſe links in the chain of Nature which unite the vegetable to the animal world;—Nature is full of theſe wonders, we are admitted to the view of a very ſmall portion of it only; there is little hope then we ſhould be able to underſtand its relations fully, or unravel all its myſteries." Letters on Botany, *ad finem*.

This opinion has been recently examined into with an attention adequate to its importance; and the reſult of it has furniſhed the ſtudents of Nature with the following intereſting diſcoveries. It appears that the vegetable kingdom, according to the definitions which limit its extent, ought to terminate with the Muſci; and that the numerous tribes of vegetative ſubſtances arranged under the Algæ and Fungi, together with the Sponges, Corallines, and other animated efflorescences in the lower orders of animal creation, do conſtitute a true natural kingdom, united together by regular and uniform relations. To ſhew more particularly the nature of theſe diſcoveries, and the extent of this new natural kingdom, I here ſubjoin a brief analyſis of it as far as it has been hitherto carried.

The animal kingdom will neceſſarily undergo ſome alterations, the principal of which are—the union of the order Teſtacea and a few ſcattered *genera* of the claſs Vermes with the claſs Piſces—and the excluſion of the order Zoophyta and ſome few other individuals from the claſs Vermes. The vegetable kingdom is diminiſhed by the loſs of the orders Algæ and Fungi, with an exception to ſome *genera* of theſe tribes, lately introduced by Sir C. Thunberg and others into a new order, entituled Hepaticæ. The new kingdom, therefore, conſiſts of three diſcarded tribes, and forms three claſſes, as follow:

Claſs

* It ſeems doubtful whether more than one of theſe ſpecies has been found in England, and which it is.

Class I. ZOOPHYTA.

Containing, as before, the Sponges, Corallines, &c. which latter are now to be divided into several new *genera*, and will altogether fall under three orders.

1. *Fibrosa*, pair of the Corallines, &c. 2. *Porosa*, the Sponges. 3. *Reticulata*, Corallines, &c.

Class II. ALGÆ.

Subdivided into two orders.

1. *Submarinæ*, consisting of the Fuci, Ulvæ, Confervæ.

The Fuci will form, at least, five new *genera*, the characters of which may be easily obtained from the obvious differences in habit; the sexual hypothesis forming no longer the basis of generic distinctions in these obscure tribes.

2. *Terrenæ*, consisting of the Lichens, Byssus, and Tremella.

The Lichens will form about nine new *genera*, drawn from the external habit, viz. the Tuberculate, Scutellate, Imbricate, Leafy, Coriaceous, Umbilicate, Peltate, Shrubby, and the Capillary sections forming each a distinct genius.

Class III. FUNGI.

Divided into three orders.—1. *Agarici*, consisting of several new *genera*, formed entirely out of the unwieldy tribe of Agarics, which, in the Linnæan system of vegetables, constituted *one single genus*, with 390 species, of which above 200 are natives of this island.

2. *Solidi*, containing 18 *genera*, viz.

Merulius,	Helvella,
Boletus,	Peziza,
Polyporus,	Cyathus,
Hydnum,	Lycopecdon,
Thelephora,	Tuber,
Clavaria,	Fuligo,
Tremella,	Stemonitis,
Phallus,	Reticularia,
Clathrus,	Œcidium.

3. *Villosi*, consisting of

Sphæria,	Mucoi,
Stilbum,	Mucilago.
Trichia,	

Such are the intended alterations in the classification of natural productions; alterations, which those, who are engaged in the execution and arrangement of, flatter themselves will prove highly useful in the promotion of the knowledge of natural history. Nor can they divest themselves of the hope, that every inconvenience, arising from a first adoption of them, will be amply overbalanced by the subsequent ease and facility with which they will enable naturalists to pursue the investigation of the obscurer tribes of the natural world.

The communication of any observations relative to the improvements here suggested, or objections urged with candour, through the channel of your Magazine, will be gratefully and attentively considered, amongst others, by

Yours, &c. REFORMATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

I AM sorry your anonymous correspondent, p. 926, whom I must suppose to be your correspondent, B. p. 732, has suffered himself to be made so uneasy, by my imagining the simple crow, which he saw at Bowthorpe, to be the *Royston crow*. His first communication, under his signature B. was *so brief*, viz. *whose plumage was entirely of a greyish colour, very nearly approaching to a white*, that I really had conceived it to be *corvus cornix*, the plumage of the greatest part of that bird being of a greyish colour. I have heard also that the wings have been occasionally of a greyish colour. I wish B. had mentioned the Linnean name of the bird he saw. What made me think it the *c. cornix*, and not the *corone*, was, his mentioning that there were three together, whereas the *c. corone*, the crow, after having left their young, go in *pairs*. I conceive I had some reason to speak as I did. Your anonymous correspondent, p. 926, describes his bird a little more minutely, whence I must conclude (as, had he been so particular before, as indeed he ought, I should have done) that he was right, and that I was wrong. Your correspondent will give me leave to remark, that I did not, as he represents me, assert, that *undoubtedly* it was the Royston crow; but only, *I had no doubt*.

I would advise your correspondent Emendator, p. 918, not to think of publishing such an unmeaning Flora as that which he describes. His scheme of giving short descriptions of each plant, without adding the generic and specific or essential character, can be of no use in the field. All the comfort to be drawn from such a publication will be, *after you know a plant*, to see it described in his work. But the desideratum in a Flora is, a guide to a plant; not, if I may say, a re-action or inversion of order, a plant to illustrate your guide.

Figure to yourself, Mr. Urban, 1000 plants, or more, described in this manner.

ner. As you go along, some wild flower strikes your eye. What an operation must it be to apply to the proper description! If you know the plant before, you do not want the aid of such a Flora; if you do not, it will be next to a miracle if you find it described.

Besides, the intent of leaving out the two orders *Algæ* and *Fungi* is objectionable in the highest degree. Those orders are every day becoming more interesting, and more the subject of investigation. So much has been done in this respect by Dr. Withering, that it would be unpardonable in Emendator not to avail himself of it. Again, therefore, I must beg to say, that the best plan would be, to incorporate into Dr. Broughton's Enchiridion all the late discoveries, and publish a pocket Flora after that model. In the field we want only the generic and specific or essential characters; all farther is the business of the study. Nothing has injured Botany more than the blind half-completed publications, which have appeared of late years.

Yours, &c. AMBIDEXTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Nov.* 14.

AMBIDEXTER'S rules for ascertaining the legitimacy of British plants not being sufficiently universal to settle the nativity of all plants, I send you some observations, which may, perhaps, supply the deficiency. They are a summary of a very ingenious paper (No. 54.) in the "Amœnitates Academicæ," intituled, *Stationes Plantarum*. This paper contains an arrangement of Swedish plants according to their stations, or the soils and situations in which they usually grow. By attending to this system, if I may so call it, together with the rules Ambidexter has laid down, I think any person may decide with tolerable facility whether any dubious plant is really a native or not. According to this system, a particular soil or situation is appropriated to a particular tribe of plants usually agreeing in their nature and properties; for instance, we find plants, possessing saline or alkaline virtues, growing in maritime situations; those of a corrosive or acid nature in watery and marshy stations; those of a deadly, poisonous cast, in woods and shady places, &c. In short, it appears that the Creator has adopted particular plants to particular situations: "omniscius autem Creator, cuilibet speciei certum, quo debita capiat incrementa ac lætius vigeat, proprium solum destinavit, ne una planta alterum excludat, neve ulla loca suis destituantur vegetalibus. Sit regio 900 plantas proferens; hæ facile minores suffocarent; si vero dividantur inter 20 stationes, et singulis stationum ex his 25 alat cumque hæ plantæ extra suas stationes disseminatæ mox languescant, suffocantur facile a soli istius propriis herbis, vel etiam languidæ ab insectis consumantur." Stat. Plaut. § 3.

In this abstract I have selected two plants to illustrate each several section, with a view of shewing its utility and importance. If all the European plants were arranged in this system, it would be easy to discover in any country whether a plant, apparently a doubtful native, were indigenous or not: for instance, suppose I find the *Tulipa sylvestris* in an argillaceous soil, and wish to know whether that is its real native station; having recourse to this system, by means of an alphabetical index, I find it belongs to the section *Cultæ* in the class *Campestres*, which instantly decides my doubt, convincing me that it is not a native; more particularly when in addition to this I consider Ambidexter's first rule. And hence I justly conclude that wanton design or unaccountable chance has placed it there.

SYSTEM.

Class I. AQUATICÆ.

§ 1. *Maciniæ*—Fucus. Zostera.
§ 2. *Maritimæ*—Bunias. Cakile.
§ 3. *Lacustres*—Isoetes. Nymphæa.
§ 4. *Palustres*—Lemna. Potamogeton.
§ 5. *Inundatæ*—Caltha. Epilobium.
§ 6. *Uliginosæ*—Comarum. *Ficaria.*
§ 7. *Cæspitosæ. Malaxis.* Sphegnum.

Class II. ALPINÆ.

Azalea—Sibbaldia.

Class III. UMBROSÆ.

§ 1. *Nemorosæ*—Daphne. Sanicula.
§ 2. *Sylvaticæ*—Linnea. Anemone.

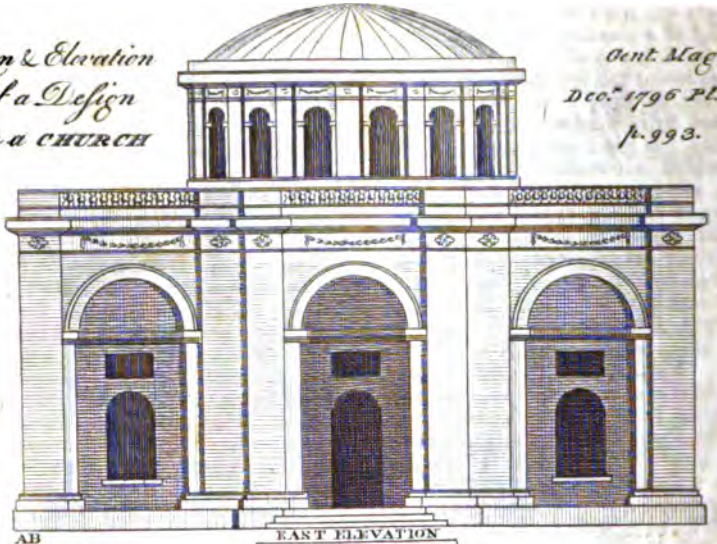
Class IV. CAMPESTRES.

§ 1. *Arvenses*—Centaurea. Papaver.
§ 2. *Cultæ*—Chenopodium. Tulipa.
§ 3. *Ruderales*—Reseda. Urtica.
§ 4. *Pratenses*—Campanula. Carum.
§ 5. *Arenariæ*—Erigeron. *Linaria* *.

* It is surprizing what pains the immortal Linneus has taken to unite the *genera* of his predecessors, though as distinct and clearly characterized as any of his own. The *Linaria* and other *genera* printed in Italics evidently corroborate this.

Plan & Elevation of a Design for a CHURCH

Gent. Mag. Dec.r 1796 Pl. II p. 993.



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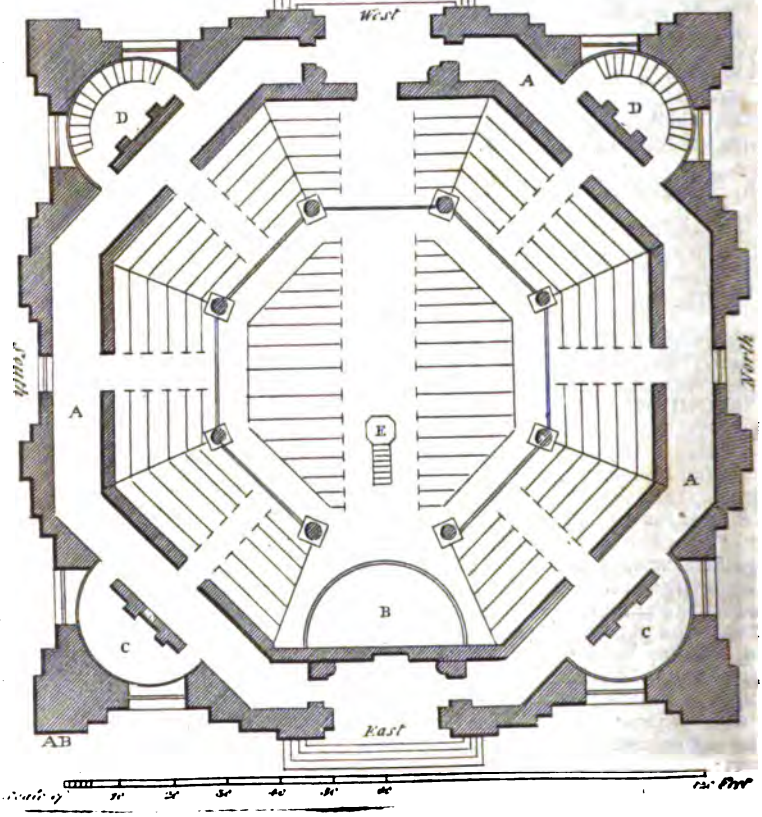

Mr. URBAN, *Norwich, June* 24.

I have sent you a small drawing (*Plate II.*) of a plan and elevation of a design for a church of an octangular internal form, 100 feet diameter, which receives no light at the sides, but is lighted by 16 windows in the dome on the top. It has a passage quite round it, which communicates with every part, and gives every person an opportunity of entering at that part of the church nearest to their pew without disturbing the congregation by passing through the other parts. The dome is supported by arches, which rest on eight columns, which also support a gallery over every side of the house except the altar. This church, being surrounded by a double wall, will prevent the congregation being disturbed by carriages, which is often disagreeable in large towns. The pulpit is placed so as to bring as large a number as possible in front of the preacher; and, if the manner in which sound expands is considered, this plan will be found to bring as many within the compass of the preacher's voice, and to be as well suited for hearing, as any that can be adopted; and is recommended to the parishioners of St. Clement Danes, in the Strand.

The outside of the church will be square, and the four fronts will be nearly alike.

A. Passage round the church.
B. Altar.
CC. Vestries.
DD. Staircases to the Galleries.
E. Pulpit.

Yours, &c. BLAKENEY.

Description of the Inside of the Four new Courts of Law, which have lately been opened for public business in Dublin.

ASCENDING the steps on the South side of the building, we enter between four noble columns, of the Corinthian order, into a convenient vestibule, the inside of which is not yet finished, and thence into a spacious hall of a circular form, covered with a magnificent dome, lighted from the top by eight large windows, at the summit of which is a neat balcony. From the hall there are eight doors, four leading to the Courts of Justice, Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer; each of which is furnished with galleries, retiring-rooms for juries and witnesses, and placed within a screen of wood-work, open from half way to the roof, with doors on each side for admission into the Courts, and at a proper distance, to prevent being incommoded by the continued buzz of the hall.—The other four doors lead to public law-offices, retiring rooms for the Judges, Court of Exchequer Chamber, &c. Round the inside of the dome is a continued large frize of foliage, festoons of oak-leaves, &c. and on the centre, over each window, united with these ornaments, are eight medallions of the antient legislators, much larger than life, viz. Solon, Lycurgus, Moses, Confucius, Alfred, Manco Capac, Numa, and the Irish legislator Ollamh Fodhla. In the piers between the windows are executed, in stucco, eight colossal statues, in basso-relievo, emblematical of Justice, Wisdom, Mercy, Law, Eloquence, Liberty, Prudence, Punishment; all executed in the bold, masterly, and true style of antique grotesque; but the eye is particularly attracted by the statue of Punishment, who stands with the fasces, the axe surrounded with rods, the strings of which are unbound, as letting loose to execute judgement, whilst the statue has its head averted, and the hands before the eyes, as loth to behold the punishment that Justice obliges Law to put in force. Above the entablature, and over each court, is a pannel of a parallelogram form, in which are wrought, in stucco, four historical subjects in high basso-relievo, forming a groupe of from seventeen to nineteen figures, elegantly designed and executed, with a strict adherence to costume, in the habits, arms, and decorations of the times. The subjects are, 1st, William the Conqueror, establishing the Courts of Justice, Feudal and Norman Laws, Domesday-book, Curfeu, &c.—2d, King John signing Magna Charta before the English barons.—3d, Henry II. on landing in Ireland, receiving the Irish Chieftains, grants the first charter to Dublin.—4th, James I. of England, abolishing the Brehon Laws in Ireland, Taniſtry, Gavelkind, Gossipred, &c. publishes the Act of Oblivion, &c.

The entire of these works were designed by Mr. Edward Smyth, of Dublin, sculptor.

On the top of the pediment of the portico are placed three statues, near eight feet high, Justice and Mercy; and in the middle the statue of Moses, the

the first law-giver, who in his left hand holds an open book, his right hand pointing to the words

In Legibus Salus—
Jubet et prohibet.

And on the external angles are placed two statues sitting, Wisdom and Authority, with their proper emblems. These statues have a fine effect, and were also designed and executed by Mr Edward Smyth.

The whole of this great national building is a capital ornament to Dublin, and an honour to the nation; and will, when the east wing is finished, be the most elegant structure in Europe destined for the administration of Justice.

It is, however, remarked, that the King's arms are not placed over either of the Benches of Justice, as is usual in all Courts; but we imagine they are making, as the omission would be a capital defect.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

IN 1783, about the end of September or beginning of October, I was making a voyage from the Streights to Italy; when, passing Minorca, we encountered a severe gale of wind, which lasted more or less violent two days and nights. We were driven considerably from our course to the African side. The wind no sooner began to abate, on the morning on the second day from its commencement, but, to the surprize of every one on-board, two small land-birds alighted on the shrouds, and presently after five swallows were observed on the main top. The two former, not much bigger than a common wren, were caught, but of a species I had never seen. When released, after a few minutes, they left us and flew northward, but must have perished soon after, as Minorca, the nearest land, was many leagues from us. Presently after, the swallows left us, and pursued a direct southerly course, making for the African coast. These swallows were certainly on their way from Europe, and were, most probably, part of a large flight, separated from their company by the violence of the winds, and passing to Africa. What confirms me more in this opinion is, being soon after in company with one of the knights of Malta, and happening to mention the above circumstance, he assured me, that large flights of the Swallow tribe came to that island the end of summer, sometimes staying only a few hours, another times flying about for several days, but were always observed to make for Africa.

As the winter residence of Swallows seems to have engaged the attention of some of your numerous correspondents, I beg therefore to offer the above little narrative, should you think it worthy a place in your useful Miscellany.

Yours, &c. B. I. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 22.

IN Mr. Gray's eighth sermon, preached at the Bampton Lecture, is the following passage, after some remarks on the papal supremacy:

"In this country, some of those who are among the most respectable descendants of its antient advocates have not only abjured its temporal and depusing powers, but have at length considered themselves as enfranchised from its spiritual dominion; asserting, *the proper and independant jurisdiction of separate dioceses*, their inherent authority of appointing their own bishops, uncontroulable by, and requiring not the confirmation of, a distant pontiff; the right of every church *to deliver its own belief, and traditions, and maxims*; and vindicating every other essential privilege compatible with such faint and indistinct reverence as they still profess to the titular pre-eminence of an antient see. Such have also, at the same time, advanced towards other principles of the Reformation, in contending for the general use of the Scriptures in the vulgar language; in considering them as the test and criterion of all human pretensions; in discriminating between the authority of the canonical and apocryphal books; in correcting the corruptions of the Vulgate; in disallowing the existence of an unerring authority of interpretation; in admitting the propriety of a public service in the language of the people; in disclaiming the canons of the Council of Trent, at least as to discipline; and in confessing that they have discovered in their church a departure from primitive simplicity, and abuses in vulgar practice; in acknowledging the validity of the ordinations of our Church; and in intimating the distrust of the grounds on which the celibacy of the priesthood was imposed."

Now, Mr. Urban, presuming that this statement is correct, as indeed the learned author refers to many names and publications in support of his assertion, I shall be glad to be informed what it is which prevents these respectable persons from coming over to our Church. It cannot surely be that they still maintain the preposterous tenets of transubstantiation and image-worship,

ship; and, as marriage, extreme unction, and the other ceremonies contended for in the Romish church, are not considered as necessary to salvation, there can be no offence that we do not receive them in the strict sense of the word Sacrament. I, therefore, really do not see what it is which withholds these persons from our communion; and shall be obliged to Mr. Gray, or any other gentleman, if he would inform me. The accession of a respectable party to our Church would be highly gratifying and honourable to it; and I should rejoice at an acquisition so conducive to union, and the removal of religious prejudices and distinctions. The principles of the Reformation are very fully and eloquently vindicated in these Lectures, and they deserve the consideration of all parties.

A Friend to the Established Church.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 22.

YOUR useful Miscellany having recorded the inscription on the foundation-stone of the intended iron bridge at Wearmouth, near Sunderland, I expected to have found an account, by the same channel, of the completion of that celebrated undertaking. That not having happened, accept of the following narrative from the pen of a spectator.

On the 9th of August this curious and useful structure was opened for the passage of travellers, attended with a masonic procession, and other ceremonies, which attracted the notice of not less than 50,000 persons, who were supposed to be present on that occasion. Indeed, no public exhibition could be more splendid; for, the sublime and abrupt precipices which overhang the river Wear in this romantic spot, cloathed as they were with so numerous and so peaceful a multitude in their holiday suits, offered to the view of the philanthropist the most grateful repast.

The procession, consisting of about 500 freemasons, and almost as many more of operative masons, clergy, magistrates, and commissioners, who were not members of that fraternity, began to move about 11 o'clock in the forenoon from the Phœnix lodge, in Sunderland, through the High-street of that town, to the South end of the bridge. Here the procession passed, through an arch decorated with flowers, along the bridge, and thence descended to a level with the water on the West. It then proceeded through a dry arch, ascended on the East, and took its station on the centre of the bridge. An oration (since printed) was then delivered by the Rev. W. Nasfield, grand chaplain, who justly complimented the worthy founder, Rowland Burdon, esq. of Castle Eden, M. P. for the county of Durham, for this and several other patriotic exertions. "These, these," he said, "are the works of peaceful men; the consolations of humane minds; the acts which endear man to his fellow-creatures, and render him acceptable in the sight of his Creator. May the framers and supporters of such useful and laudable undertakings live to see the halcyon days of Peace! And, when desolating War shall have withdrawn his scourge from a suffering world, may they reap fresh honours from their great and comprehensive efforts to spread among us the blessings of the arts, the loom, and the plough!"

From the bridge the procession moved in the same order to the chapel in Sunderland, where a sermon (since printed) was delivered by the Rev. John Brewster, vicar of Greatham, on thankfulness to God for the improvement in works of art, from 1 Chron. xxix. 13. He said, in conclusion, that it was "becoming the solemnity of the occasion to point *him* out whose benevolent heart projected, and whose strenuous arm hath executed, a scheme difficult and dangerous. It hath pleased the Author of all goodness to permit him fully to accomplish this favourite purpose; at once honourable to himself, and beneficial to this populous and increasing neighbourhood. If we look back upon the annals of former ages, we shall discover that founders of bridges were reckoned amongst the greatest benefactors of mankind. And, surely, it must be considered as a material branch of hospitality to give a safe passage to the weary traveller over the rough and pointed rock, the dangerous whirlpool, or the foaming stream. Almost on that spot," he said, "at a religious foundation on the opposite side of the river, the Fine Arts were first introduced into the North of England. It becomes also your boast, that that material, so long and so justly esteemed the most useful of metals, should in this place—I cannot

not perhaps ſay with accuracy for the firſt time, but *certainly* for the firſt time on ſo extenſive and accurate a plan—be applied to ſo beneficial a purpoſe. In this ſtructure, utility and beauty are united, and one of the nobleſt of the Arts adapted to the nobleſt deſign. Like that vaſt arch, bent by the hand of the Moſt High, it ſtands the admiration of the beholders; and, as that was a token of a benevolent covenant between God and the earth, ſo let this remain a memorial of the unity and friendly diſpoſition of that Society which I have at preſent the honour to addreſs."

The proceſſion moved from the chapel to the aſſembly-room, where a cold collation was provided. The ſolemnities of the day were attended by his royal highneſs Prince William of Glouceſter, Mr. Milbank and Mr. Burdon, members for the county, Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Sir James Foulis, &c. being maſons; Sir George Oſburne, Mr. Brandling, M. P. Sir M. White Ridley, M. P. the Rev. Dr. Paley, and many other magiſtrates and gentlemen, not of that order.

This amazing and beautiful ſtructure will now rank firſt in that claſs of buildings in the world. The ſpan of the arch is 236 feet; in height 100 feet; and in breadth 32 feet. The ſpring of the arch is only 33 feet, forming a very ſmall ſegment of a circle: it contains about 250 tons of iron; 210 caſt, and the remainder wrought. The two piers which ſupport the iron-work are ſo high that ſhips may paſs under the arch without lowering their maſts; and you paſs over on a level with the ground on each ſide. The South pier is founded on a high projecting rock, the North on a foundation level with the bed of the river. The appearance of the bridge is uncommonly light and beautiful. It has been viſited ſince its erection by travellers from diſtant countries, and will remain a monument of the great improvements which have been made in the moſt uſeful Arts.

It is proper that the publick ſhould be informed, that Rowland Burdon, eſq. is not only the inventor of the principle on which the bridge was erected, but the patron by whoſe munificence it has been chiefly carried into execution. His invention, for which he has obtained a patent, conſiſts in applying iron, or other metallic compoſitions, to the purpoſe of conſtructing arches upon the ſame principle as ſtone is now employed, by a ſubdiviſion into blocks eaſily portable, anſwering to the key-ſtones of a common arch; which being brought to bear on each other, gives them all the firmneſs of a ſolid ſtone arch; whilſt, by the great vacuities in the blocks, and their reſpective diſtances in their lateral poſition, the arch becomes infinitely lighter than that of ſtone.

The ribs and blocks (previouſly prepared by Meſſrs. Walkers, of Rotherham, Yorkſhire) were laid with wonderful celerity, I believe, in leſs than fourteen days.

I hope ſome of your correſpondents will ſoon favour you with a drawing of the bridge. PONTIFEX MINIMUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 23.

YOUR Magazines for September and October have introduced a ſubject for diſcuſſion, the difficulty of which muſt be well known to all your botanical correſpondents. Perhaps it is, at this time, abſolutely impoſſible to aſcertain what plants have been originally natives of this country, and what have been introduced by cultivation, by commerce, and by thoſe natural carriers of ſeed from clime to clime, the numerous tribes of migratory birds.

This queſtion goes deeper into antiquity than either of your correſpondents ſeems to have apprehended; for, if every plant, not originally indigenous, is to be diſcarded, where, in the retroggreſſive inveſtigation, are we to ſtop? If no plant be allowed to be naturalized by the above-mentioned modes of introduction, and ſubſequent diſperſion into various parts of the kingdom, ſuch only can be admitted as truly indigenous plants which exiſted previous to every kind of cultivation; and, ſhould this principle be allowed, how will it ever be poſſible to diſtinguiſh the real natives from the naturalized plants?

Aware, therefore, of the impoſſibility of coming to any concluſion from ſuch premiſes, we muſt be content to allow all which come under the firſt rule ſtated by Ambidexter to be received as indigenous plants. "*That a native plant has flouriſhed from time immemorial in the ſpot given, or in ſimilar ſituations in that diſtrict.*" This aphoriſm may perhaps be generally allowed; but, upon this principle, how can he diſcard the *Fagus caſtanea* & which

which surely has been so long known as an inhabitant, that it may fairly be said to have flourished from time immemorial in one island. I refer merely to *the old chestnut of Tortworth*, without repeating dates well known to every naturalist.

The second position of Ambidexter, "*that a native plant never perishes utterly from its habitation, i. e. in the course of nature,*" is rather too loosely expressed, and requires a comment. That a native plant never *naturally* perishes may possibly be allowed, though to this some objections might be made; but that native plants may have been destroyed by cultivation no botanist will, I trust, deny; and many instances may be produced, where plants, formerly, no doubt, plentiful, have been in vain searched for in the *habitats* mentioned by the older botanists, and yet no one calls their veracity in question. A single plant of *Ophrys Loeselii* was found some years since near Norwich, and probably more might then have been found at no great distance from the same place; but the boggy meadow where it grew was soon after drained, and it has been searched for in vain since; so that, did not this plant exist plentifully in the fenny ground at Cherry Hinton and Tavarham, its right to be considered as a native plant might be denied, notwithstanding the unquestionable authority of its having been found near Norwich.

Plants, which are extremely local, are in no small danger of being lost, from the avidity of botanists for procuring specimens. *Ligusticum cornubiense* has never been found but in one small district, and is preserved probably by the remoteness of that spot from the capital. *Lobelia urens* may owe its security to its situation, on an obscure common far from the usual route of travellers; had it been in a place easily accessible to botanists, it must have been ere now lost. *Athamanta libanotis* is not known to grow any where but in the neighbourhood of Cherry Hinton, luckily in too great plenty to be in danger of being eradicated, notwithstanding its vicinity to Cambridge. Had these plants existed in other parts of the kingdom, their *habitats* would most likely have been detected, researches having been made of late years in almost every part of Great Britain, yet, notwithstanding their locality, no doubt has existed of these plants being truly indigenous.

But, though I allow Ambidexter's first proposition to be true in the affirmative, the converse will by no means hold good, and his negative conclusion respecting *Tulipa sylvestris* cannot be admitted; because, if this were received as an axiom, every new discovery must be rejected from our newly-edited Floras. It was always the opinion of the writer of this article, that *Linnæa borealis* would be some time found in Scotland; this is now verified, and from its nature and its *habitat* it is not a plant likely to be introduced by accident or design; and yet, upon his principle, this with every other recent discovery must be rejected.

The fairest and best rule seems to be, to admit all those plants as indigenous, which have existed from time immemorial, or, if recently found, are such as are not likely to have been introduced by cultivation, and which have been discovered in situations remote from gardens, and in a soil similar to that in which they flourish in their formerly-acknowledged countries; the last being an extremely essential point in judging whether the place of growth of a plant be natural or accidental. It is very difficult to draw conclusions from the climate in which plants have been first found, unless such as are absolutely incompatible. Plants growing in the torrid zone are not likely to be naturalized in our island; but we cannot speak with so much assurance of such as belong to the warmer parts of the temperate zone. Many plants, which formerly were carefully preserved in green-houses, are now found to bear our climate in the open borders, and to flourish with far more vigour there than when shut up in the conservatory. *Trifolium suffocatum* is described by Linnæus as a native of Sicily, and yet this has been found in great abundance at Yarmouth, and many miles to the southward; yet, from the peculiar habit and mode of growth of this plant, it is scarcely possible to suppose it can have been introduced by any of the modes before mentioned. And are we to conclude, that, because this is a Sicilian plant, it is absolutely impossible it should have long existed as a native of this island? or that, as it was unknown to Ray and the older botanists, it must not be admitted as such?

It seems, therefore, that no absolute criterion can be established, by which we may determine whether a *recently-discovered*

diſcovered plant ought to be admitted as indigenous or not; but it muſt be left to the judgement of experienced botaniſts, taking into conſideration the former known *habitats* of the plants, the climate, ſoil, ſituation, and other particulars, and the probability that it ſhould have heretofore remained unnoticed or miſtaken.

Of the plants enumerated by J. S. (in whoſe ſignature, if not much miſtaken, I recognize a very intelligent and experienced botaniſt), and obſerved upon by Ambidexter, the greater part are now generally allowed the rank of natives; and, ſuch as have no connexion with huſbandry or the Arts, *if not aborigines*, are probably of ſo long ſtanding as to have exiſted from time immemorial. *Tulipa ſylveſtris* is doubted by Ambidexter: but, tho' it was firſt publicly introduced to notice by Mr. Roſe, it was known, by tradition, to have grown on the walls of Norwich, and at Carrow abbey, long before that period; it has alſo been ſince found by Mr. Matthews plentifully in chalk-pits near Bury, a new and truly natural *habitat*; and, though deſcribed as a native of the South of Europe, as it has been perfectly naturaliſed in Sweden, there can be no reaſon to ſuppoſe it might not have long exiſted in this undoubtedly more congenial climate. *Cyclamen Europæum*, which is a native alſo of the South of Europe, has been found in Suffolk, remote from any garden, and in a ſoil and ſituation perfectly ſimilar to its native places of growth in France and Italy, where it propagates with ſurprizing facility, roots being found of every ſize, from that of a pea to the largeſt uſually obſerved.

Galanthus nivalis, *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, *Fritillaria meleagris*, and *Narciſſus poeticus*, have been found in many places, and in ſituations ſo perfectly natural as to eſtabliſh their claim almoſt to a certainty.

Valeriana rubra, and *Antirrhinum majus*, from being generally found on walls near gardens, are more doubtful; but, whoever has ſeen *Antirrhinum cymbalaria* clothing with ſuch elegance almoſt every old wall abutting on the Thames in or near London, and on moiſt walls in far-diſtant parts of the kingdom, will hardly admit any doubt of its right to be conſidered as an indigenous plant. *Iris ſyſtema* ſeems extremely dubious.

Borrago officinalis is ſo old an inhabitant of every cottage-garden, and is ſo ſeldom found at any great diſtance from houſes, that its claim is ſcarcely admiſſible.

The ſituation in which *Geranium sanguineum* is found near Bury is ſo perfectly wild, that its title to the rank of an indigenous plant can ſcarcely be doubted. *Datura ſtramonium* is alſo found in various and remote parts.

Iſatis tinctoria, *Polygonum fagopyrum*, *Phalaris Canarienſis*, and *Hedyſarum coronarium*, being all plants of conſiderable cultivation, muſt remain of very dubious origin.

Echinophora ſpinoſa has ſo often been ſearched for without ſucceſs in the place deſcribed in the *Synopſis*, that it is moſt probable ſome other plant was miſtaken for it by Lawſon (on whoſe ſole authority it reſts), and that is never was an inhabitant of Great Britain.

Much more might be ſaid on this ſubject; but I fear that your readers and yourſelf may *already* think this too much upon a topick not generally intereſting. I ſhall, therefore, conclude with obſerving, that the crow ſeen at Bowthorpe was probably, as Ambidexter obſerves, the Roſtrum crow*. This bird uſually appears in the Eaſtern part of Suffolk in October, and continues till *March*; in the remaining months it is ſeldom if ever ſeen.

AN EASTERN BOTANIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 20.

YOUR correſpondent J. S. writes for the particular places of growth of ſeveral plants of which he gave a liſt in his letter, p. 732. If he will conſult the third edition of Witherings's "Botanical Arrangement" (juſt publiſhed), he will find good and indiſputable *habitats* of moſt of them. I think the following have not before been conſidered as doubtful natives, viz. *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, *Fritillaria meleagris*, *Antirrhinum cymbalaria*, and *Teucrium ſcorodonia*. The *Scandix odorata* and *Iſatis tinctoria* are included in the Durham Catalogue, which he quotes; ſo that the four remaining *dubia* in his liſt are, *Fagus caſtanea*, *Pinus picea*, *Abies*, *Malaxis germanica*, and *Staphylea pinnata*; modern *habitats* of any of which will be acceptable to Engliſh botaniſts, as well as of the following, viz. *Ajuga pyra-*

* See pp. 926, 1000. EDIT.

midalis,

midalis, *Anthemis tinctoria*, *Aquilegia alpina*, *Arundo calamagrostis*, or *Epigejos*, *Bupleum tenuissimum* (Withering), *Centaurea leptophylla*, *Cerastium semidecandrum*, *Cytisus capitatus*, *purpureus*, *polifolius*, *Cotyledon lutea*, *Cucubalus viscosus*, *Echinophora spinosa*, *Echium Italicum*, *Iris Germanica*, *Lonicera Alpigena*, *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*, *Malva alcea*, *Mentha exigua*, *Orchis globosa*, *coriophora*, *abortiva*, *Potentilla opaca*, *Pulmonaria angustifolia*, *Scilla bifolia*, *Scleranthus polycarpos*, *Silene conica*, *Stipa pennata*, and *Trifolium hybridum*.

J. S's hint and specimen for a portable British *Flora* I sincerely hope will be attended to; as it is a *desideratum* which every lover of botany in the kingdom must be fully sensible of. Some time ago I understood Mr. Robson was engaged in drawing up one on a plan something similar; which, if not soon executed, would be thankfully received from J. S. who, from the specimen he has given, is undoubtedly well qualified for the task. Would it be rendered less useful by the omission of descriptions of such plants as are sufficiently well distinguished by their specific characters, and giving detailed descriptions of those which are more obscure? And, as the specific characters of the *Cryptogamia* are in general too short to distinguish the numerous species of that difficult class, I would recommend, that it should be the subject of a second volume (which might be comprised within a proper compass, with particular descriptions to most or all the species), which would be no inconvenience to the investigating botanist, as both volumes would seldom be wanted at the same season of the year.

A NORTHERN BOTANIST.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 22.

I TRUST the importance of the subject in this letter will entitle it to an early insertion in your Magazine; and that the improvements suggested in it will meet at least the candid, if not indulgent, investigation of your literary correspondents.

It has been always an established belief, that there exists in nature a scale or chain of beings, commencing in infinite perfection, and proceeding thro' a successive series of gradative links down to chaotic matter; and that these separative links are so intimately blended and connected together as to form that beautiful whole which we call the Universe. It has been long conjectured that, although the natural world is divided into three kingdoms, there exists another, connecting the animal and vegetable by links so nicely blended, that we can scarcely discover where the exact union with each begins. The very learned and ingenious Professor Martyn is of this opinion: "Perhaps, after all, the Fungi may prove to be one of those links in the chain of Nature which unite the vegetable to the animal world;—Nature is full of these wonders, we are admitted to the view of a very small portion of it only; there is little hope then we should be able to understand its relations fully, or unravel all its mysteries." Letters on Botany, *ad finem*.

This opinion has been recently examined into with an attention adequate to its importance; and the result of it has furnished the students of Nature with the following interesting discoveries. It appears that the vegetable kingdom, according to the definitions which limit its extent, ought to terminate with the Musci; and that the numerous tribes of vegetative substances arranged under the Algæ and Fungi, together with the Sponges, Corallines, and other animated efflorescences in the lower orders of animal creation, do constitute a true natural kingdom, united together by regular and uniform relations. To shew more particularly the nature of these discoveries, and the extent of this new natural kingdom, I here subjoin a brief analysis of it as far as it has been hitherto carried.

The animal kingdom will necessarily undergo some alterations, the principal of which are—the union of the order Testacea and a few scattered *genera* of the class Vermes with the class Pisces—and the exclusion of the order Zoophyta and some few other individuals from the class Vermes. The vegetable kingdom is diminished by the loss of the orders Algæ and Fungi, with an exception to some *genera* of these tribes, lately introduced by Sir C. Thunberg and others into a new order, entituled Hepaticæ. The new kingdom, therefore, consists of three discarded tribes, and forms three classes, as follow:

Class

* It seems doubtful whether more than one of these species has been found in England, and which it is.

Class I. ZOOPHYTA.

Containing, as before, the Sponges, Corallines, &c. which latter are now to be divided into several new *genera*, and will altogether fall under three orders.

1. *Fibrosa*, pair of the Corallines, &c. 2. *Porosa*, the Sponges. 3. *Reticulata*, Corallines, &c.

Class II. ALGÆ.

Subdivided into two orders.

1. *Submarinæ*, consisting of the Fuci, Ulvæ, Confervæ.

The Fuci will form, at least, five new *genera*, the characters of which may be easily obtained from the obvious differences in habit; the sexual hypothesis forming no longer the basis of generic distinctions in these obscure tribes.

2. *Terrenæ*, consisting of the Lichens, Byssus, and Tremella.

The Lichens will form about nine new *genera*, drawn from the external habit, viz. the Tuberculate, Scutellate, Imbricate, Leafy, Coriaceous, Umbilicate, Peltate, Shrubby, and the Capillary sections forming each a distinct genius.

Class III. FUNGI.

Divided into three orders.—1. *Agarici*, consisting of several new *genera*, formed entirely out of the unwieldy tribe of Agarics, which, in the Linnæan system of vegetables, constituted *one single genus*, with 390 species, of which above 200 are natives of this island.

2. *Solidi*, containing 18 *genera*, viz.

Merulius,	Helvella,
Boletus,	Peziza,
Polyporus,	Cyathus,
Hydnum,	Lycoperdon,
Thelephora,	Tuber,
Clavaria,	Fuligo,
Tremella,	Stemonitis,
Phallus,	Reticularia,
Clathrus,	Œcidium.

3. *Villosi*, consisting of

Sphæria,	Mucor,
Stilbum,	Mucilago.
Trichia,	

Such are the intended alterations in the classification of natural productions; alterations, which those, who are engaged in the execution and arrangement of, flatter themselves will prove highly useful in the promotion of the knowledge of natural history. Nor can they divest themselves of the hope, that every inconvenience, arising from a first adoption of them, will be amply overbalanced by the subsequent ease and facility with which they will enable naturalists to pursue the investigation of the obscurer tribes of the natural world.

The communication of any observations relative to the improvements here suggested, or objections urged with candour, through the channel of your Magazine, will be gratefully and attentively considered, amongst others, by

Yours, &c. REFORMATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

I AM sorry your anonymous correspondent, p. 926, whom I must suppose to be your correspondent, B. p. 732, has suffered himself to be made so uneasy, by my imagining the simple crow, which he saw at Bowthorpe, to be the *Royston crow*. His first communication, under his signature B. was *so brief*, viz. *whose plumage was entirely of a greyish colour, very nearly approaching to a white*, that I really had conceived it to be *corvus cornix*, the plumage of the greatest part of that bird being of a greyish colour. I have heard also that the wings have been occasionally of a greyish colour. I wish B. had mentioned the Linnean name of the bird he saw. What made me think it the *c. cornix*, and not the *corone*, was, his mentioning that there were three together, whereas the *c. corone*, the crow, after having left their young, go in *pairs*. I conceive I had some reason to speak as I did. Your anonymous correspondent, p. 926, describes his bird a little more minutely, whence I must conclude (as, had he been so particular before, as indeed he ought, I should have done) that he was right, and that I was wrong. Your correspondent will give me leave to remark, that I did not, as he represents me, assert, that *undoubtedly* it was the Royston crow; but only, *I had no doubt*.

I would advise your correspondent Emendator, p. 918, not to think of publishing such an unmeaning Flora as that which he describes. His scheme of giving short descriptions of each plant, without adding the generic and specific or essential character, can be of no use in the field. All the comfort to be drawn from such a publication will be, after you know a plant, to see it described in his work. But the desideratum in a Flora is, a guide to a plant; not, if I may say, a re-action or inversion of order, a plant to illustrate your guide.

Figure to yourself, Mr. Urban, 2000 plants, or more, described in this manner.

ner. As you go along, some wild flower strikes your eye. What an operation must it be to apply to the proper description! If you know the plant before, you do not want the aid of such a Flora; if you do not, it will be next to a miracle if you find it described.

Besides, the intent of leaving out the two orders *Algæ* and *Fungi* is objectionable in the highest degree. Those orders are every day becoming more interesting, and more the subject of investigation. So much has been done in this respect by Dr. Withering, that it would be unpardonable in Emendator not to avail himself of it. Again, therefore, I must beg to say, that the best plan would be, to incorporate into Dr. Broughton's Enchiridion all the late discoveries, and publish a pocket Flora after that model. In the field we want only the generic and specific or essential characters; all farther is the business of the study. Nothing has injured Botany more than the blind half-completed publications, which have appeared of late years.

Yours, &c. AMBIDEXTER.

Mr. URBAN, *Cambridge, Nov.* 14.

AMBIDEXTER'S rules for ascertaining the legitimacy of British plants not being sufficiently universal to settle the nativity of all plants, I send you some observations, which may, perhaps, supply the deficiency. They are a summary of a very ingenious paper (No. 54.) in the "Amœnitates Academicæ," intituled, *Stationes Plantarum.* This paper contains an arrangement of Swedish plants according to their stations, or the soils and situations in which they usually grow. By attending to this system, if I may so call it, together with the rules Ambidexter has laid down, I think any person may decide with tolerable facility whether any dubious plant is really a native or not. According to this system, a particular soil or situation is appropriated to a particular tribe of plants usually agreeing in their nature and properties; for instance, we find plants, possessing saline or alkaline virtues, growing in maritime situations; those of a corrosive or acid nature in watery and marshy stations; those of a deadly, poisonous cast, in woods and shady places, &c. In short, it appears that the Creator has adopted particular plants to particular situations: "omniscius autem Creator, cuilibet speciei cernum, quo debita capiat incrementa ac lætius vigeat, proprium solum destinavit, ne una planta alterum excludat, neve ulla loca suis destituantur vegetalibus. Sit regio 500 plantas proferens; hæ facile minores suffocarent; si vero dividantur inter 20 stationes, et singulæ stationum ex his 25 alat cumque hæ plantæ extra suas stationes disseminatæ mox languescant, suffocantur facile a soli istius propriis herbis, vel etiam languidæ ab insectis consumantur." Stat. Plaut. § 3.

In this abstract I have selected two plants to illustrate each several section, with a view of shewing its utility and importance. If all the European plants were arranged in this system, it would be easy to discover in any country whether a plant, apparently a doubtful native, were indigenous or not: for instance, suppose I find the *Tulipa sylvestris* in an argillaceous soil, and wish to know whether that is its real native station; having recourse to this system, by means of an alphabetical index, I find it belongs to the section *Cultæ* in the class *Campestres*, which instantly decides my doubt, convincing me that it is not a native; more particularly when in addition to this I consider Ambidexter's first rule. And hence I justly conclude that wanton design or unaccountable chance has placed it there,

SYSTEM.

Class I. AQUATICÆ.

§ 1. *Marinæ*—Fucus. Zostera.
§ 2. *Maritimæ*—Bunias. Cakile.
§ 3. *Lacustres*—Isoetes. Nymphæa.
§ 4. *Palustres*—Lemna. Potamogeton.
§ 5. *Inundatæ*—Caltha. Epilobium.
§ 6. *Uliginosæ*—Comarum. *Ficaria.*
§ 7. *Cæspitosæ. Malaxis.* Sphagnum.

Class II. ALPINÆ.

Azalea—Sibbaldia.

Class III. UMBROSÆ.

§ 1. *Nemorosæ*—Daphne. Sanicula.
§ 2. *Sylvaticæ*—Linnæa. Anemone.

Class IV. CAMPESTRES.

§ 1. *Arvenses*—Centaurea. Papaver.
§ 2. *Cultæ*—Chenopodium. Tulipa.
§ 3. *Ruderales*—Reseda. Urtica.
§ 4. *Pratenses*—Campanula. Carum.
§ 5. *Arenariæ*—Erigeron. *Linaria* *.

* It is surprizing what pains the immortal Linnæus has taken to unite the *genera* of his predecessors, though as distinct and clearly characterized as any of his own. The *Linaria* and other *genera* printed in Italics evidently corroborate this.

Class

Class V. MONTANÆ.
§ 1. *Globreteſæ**—Athamanta. Roſa.
§ 2. *Collinæ—Pulſatilla.* Theſium.
§ 3. *Rupeſtres*—Rubus Sedum.
Class IV. PARASITICÆ.
Viſcum. Cuſcuta. Muſci.
Algæ? Fungi?

The plan ſuggeſted for a pocket Flora is certainly on too extenſive a ſcale or the purpoſes of herborizing. The republication of the "Enchiridion Botanicum" would be deſirable; but, can it be done while the original compiler is living, from whom there is no reaſon to expect any future edition?

Yours &c. BOTANOPHILUS †.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

RH. p 919, ſeems not to know, that the being heir appareot to 600l. a year is a qualification to ſit in Parliament. This being the fact, it may very well be, that the fellow of All Soul's college, whom he inſinuates to be guilty of perjury, may yet be a very honeſt and reſpectable gentleman; for moſt certainly there is no contradiction in a man's averring himſelf to be not worth 100l. a year *at preſent*, and being heir apparent to 600l. E.S.

Mr. URBAN, *Cheliea, Dec.* 6.

I AM highly indebted to your laconic correſpondent, R. O. p. 926, for his attention: but my dim ſight cannot yet fully comprehend his meaning. The inſtructing ray is too much involved in obſcurity to warm my benighted intellect.

Why does he imagine Thomas Randolph the author of "Cornelianum Dolium?" I truſt, not merely becauſe the initials of his name were T. R. or becauſe he was alive in the year 1638.

What novel in Boccace *could* have given T. R materials for this *Anglo-Latin* compoſition?

On what *occaſion* was it written? and was it *ever acted?*

Does R O. think a re-publication might prove acceptable to the Literati?

An explicit anſwer would eſſentially oblige, his and yours, &c.

J. L. JEPHERSON.

Extract from the MS Medical Journal of a Surgeon in the Shipping Service of the Hon. East-India Company.

January, 1796.

"IN three ſucceſſive voyages to China, from 1786 to 1791, I found no diſeaſe that ſo often and uniformly reſiſted all remedies, and proved fatal, as Dyſentery, notwithſtanding I gave a fair *trial* to the different methods of cure as recommended by Dr. Cullen and other eminent modern phyſicians. In two ſubſequent voyages, from 1791 to 1796, I purſued the method of cure by calomel, opium, and antimonial powder, of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Phyſicians; and neutral ſalts, as recommended in Dr. Clark's very valuable publication on the diſeaſes of hot climates, vol. II. with the greateſt ſucceſs; not having loſt one man from Dyſentery in my two laſt voyages.

"I recommended the method of cure to ſeveral ſurgeons in the ſervice, who have ſince expreſſed their approbation of the plan from practice, that grand criterion. Any new method of curing diſeases is generally, at firſt, not ſufficiently followed up, owing to a want of confidence of the ſurgeon in the method, until he himſelf ſees, and is convinced of, its ſalutary effects. Therefore, let not any phyſician or ſurgeon exclaim againſt our practice until he has given it fair, full, and repeated trials.

"I am fully of opinion that calomel, and the other medicines abovementioned, with bliſters, are the only certain remedies for Dyſentery in all hot climates, where the bilious habit generally prevails more or leſs. I muſt alſo do Dr. Moſeley the juſtice to obſerve, that I have given his vitriolic ſolution and tincture of opium with good effect towards the decline of the diſeaſe, and when it had aſſumed a chronic form; and, farther, that it is the only tonic I ever uſed in Dyſentery with advantage. I have alſo tried Dr. Moſeley's plan, by ſweating; however, I cannot ſay it anſwered my expectations.

"From 28 to 34 grains of calomel commonly

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* Of courſe not a native, if it can be found now no where but in the deep old chalk-pit where ſome moderns have pretended to diſcover it. Ray found it on Gogmagog Hills; but, as it has been loſt ever ſince, it is natural to conclude that it was purpoſely ſown (perhaps by the finders) in its *new diſcovered* ſtation. Relhan, Fl. Cantab p. 218.

† This Writer's promiſed biographical tranſlation will be acceptable. EDIT.

commonly effect a cure, and make the mouth sore, with some degree of ptyalism.

"Relapses, which are not unfrequent in Dysentery, are also to be cured by calomel, &c. as above.

"I have also to observe, that I found calomel very efficacious in the cure of fever, symptomatic of bile, on the coast of Malabar, joined with antimonial powder (which possesses equal and similar virtues to Dr. James's powder), and occasionally with *extractum colocynthidis compositum*, which is a powerful evacuant of bile.

"I am inclined to conclude that bile is the occasional cause of almost all fevers in India; and that calomel, properly and early administered, together with antimonial powder, neutral salts, and other assistant chologogeces, such as *sal. uccin.* and extract *colocynth. comp.* When costiveness is obstinate, accompanied with severe headach and anguish, *spirit. æther. nitros.* is often useful in quenching thirst, and increasing the flow of urine, which is commonly high-coloured, passed in a small quantity, sometimes with scalding. Tincture of opium to allay irritation and procure sleep.

"Blisters are useful as general stimulants, and to remove topical pains. Wine useful as a stimulant and restorative. Bark may be given when the bile and headach are removed, either with a view to cure the remaining fever, or to prevent relapses.

"I am convinced that much mischief is often done by throwing in the *bark freely* (as it is termed) before sufficient evacuations have been promised.

"In ship-fever, which oftenest occurs soon after a vessel leaves England, I am well aware that wine, bark, and opium, must be given freely and early in the disease, because the bilious habit does not so often prevail in cold climates. Nevertheless, several doses of calomel and antimonial powder, given in the beginning of the fever, would, I think, be proper.

"Oftener than once I have seen fever increased with delirium and congestion in the head, or what Dr. Clark calls engorgement of the brain, by giving bark before due evacuations had been made.

"Why calomel and other purgatives are so useful in the early stage of fever in the Indies is, because in India people commonly eat and *drink* more than can be absorbed into the circulating mass, and be carried off by the different emunctories in a certain period, occasioned by want of exercise and evacuation; consequently, repletions and bilious oppression must take place, and, finally, disease, such as fever, flux, and hepalitis, the three endemics of India.

"Calomel is a powerful, and, indeed, the only, remedy for removing obstruction and inflammation of the liver, as well as all other glandular and visceral obstructions and inflammations. It also acts more powerfully on the system in general, and on the lymphatics in particular, than any other medicine we are acquainted with, having absorption, regurgitation, and evacuation—hence well adapted to *cure fever, flux,* and *hepatitis.*"

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, Nov.* 30.

IT would give me real pleasure to meet the wishes of your correspondent, Mr Barnes, were I able to answer his enquiries in pp. 571, 572, and reviewed in p. 836 of your Miscellany. I have examined the enlarged and improved edition of Bayle's Dictionary, in 10 vols. fol. 1741, but without finding the names of Jousse, Farinaceus, Bergman, Gebelin, Bonnet, and Winslow. All, probably, one or more it is certain, of these persons arose into celebrity since indeed that work was published: and I have not any other work which goes to the extent of his enquiries. Of Jousse and Farinaceus, therefore, I can furnish no account. Bergman, I recollect, was a writer in chemistry. Gebelin, I am told, was the author of a work, intituled, "Le Monde primitif." Winslow was a famous anatomist, and the author of a work of considerable reputation on anatomy. Mortimer, on the authority of "Nouveau Dictionnaire," says, that "he was a Danish physician, born 1669, and died, at Paris, 1760." Bonnet is a modern name of the first eminence; whether he be now living I am not certain. He was a gentleman of Geneva, of independent fortune, a man distinguished by genius, learning, and deep reflexion, a member of several of the first philosophical societies in Europe; and, tho' not of the clerical profession, a writer in defence of Revelation. His character as a metaphysician, philosopher, and explorer of Nature, has been held in the highest esteem. A complete edition

of

of his Works was published, in 1779, at Neufchatel, in 10 vols. 4to, and 18 vols. 8vo. They treat of insectology, organized bodies, botanical enquiries, the faculties of the soul, and various subjects of Natural History. In the year 1770, the author detached from one of his works, intituled, "Philosophical Palingenesis," and printed separately, "Inquiries into Christianity." The design of this treatise was to represent the evidences of Christianity in a compendious and philosophical point of view; and it was drawn up in a manner well adapted to "impress deeply every mind disposed to meditation *." In 1787, there was published an English translation of this work by John Lewis Boissier, esq.

Mortimer's "Student's Pocket Dictionary," 12mo, 1777, is esteemed a work of merit, and is very convenient for those who are not furnished with any large biographical dictionary.

Yours, &c. JOSHUA TOULMIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 22.

IN p. 419, P. P. affirms that there is no proof on sepulchral monuments that the party commemorated died in time of peace or war. Being but little of an Antiquary, I will be greatly obliged if any of your Antiquarian correspondents will inform me, whether this assertion be *accurately just*; and what conclusion is generally drawn from the different posture of monumental figures, some having the hands elevated with the sword sheathed, and others in the act of unsheathing the sword.

Though far from wishing to enter the lists with so prejudiced a critick as P. P. seems to be with regard to Mr. Hutchinson, I can, however, assure him, that the new History of Cumberland meets in general with a favourable reception; and, to every candid and unprejudiced reader, as a local history, it must afford a considerable share of useful information and amusement; for, though it is easy for the keen eye of a critick to discover instances of inaccuracy, yet these are amply counterbalanced by the assiduity which is, in other respects, discoverable. Whatever objections P. P. may find, I hesitate not to acknowledge, that I have perused the *first three parts* with great satisfaction, and regard the work as both entertaining and instructive.

* Preface to the translation of the Inquiries.

The following description of that famous piece of antiquity (Bridekirk font) is extracted from part III. p. 258; and, as it differs considerably from the account given of it by Mr. Smith, in your vol. XIX. p. 217, will not, I presume, be unacceptable to your readers; and, to such of them as have not seen the new History of Cumberland, will be a fair specimen of Mr. Hutchinson's abilities as an Antiquary and author. After quoting whatever has been said on this important subject of Antiquity by former writers, Mr. Hutchinson says, "the accounts which we have presented to the reader do not, in many instances, agree with truth. The upper figures on the South side, which Mr. Smith says are *egrevets*, or festoons, are evidently birds, and, we conceive, represent the Danish standard, the raven; the other figures are merely ornamental, with festoons of grapes. The lowest figure wields a mallet, and is in the attitude of a sculptor at work. How Mr. Smith could imagine hydras, and Joseph and Mary, on the East front, we cannot imagine; the figures are bold, distinct, and intelligible. John the Baptist is there most assuredly represented; his garment is cut, shaggy, and rough, to intimate his coat of camel's hair. The figure emerging in the font has a *nimbus*; over him a bird is seen in a suspended posture.

"The figures on the North front are as strangely described. The folds and falling of the garments are excellent. The chief figure represents the great Personage whose conversion, we presume, this monument records: the sword imports the dignity of his station. The next figure is turned towards him, in a teaching attitude, dressed like a pilgrim, with a staff, bare-footed, and in short garments reaching to the knee only, with a kind of cloak gathered on the shoulder. The female figure is kneeling, as a representation of Piety, or Faith, clinging to a tree bearing clustered fruit. If this was intended to represent Adam's expulsion from Paradise (such is the opinion of Gough, Pennant, and others), I think it would absurd to put him in a retended suppliant attitude, as contending for pardon with the vindictive minister of Heaven.

"The West front has the figure of a cross, and a shield supported by distant ravens. The ornamental figures which are scattered over this piece of Antiquity, we think, are no more hieroglyphic

glyphic than the ornaments on the capitals of pillars in the old Saxon churches; they have been merely the fancy of the ſculptor.

"The conception (of Bp. Lyttelton), that the font itſelf is of much greater antiquity than the event recorded by the inſcription, is unaccountable; for, the label or fillet on which it is cut was evidently deſigned for ſuch purpoſe by the ſculptor; and the figures are ſo ſmall that they could ſcarcely have taken place upon an eraſure."

An accurate engraving of this celebrated piece of Antiquity (from a drawing by a gentleman whoſe name would do credit to the work), being not yet finiſhed, will be delivered, with many other fine plates, with the laſt part, which is not yet publiſhed. DONATUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 27.

IF your correſpondent, Mr. Laſkey, had communicated the weight of his penny, deſcribed p. 897, it would very much have aſſiſted the determination of it to its proper monarch. Should it not exceed 12 grains, it may belong to Richard III.; but, if it approaches 18 grains, it will undoubtedly be, what I ſuſpect it really is, a penny of Rich. II. My reaſons for attributing it to that king are, becauſe it reſembles the type of his pennies, and becauſe it wants DI. GRA. on the obverſe. Mr. Laſkey, I preſume, was led to ſuppoſe it a penny of Richard III. from its ſimilarity to that engraved by Snelling; but Snelling copied Withy's and Ryall's engraving of a coin, the genuineneſs of which is extremely problematical, both from its reſemblance to the pennies of Richard II. and alſo on account of the perſon who ſupplied them with the greater part of the coins which they have repreſented.

Mr. Noble's coin (to which he refers in p. 196 of your Magazine for March) is ſaid, in the authorities for the plates, to be copied from plate V. of the Antiquaries edition of Folkes's Tables; and is, indeed, like Snelling's, only an imitation of Withy's and Ryall's penny. The coin itſelf is, I believe, in Dr. Hunter's collection.

Mr. Laſkey ſays, that on antient records we find Divelin for Durham. If thoſe records have been publiſhed, I ſhall be obliged to him for a reference to them, as I have always apprehended Divelin to be the antient name of Dublin.

I thank him for his correction of DIRRAM to DIRHAM; in which he is, I believe, perfectly right. It was an error occaſioned by haſte and inadvertence.

The penny of Stephen, engraved in your Magazine for October, comes, I think, in a moſt queſtionable ſhape. The type of the obverſe is rude far beyond the rudeneſs of Stephen's other coins; and the Confeſſor's martlets on the reverſe, added to the omiſſion of ON before the place of mintage, give me great reaſon for ſuſpicion. Perhaps ſome of your correſpondents will have the goodneſs to ſuggeſt a probable reaſon for Stephen's adoption of that reverſe. Yours, &c. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

A Correſpondent, p. 906, ſays, "where is the inſtance of a miniſter of the Church of England who attempted ſuch a change, i.e. *a change of droſs*, ſince Churchill and Horne-Tooke?" Permit me to anſwer one queſtion by another. Who has not heard of the Cambridge perſecution and mock-trial of Will. Frend? Who has not heard of the 27 confederates? Who has not heard of Kilvington and Lloyd?

Arcades ambo,
Et cantare pares et reſpondere parati.

Yours, &c. W. F.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 21.

HAVING ſeen a book of remarks upon the drill huſbandry, which is almoſt new, it has been ſo little practiſed of late, although it is nearly 100 years ſince Mr. Tull began that method, which was followed by a few, who practiſed it with ſucceſs for 8 or 10 years; yet there are but few who have any idea of the profit of ſucceſſive crops of wheat, or the produce. From the compariſons there ſtated between the *broadcaſt* and the *horſe-hoed*, (which laſt method was Mr. Tull's, and which he recommends as the beſt, after near forty years experience,) I have ſtated and annexed an abſtract of *four years* of each, by which it appears, that the horſe-hoed is greatly ſuperior in profit to the broadcaſt, even with a ſmall quantity of wheat. And from ſmall experiments of half an acre, made with a bad machine, and executed by ſervants not accuſtomed to drilling, I had a produce after the rate of more than is ſtated in the above-mentioned abſtract.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT OF COMPARISONS.

Broadcast.—4 Years course Legard's expence.

4 years	9	7	6	four	12 10 0
per year	2	6	9½		9 7 6

				4 years profit	3 2 6
				per year	0 15 7½
Dr. Hunter with manure					4 10 0
	9	9	0	19 10 0	
manure	4	10	0	13 19 0	
4 yrs	13	19	0	5 11 4	
per yr	3	9	9	1 7 9	
Mr. Arthur Young, manure					1 10 0
	8	5	11	18 10 0 four	
manure	1	10	0	10 5 11	
4 yrs	10	5	11	8 4 1 4 yrs profit	
per yr	2	11	5½	2 1 0 per year	

Drilled—2 quarters wheat produced.

					L.	s.	d.
8	15	0		four years	19	6	8
				expence	8	15	0
2	3	9		4 years profit	10	11	8
				1 year's profit	2	12	6
9	1	0		twenty bushels	23	10	0
					9	1	0
				4 years profit	14	9	0
				profit per year	3	12	3
9	7	0		three quarters	27	12	0
					9	7	0
2	6	9		4 years profit	18	5	0
				per year	4	12	2

By this statement, the produce of 2 quarters per acre drilled is more profit than any of these Norfolk courses. 28 bushels have been produced per acre horse-hoed. But, even with the highest expence for manure, even two quarters drilled is more profit than Dr. Hunter's.

Drilling	8	15	0	2 quarters	19	6	8
Manure	4	10	0		13	5	0
	13	5	0		6	1	8
But supposing *with* manure the produce 28 bushels.							
expence	13	19	0	28 bushels	31	14	8
	3	9	9		13	19	0
					17	15	8
				profit per year	4	14	5

And it has produced on good ground without manure 28 bushels

	31	15	4
	9	7	0
	22	8	4
per year	5	12	9

18 crops are mentioned by B. P. different authors without manure 25 2

And Mr. Tull had on good land from 32 to 40 0

Mr. Cook had on good land, on half an acre, at the rate of 35 35 0

As Mr. Tull's may be expected to be better executed and better pulverized, it may be adviseable, at first, for a beginner to use a little manure, to put it into good heart.

These statements shew the broadcast is more expensive and less profitable to the farmer. It is also less advantageous to the public, as it produces less grain. In a course of 4 years the broadcast produces only one of wheat and one of barley, or seven or eight quarters of wheat and barley; but in the horse-hoed twelve quarters, or upwards, may be expected.

	Q.	B.	*Broadcast.*	Q.	B.	P.
Wheat	3	0 a 48		7	4	0
Barley	4	0 a 24		4	16	0
Grain	7	0	Grain	12	0	0
Clover				4	10	0
Turnips				2	0	0
				18	10	0
			Expence	10	5	11
			Profit	8	4	1

Four Years *drilled* Wheat.

				L.	s.	d.
4 crops of wheat at	Q.	B.				
32d 48 per quarter	12	0		38	16	0
Straw a 14				3	16	0
				32	12	0
Expence				9	7	0
Profit				23	5	0

This culture is adapted for raising most grain, as well as being more profitable to the farmer. Other places may be more proper for food for beasts. Although this is the most profitable, yet to have a whole farm in one kind of grain cannot be supposed; only such a certain part is allotted for grain. And to have even the whole

whole of what is allotted for tillage in wheat would be improper in a large farm (although it was in this method of culture), that would throw too much of the labour at a season, when the may be interrupted by bad weather, and would divide the labour better by drilling different crops.

Many farmers suppose, very improperly, that the horse-hoed husbandry is more expensive than the broadcast, from the hoeing, as in that season they have the least to do. But these statements shew it not to be so, notwithstanding there is no fallow in the broadcast statement. By this method a greater quantity of winter-crops can be sown; as, after a preceding hoed crop, it requires only two bouts, or two-thirds of a ploughing, and four in the ridges, and the drilling is quickly done; so that, at least, two drilled crops can be ploughed and drilled in less time than one broadcast. Some suppose, as the equi-distant drill rows produce more than the broadcast, and as there are more rows than in the horse-hoed, that it must therefore be superior. But this could be only for one year. As equi-distant rows cannot be expected to produce successive crops of wheat, and the difference is not in proportion to the number of rows, as in the horse-hoed; although there are only two rows in three feet and a half, there is double the quantity of seed to double the space of the other; and, as the roots extend, there is not so much waste ground as appears. And, from the superior culture of horse-hoeing in place of fallow, the increase is greater, and produces successive crops of wheat.

* * *

FRIEND URBAN,

THY friend Henry Lemoine is requested to inform thy readers, "what we have seen whence we have reason to expect the people of America may some future day enlighten and instruct the Old World, whence they have withdrawn themselves?" If he be not in joke, he may give a catalogue of American discoveries.

P. 120 col. 2, l. 1. *Sot pot* seems, in the explanation of thy correspondent, to be synonymous with *hoch* pot, vulgarly *hodge podge*. Q.

MR. URBAN, *B. M. Nov* 10.

THE following accounts of two stones that fell from the sky being so similar to the account of the late phænomenon in Yorkshire, and as they have escaped both Mr. King's and Mr. Bingley's investigations on the subject, I shall give it you from two pamphlets, printed at the time, without farther apology

"Look up and see a new wonder. The name of the town is Hatfo.d, in Berkshire, some eight mile from Oxford, April 9, 1628, about 5 of the clock in the afternoon. The weather was warm, without any great show of distemperature; a gentle gale of wind from West to N. W.; in an instant was heard first a hideous rumbling in the air, and presently after followed a strange and fearful peal of thunder; it maintained the fashion of a fought battle. It began thus: first, for an onset, went off one great cannon as it were of thunder alone, like a warning-piece to the rest that were to follow. Then, a little while after, was heard a second; until the number of 20 were discharged, or thereabout.

"In some little distance of time after this, was audibly heard the sound of a drum, beating a retreat. Amongst all these angry peals shot off from heaven, at the end of the report of every crack, a hizzing noise made way through the air, not unlike the flying of bullets from the mouth of great ordnance, and by judgement were thunderbolts; for one of them was seen by many people to fall at a place called Bawikin Green, being a mile and a half from Hatford; which thunderbolt was by one Mistress Greene caused to be digged out of the ground, she being an eye-witness amongst many others of the manner of the falling.

"The form of the stone is three-square, and picked at the end; in colour outwardly blackish somewhat like iron; crusted over with that blackness about the thickness of a shilling, within it is soft, mixed with some kind of mineral, shining like small pieces of glass. This stone broke in the fall. The whole piece is in weight nineteen pound and a half, the greater piece that fell off weigheth five pound, which, with other small peices being put together, make four and twenty pound and better. It is in the countrycred bly reported, that other thunder-stones have been found in other places; but for certainty there was one taken up at Letcombe, and is now in the custody of the sheriff." [9 Y b] This account is shortened that it may not take up too much room in your pages.

"Upon Thursday the 4th day of this instant August [1642], about the hour of four or five o' clock in the afternoon, there

there was a wonderful noise heard in the air, as of a drum beating most fiercely, which after a while was seconded with a long peal of small shot, and after that a discharging as it were of great ordnance in a pitched field. This continued with some vicissitudes for the space of one hour and a half, and then making a mighty and violent report altogether; at the ceasing thereof there was observed to fall down out of the sky a stone of about four pound weight, which was taken up by them who saw it fall, and, being both strange for the form of it and somewhat miraculous for the manner of it, was by the same parties, who are ready to attest this truth, brought up and shewed to a worthy member of the House of Commons, upon whose ground it was taken up, and by him to divers friends, who have both seen and handled the same. Now, the manner of finding the stone was on this wise: one Captain Johnson and one Master Thompson, men well known in that part of Suffolk, were that day at Woodbridge, about the launching of a ship that was newly builded there; who, hearing this marvellous noise toward Alborow, verily supposed that some enemy was landed, and some sudden onset made upon the town of Alborow; this occasioned them to take horse and hasten homewards, the rather because they heard the noise of the battle grow louder. And being at that instant, when that greatest crack and report was made in conclusion, on their way upon an heath betwixt the two towns, Woodbridge and Alborow, they observed the fall of this stone, which, grazing in the fall of it along upon the heath some six or seven yards, had outrun their observation where it rested, had not a dog, which was in the company, followed it by the scent, as it was hot, and brought them where it lay covered over with grass and earth, that the violence of its course had contracted about it. This is the true relation of the finding of the stone, which is eight inches long, and five inches broad, and two inches thick. And now, being on their way nearer Alborow, they met the greatest part of the town's folk, who were generally all run out of their houses round about, amazed with this noise of war, and descrying no enemy near; when suddenly there was heard a joyful noise as of musick, and sundry instruments in a melodious manner, for a good space together, which ended with an harmonious ringing of bells. This is the true relation of this most strange sign from heaven." [12 Gg 67]

I have now before me accounts of various other storms of thunder and lightning in different parts of England, which, considering they were written at very distant times and situations, are described so nearly alike, that, though stones were not observed to accompany them, they allow great reason for supposing that to have been the case; particularly at Wydecombe, near Dartmoor, in Devonshire, October 21, 1638, and Anthony, in Cornwall, on Whitsunday, 1640.

As the account of the late sinking of ground near Rippon is by some considered as an unprecedented phænomenon, I shall add an account of a similar event.

"On Wednesday, July 8, [1657] about three of the clock in the afternoon, there happened a very rare and memorable thing at Bulkeley, some miles from Chester. A parcel of land, belonging to the lord Chomley, did sink into the earth; it was a little rise of land higher than the rest, there were goodly oaks on it, which were ten yards high in the body (so the letters do expressly mention) before you come unto the branch, these with some other trees did sink down with the earth into a water prepared to receive them underneath; the fall they made was hideous, representing thunder or a well-laden cannon. It is certified, that, although these trees were of a great height, yet the waters they fell into are so extremely deep, that there is not so much as a branch or a top of a sprig of any of them to be seen; in the mean time this earth that sunk into the deep did by its ponderous fall gain such an advantage on the earth round about it, that it is all cracked and full of flaws, and when any piece of it doth follow the temptation of the other that is already sunk, and is tumbling down after it, there is heard the noise like the report of a cannon. Great pieces of earth and trees of a great proportion do daily fall, and the ruins every day are more threatening than before." [9 Y b]

"Turin, April 8, N. S. 1679.—Some few days since happened a strange accident to a town in Piedmont, not far from hence, the place is called Rosie; it suddenly sunk down into the earth, so that neither house nor anything else hath since appeared; more than 200 persons are lost, only two of the whole town escaping. W. S." [9 Y b]

In

In Phil. Transf. vol. XXIX, p. 469 is an account of a very uncommon sinking of the earth near Folkstone, in Kent.

"An. Dni 785. Visi sunt flammei dracones in aëre volitare." Vespasian, D. XVII, f. 12, b.

"1222, die St. Lucæ Evangelistæ, irruit ventus a septentrione quatiens domos, pomaria, nemora, turres ecclesiarum, et visi sunt dracones ignis et maligni spiritus in aëre volitare." Vesp D. XVII, 13, b.

Out of a Chronicle of the Mayors of London, remaining in Guildhall, 1203, anno 3 Johan. "There fel great raines, thundrings, and hales, whereby many trees, vineyards, and corne were destroyed, and birds were seen flying in the ayre with fyre in their mouthes, and to set fyre in howses and burn them." Vesp. D. XVII, f. 80, b. S. A.

S. A. informs D. H. p. 830, that, on examining Dr. Cudworth's MSS. the account he gave of them in his Catalogue, though short, was as much as they required, and sufficient to induce the admirers of his writings to give them farther investigation. They certainly have no other claim to Mr. Locke's name than they could derive from having been in his possession. By reprinting the curious anecdotes given of them in the Critical Review, in the Gent. Mag. LVIII. 1185, he thought would have removed all Locke's claim to the MSS. as writer. The other books enquired after are not in the Museum. If Locke's Epistolary Correspondence is become a matter of curiosity, S. A. could indulge the enquirer with the sight of some original letters, on the subject of trade, to Mr. Cary.—(Mem. Letters post-paid.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 17.

THE remarks of ΕΠΙΔΥΣΙΣ on Mr. Egerton's edition of the Hippolytus of Euripides occasion one of your constant readers, who has derived great information from that work, to state (not as a critic, but as "a plain, blunt man") a note or two that have excited the said remarker's disapprobation. Thus they can speak for themselves to those who may have observed the criticism, but who may not have seen what is criticised.

On v. 78 (p. 833 of your Magazine) the critic, after rejecting Αἰδὼς and Ἕως, says, "write for Αἰδὼς, Ἠδ' ὡς κ. τ. λ. The bee passes over this untouched plain, and keeps it as it were in rivers of dew; that is, the bee is the sole gardener of this sacred τέμενος, set apart to Diana. This is, as Mr. E. supposes, no allegory. There was a grove," &c. —Mr. Egerton's note is as follows, "Nonnulli legunt Ἠὼς et Ἕως. Musgravius Euripedem scripsisse putat Ναιάς. Vossius legit Αἰώς. Auroræ est enim, (inquit) non Pudoris, matutino rore rigare terram. Cum autem tota sententia allegoricè dicta sit, meâ quidem estimatione totius loci vim atque elegantiam expellunt. Sensus est, *castis et modestis, ac temperantiæ deditis, illabato immorari prato Virtutis, et Scientiæ, atque illinc fructum decerpere fas est; improbis vero nefas.*"

On v. 420 (p. 834) the critic says, "Mr. Egerton changes ποντία into ποτνία, *nullo negotio.*" Mr. Egerton, in his Addenda, observes on this very word, "dele notam de voce πότνια, "cujus penultima ut in μία et δία corripitur." M. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

I KNOW of no rule which ought to be more religiously observed by critics, or which is more frequently transgressed, than this, never to make any alteration in the text, unless the sense absolutely requires it. If we apply this rule to ver. 498, &c. Hippolyti Euripid. which were quoted by ΕΠΙΔΥΣΙΣ in your last Magazine, we shall see that there is no necessity for the emendation he proposes. A very good meaning may be made of the words as they now stand;

Εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἦν σοι μὴ 'πὶ συμφοραῖς βίος
Τοιαῖσδε, σώφρων δ' οὖσ' ἐτύγχανες γυνὴ,
Οὐκ ἄν ποτ' εὐνῆς οὕνεχ' ἡδονῆς τε σῆς
Προσῆγον ἄν σε δεῦρο.

I. e. "Unless your life had been unfortunate (and your prudence I well know), I would not thus have administered to your pleasures." The words σώφρων δ' οὖσ' ἐτύγχανες are used parenthetically; and the phrase τυγχάνειν ὤν is too common in classical authors to need any illustration. I should not have troubled you with the explanation of this passage, but in order to illustrate and recommend the rule. Much useless reading would have been saved, and many genuine passages preserved, if it had been more strictly attended to. L.

Mr.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 22.

I HAVE nothing to do with the contentions of critics or literary rivals (see p. 210). I have never read the translation of Tyrtæus, 1762: but those by Messrs. Pye and Polwhele by no means convey the spirit of the original; which were popular songs of the moment, like any ballads sung in the streets to keep up the British spirit, and particularly like one of which I could only (from fear of a crowd who surrounded a female singer, not unworthy to be employed, or, perhaps, actually employed, in our theatres) catch these lines:

"From shouts of war to victory,
And the French we'll overcome."

Yours, &c. Britannicus.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 23.

THE Reverend Mr. Turner, in an "Essay on Crimes and Punishments," printed in the "Memoirs of the Manchester Literary Society," vol. II. p. 316. has this remarkable passage: "Considering the nature of those punishments which will be inflicted by the Deity in consequence of immoral actions, it is impossible for us to determine in what they differ from human punishments, and how far they extend. Only we may conjecture, that, as the moral government of the Deity is of a spiritual or mental nature, the punishment also will probably be mental, and may possibly *exist as long as their subject the mind.*"

It may be worth while to attend to some excellent reasoning against *Materialism* from the changes which various accidents have occasioned in the brain, whence the author, Dr. Turner, concludes, that "as no part of the brain appears essentially necessary to the existence of the intellectual faculties, and as the whole of its visible structure has been materially changed without affecting the exercise of those faculties, something more than the discernible organization must be requisite to produce the phænomena of thinking." IV. 20—44.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 24.

PERMIT me, to congratulate venerable Frontinus on his recovery, and to thank him for his attention to my letter. I am sorry that the rapid flights of my imagination should have caused him some trouble; but I shall hope to shew him, in the course of a few months, that no person has indulged his imagination less, or keeps more rigidly to an exact statement of facts. To the same more satisfactory explanation I must refer the other objections in his letter. But with respect to the towns, I am more anxious. I would not wish even to be innocently mistaken, though he is willing to allow me that privilege, if I can avoid it. As, therefore, he objects to my *Sitomagus*, I shall be obliged to him to inform me where he thinks it must have been situated. I shall most willingly prefer his opinion, if it will stand the test, not of my imagination, but distance. He will be so good as to add his *Combretonio*. I do not fix *Sitomagus* at Stowmarket only because there are four (I believe five) letters in the one name resembling those in the other, but because the distance gives some considerable weight to that circumstance. Nor is it the only instance in the Iter Britannicarum. J. F. himself prefers Cambridge as *Cambrica* before Grantchester. I can see no other reason for the preference but the similarity in the names; yet I entirely agree with him upon this point. If this argument then is good in one place, why not in another? Early in the spring I shall hope to have my Antoninus ready for the press, and shall be glad to have it as perfect as possible; an early favour from Frontinus will be therefore the more acceptable.

T. R.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 25.

WILL you allow a young female correspondent, who now, for the first time, has the honour of addressing you, to enquire, through the medium of your ingenious and learned work, whether the proficients in electricity have ever noticed that *loaf-sugar* is very highly impregnated with that wonderful igneous fluid which is the object of their researches? In the course of my little reading, I have never met with any reference to this obvious case, so easily ascertained by any one who will take the trouble to stir a few lumps of sugar together smartly, when placed in a drawer in a darkened room; and more particularly if they will rub two lumps with some little degree of violence against each other. In the one case the phosphoric flashes will appear faintly; in the other with stronger corruscations.

I should

I should be very glad to be informed, Mr. Urban, whether the solution of this phænomenon is to be sought by a reference to the sugar in its primary vegetable state, or to the methods used by the sugar-refiners in preparing it for the tea-table, in the course of which recourse is said to be had to the aid of some parts of the animal system, in a manner, of which ninety-nine out of an hundred are happily ignorant.

Yours, &c. C. G.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 20.

THE cool manner in which your correspondent P. Q. (p. 901-2.) decides on the eternity of hell-torments, induces me to suppose that he has either received a pre-dated certificate of his own acquittal at the day of judgement, or that he feels a confidence of his own goodness, not totally consistent with the doctrine meant to be impressed by the Publican and the Pharisee. The conscious criminal, on the eve of receiving the punishment due to his faults, will scarcely reason with coolness on the duration of the various tortures allotted to him, unless he has a pardon in his pocket.

I own, Mr. Urban, I feel a serious resentment against any one who, at this period, when Christianity is assaulted on all quarters, and annoyed by the elegant artillery of German and French philosophers, and by the smoke-balls and stink-pots of English vagabonds, shall under the disguise of a friend, bring back to our remembrance the sourest and most hated of our unfeeling ancestors' persuasions. Why does he not bring forward with applause that favourite system of the Calvinists, the detestable doctrine of election and reprobation? He will find it has crept into our articles; and it certainly deserves a defence full as well as the *eternity* of hell-torments.

"Sed *nunc* not erit his locus."

No time was ever so ill-chosen to argue on such topics as the present. Nor can so great a disservice be done to any system, as to press the world to believe that its principles are cruel and intolerant. To draw its divinity as inhuman and unjust—to suppose him capable of creating beings from the dust for his pleasure, and then of condemning these poor creatures (who never sought existence, but had it forced upon them) to *eternal* punishment, for misbehaviour during a course of years, in which, probably, a bad education or great temptations on the one hand, or on the other, poverty and brutal ignorance, aided to push the frailty of human nature down the precipice of vice and ruin.

The plan of a venerable Heresiarch* would exactly suit the ideas of P. Q. The evil principle, which, according to Manes, formed man, drove him into every mischief; and then the same vile spirit proposed to punish the wretches he had made eternally, for the very sins he had thrown in their way.

But the God of Christianity is a *just* and a *merciful* God; and if a human creature may presume to fathom his intentions, he is more likely to frown on the blasphemous (for I can give it no milder name) attack on his justice and mercy, than to decree never-ending tortures to wretched, powerless beings, placed in this world, without their knowledge and consent, exposed to numberless temptations, and generally, even in this life, miserable in proportion to their wickedness.

If P. Q. condescends to answer me, he must not batter my simple intrenchments with the artillery of texts. A man of sense, and a retentive memory, may raise legions of arguments on almost any theological topic from texts; his adversary may do the same. This is not the method I wish to follow. I profess myself a steady Protestant Christian, and support my faith by internal evidence; by a conviction that the system which I have chosen is more formed for the benefit of mankind than any other which antient or modern times have afforded. It is not on an arrangement of texts; it is on the great principle of Christianity, and the goodness of its founder that I repose my confidence.

I am sorry to add, that, should P. Q. succeed in his efforts, and convince me that the Christian faith obliges me to believe that never-ending misery awaits wretched existences forced into the world, and obliged to play so deep a game as that which he has allotted them, he will do more to shake me in my religion than Mr. Payne and his legion of Free-thinkers have yet atchieved.

A REAL CHRISTIAN.

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* Dr. Lardner speaks with some respect of Manes.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Clayton, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, Dec. 12.*

THE family of Sir Robert Brackenbury, (p. 771) is not extinct. Several branches of it have been long settled in Lincolnshire; and, from the pedigree of the family in my possession, it appears that it came over with William the Conqueror, and soon afterwards was settled in the county of Durham, not in Northamptonshire. The arms of the family are, Argent, three chevronels united in base, Sable. Crest; a lion couchant gardant under an oak-tree, proper.

Any farthe information, if requested, will be readily communicaced by

WM. BRACKENBURY.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 20.*

IN compliance with the request of your correspondent Mr. T. Langley, I beg to inform him that Dr. Anthony Ellis, bishop of St. David's, was born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, and baptized June 8, 1690. In 1720, when his father (Anthony), who was a merchant, was mayor of the town, the corporation appointed him one of the ministers of the chapel, and raised the stipend from 50l. to 100l. *per annum*, in consequence of his stating that his expectations of preferment were promising, and that he could accept the situation upon no other condition. He continued in Yarmouth not longer than a year; for, in 1721, he resigned his appointment at the chapel, upon being provided for in London by lord-chancellor Parker. He left no relations in Yarmouth; nor do I know the circumstances of his life afterward, except what are to be found in Mr. Nichols's "Anecdotes of Bowyer."

Yours, &c. D. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 21.*

SHOULD you have at Peterborough a correspondent of the antiquary cast, may I be permitted to solicit him to convey to you any information he may have it in his power to procure concerning William Ranalde, alias Renalde, M. A. who, as appears from the register of John Longland, bishop of Lincoln, was admitted to the rectory of Helmdon in Northamptonshire, in the year 1523. If he continued incumbent of that parish till 1541 (and it is believed he did), the institution of his successor must be mentioned in an early Register of the see of Peterborough, which Mr. Bridges does not seem to have consulted; for, in his list of the rectors of Helmdon (Hist. of Northamptonshire, vol. I. p. 174), the next he names to Renalde is Ric. Pafreman, who, he observes (citing as a voucher a MS. in C. C. C. Oxon), occurs rector in 1560. Ranalde was presented by the master and brethren of the hospital of St. John near Northampton, to which hospital the rector has long paid a pension of 40*s.* And should there be, among the books of accompts, and other papers of that charitable establishment, any old writings extant, there may be in them minutes concerning Ranalde and his immediate successor; and, supposing Ranalde to have died at Helmdon, his will may be registered in one of the offices of the diocese of Peterborough. A literary, or rather a numeral, controversy, which engaged much attention for several years in the last and present centuries, is the reason of this application from Yours, &c. S. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 23.*

I WAS much pleased the other day to find that a Society is established to furnish Truffes to the Poor, that have the misfortune to be ruptured; and as so large a proportion of the community are afflicted as one in twenty, which is the opinion of the first professional men; and as, I fear, many industrious members of society have been lost, and their families come to distress, in consequence of their not having had it in their power to purchase truffes, they being kept up at such enormous prices, so as to prevent the poor from obtaining the necessary relief; this society will have the good tendency of supplying the poor *gratis*, and may be a means of those manufacturers reducing their prices, and yet having a handsome profit.

The Benevolent and Humane will see that such a Society is established; and, if any such have had the misfortune of being so afflicted, will feelingly know the necessity, and not only contribute to, but exert themselves in promoting, the increase of the fund of so useful an institution. A SUBSCRIBER.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester. Dec. 3.*

NOTHING is more clear to me than that the ship, and the other figures on the curious old font in the cathedral of this city, do not relate at all to the history

history of St. Birinus; see p. 906. Of this, as well as of a true interpretation of these hieroglyphics, I hope one day to be able to convince the Society of Antiquaries, who have hitherto adopted the explanation alluded to. There is a mistake in printing what I wrote concerning Palladius's Lausiac History, which I suppose to have furnished Turketul with the precedent and the name of *Sempella*. It was the history itself at large, and not any individual passage, which I asserted to have been familiar to all ancient recluses, p. 650. J. M.

MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

In Eusebius's third letter, col. 1. l. 45, r. "the situation of *one* of these."

Ib col. 2; l. 9, r. "*by* unjust."

P. 906, col. 2, l. 30. B. B. is mistaken in his suggestion, that the age of 50 was the qualification of a *Sempella* in Croyland-abbey. The computation was to be made, not from the time of the birth; but of the religious profession of a monk; which ceremony, according to the discipline of the century in question, as Mr. Milner has observed (p. 649), could not take place before the age of 14; though it appears that Turgar, by a special favour, was initiated when only 10 years old. See p. 921.

P. 969, l. 33. The late Charles Wake, LL.D. was a prebendary of Westminster, and only minister, or perpetual curate, of the parish of St. Margaret; the impropriation of the rectory being in the dean and chapter, and there being no vicar endowed.

P. 919, l. 18. Dr. Lisle was translated from St. Asaph's, not St. David's, to the See of Norwich.

P. 970, col. 2, l. 29, for 1747 r. 1757.

P. 973, col. 2, del. parag. 14; Dr. Powys being mentioned in the Gazette (p. 972) as the canon of Windsor, vice Dr. Shepherd, deceased.

P. 947. col. 2. l. 40. Sir *Ware* Middleton. In vol. LXIII. p. 898, it is mentioned that sir *William* was the eldest son of sir Hugh M. Nor of the six sons was any one of them denominated Ware. W. & D.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796.

H. OF LORDS.

September 27.

THIS being the day appointed for the meeting of Parliament, at two o'clock the *Lord Chancellor* went to the House, and, being robed in the usual manner, the commission was read, when the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Earl of *Chatham* as Lord President, with the Duke of *Dorset*, proceeded to swear in the members of the House of Lords; and at four o'clock they adjourned.

In the Commons, the same day, about 100 members having been sworn in before the Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, Sir Francis Molyneux delivered a message to the House, desiring their attendance at the bar of the House of Peers, when several members went up; and, on their return, Lord *Frederick Campbell*, addressing Mr. Hatsell, called upon the House to exercise their privilege of electing a Speaker, a privilege at all times necessary for the protection of good order, but particularly material when the well-being of this country, and the quiet of all Europe, depended upon the proceedings of the British House of Commons. There were, he observed, many gentlemen in the House, of unquestionable ability, who were fitted for the office; but in the present instance it was not necessary, with the advantage of experience, to have recourse to their talents. Fortunately both for the country and its representatives, a gentleman had been returned to the present Parliament, who was as able to instruct the wise, as to assist the weak; who during several years had watched over the privileges of the Commons of England, and who had proved his attachment to this free Constitution, where men might be friends of Freedom, and at the same time the friends of Monarchy. He concluded with moving that *Henry Addington*, esq. be elected Speaker.

Mr. *Powys* seconded the motion, to which, from private friendship, he should have lent the warmest support; though, in this instance, he was actuated by other motives. If the recorded testimonies of the last Parliament, if the voice of Great Britain were attended to, the Gentleman who had been called to fill the chair of the Speaker at the commencement of that Parliament would again be elected to that station. It was said of a Roman Emperor, that he was *omnium consensu capax imperii nisi imperasset*. (Tacitus of Galba.) But this could not be applied

to

to Mr. Addington, whose conduct had confirmed the House in their opinion of his great abilities, and who had fulfilled every thing that could have been expected from the gentleman who was opposed to him at the last election to this office. The clearness of intellect, and the impartiality of their late Speaker, his zeal for the real honour, and his attention to the interests, of the Commons, were too fresh in their recollection to need any enumeration; nor would they readily forget his extraordinary exertions on a recent occasion. If, without having compromised any measures, he had been able to conciliate the affection of men unfortunately too seldom agreeing on other points, neither the noble Lord nor himself could be supposed to have any merit in the success of the present motion, and the names of those who made it would be drowned in the universal acclamations of the House.

General *Tarleton* believed that the House could not find a more proper person for a Speaker than the right hon. gentleman who had been proposed, nor one more gifted by nature and by education. He had another reason for supporting the present motion, the hope he entertained that the impartiality of the Hon. Gentleman would best secure those who sat on his side of the House against an insolent majority.

Mr. *Addington* said, that it would be peculiarly gratifying to him, if, consistently with the respect due to the House, and to the office of Speaker, he could suffer this motion to receive the approbation of the Members without some observation. He should be unwilling to be suspected of want of gratitude towards the Gentlemen who had given this public testimony of their affection, and to General Tarleton; but he should be still more unwilling to appear to want respect to this most important office; for, what office could be more honourable than that which the people conferred, and which, if properly executed, was peculiarly their own? To perform the duties of it, a combination of talents was necessary, which it was seldom the fortune of one person to possess, and which he could hardly detail. When he considered the disproportion of his own talents to those which were required, he was filled with anxiety. The noble Lord and Hon. Gentleman had adverted to what he had done at former periods; he was penetrated with gratitude when he recollected the indulgence he had then received, and how much he had stood in need of that indulgence. He could only say, that he had brought with him into office the highest veneration for the Constitution, and the greatest independence. Of the good order which had prevailed during the last Parliament, the House itself had merited the praise, by its due observance of rules; and he was proud to say, that the support which he had received had not been merely given to his official station, but also to his person. He hoped they would maturely consider the motion, and added, that he should respectfully acquiesce in whatever they determined.

The motion was unanimously carried in the affirmative; and Mr. Addington was led to the chair by Lord Frederick Campbell and Mr. Powys.

The SPEAKER then returned thanks to the House for the honour conferred on him, which was greatly enhanced by the manner in which it had been conferred.

Mr. *Dundas* congratulated the Hon. Gentleman on his being chosen to this important station, and the House at large on the happiness of their choice.

H. OF LORDS.

Sept. 28.

Their Lordships having met at twelve o'clock, and the Lords Commissioners appointed by his Majesty having come down to the House, a message was sent to the House of Commons, requiring the immediate attendance of the Commons with their Speaker.

Mr. *Addington*, who had been chosen Speaker the preceding day, came to the bar, attended by a considerable number of the Commons; and, addressing himself to the Lords Commissioners, said, that the House of Commons had yesterday proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and that their choice had fallen on him; but, considering the various difficulties attending the discharge of that high office, and the great importance of the duties annexed to it, if it appeared to his Majesty that any danger was likely to arise to his faithful Commons and People from that choice, he implored his Majesty to afford them an opportunity of amending it.

The *Lord Chancellor* replied, that his Majesty was fully satisfied with the choice of his faithful Commons, the

more particularly, as the Gentleman on whom it had fallen had in the two preceding Seſſions acquitted himſelf in the moſt honourable manner of the duties of that exalted ſtation; and therefore confirmed him as their Speaker.

The Commons having retired, a number of Peers took the oaths and their ſeats. The ceremony of reading the patents, ſwearing, &c. took up the time of the Houſe till three o'clock, when their Lordſhips adjourned.

In the Commons, the ſame day, when the *Speaker* had returned from the Houſe of Lords, and taken the chair, he acquainted the Houſe, that he had been in the Houſe of Peers, and that his Majeſty had been graciouſly pleaſed, by commiſſion, to approve of, and to confirm, their choice of him as a Speaker. It was his earneſt wiſh, that he might approve himſelf worthy of the honour they had conferred upon him by the manner in which he performed the duties of the office. He had, in the name of the Houſe, claimed, by petition, from his Majeſty, all the antient Rights and Privileges of the Commons of Great Britain—exemption from arreſt, and every kind of moleſtation for their perſons, ſervants, and eſtates—liberty of ſpeech and of debate—and free acceſs to the Royal preſence on all proper occaſions; and, in anſwer to his claim by petition, he had his Majeſty's Royal Aſſurance that they ſhould enjoy all theſe rights and privileges to the ſame extent as any of their predeceſſors. In the diſcharge of the functions with which he was inveſted, he was ſenſible that he ſtood much in need of indulgence, and he had no doubt that he ſhould receive it. It could not but be obvious to every gentleman, that order, regularity, and decorum, were abſolutely neceſſary to give dignity and diſpatch to their proceedings. The ſupport, therefore, which he had formerly experienced, in enforcing the rules of the Houſe, he hoped would be continued.

The *Speaker* then took the oaths of allegiance to his Majeſty, &c. and the reſt of the buſineſs of the day was occupied in ſwearing in the Members.

Sept. 29.

At two o'clock the Houſe met purſuant to adjournment, when prayers were read for the firſt time. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied in ſwearing in Members.

Sept. 30.

The *Speaker* took the chair this day at two o'clock. No other buſineſs was done than that of adminiſtering the oaths to the Members who attended.

H. OF LORDS.

Oct. 6.

His Majeſty, attended by the Lord Steward, Maſter of the Horſe, and thoſe who uſually compoſe his ſuite when he goes in ſtate, came down to the Houſe about half paſt two o'clock; and, having taken his ſeat upon the Throne, Sir Francis Molyneux, Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent down to require the attendance of the Commons; who, with their Speaker, being come to the Bar, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make a moſt gracious Speech from the throne, which we have given in p. 874.

After his Majeſty had withdrawn from the Houſe, Earl *Bathurſt* moved the Addreſs.

The Earl of *Upper Oſſory*, in a ſhort ſpeech, ſeconded the motion.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* oppoſed that part of the Addreſs which related to the negotiation of a Peace, and moved an amendment, the purport of which was, to recognize the principle of war, and to pledge the Houſe to ſupport his Majeſty in continuing it till the object of it were attained.

The Earl of *Guildford*, Lord *Kinnoul*, and the Earl of *Abingdon*, each ſpoke a few words; and, on the queſtion being put, the amendment was negatived without a diviſion; and the original motion for the Addreſs was put, and carried.

In the Commons, the ſame day, the *Speaker* took the chair; and, immediately after the ſeveral oaths were adminiſtered to ſuch Members as had not before taken them, the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod brought down a meſſage from the Lords, announcing that his Majeſty commanded the attendance of that Honourable Houſe in the Houſe of Peers. In conformity with the meſſage, the Houſe, with the Speaker at their head, forthwith proceeded to the Houſe of Peers; and on their return the Speaker informed the Houſe of the proceedings, and preſented a copy of the Speech.

The

The Clandeſtine Outlawry Bill was then read, *pro formâ*, the firſt time; after which,

Lord *Morpeth*, in a conciſe but elegant ſpeech, congratulated the Houſe and the Country on the proſpect held out by his Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech of Peace; and concluded by moving an Addreſs to his Majeſty.

Sir *William Lowther* ſeconded the motion.

Mr. *Fox* roſe, he ſaid, not to move any amendment to the Addreſs, as he himſelf, as much as any perſon, congratulated the country on the proſpect that preſented itſelf; and he truſted that ſuch meaſures would be ſpeedily adopted as muſt eventually inſure Peace. He, however, animadverted on ſome parts of the Speech, which ſeemed to him rather ambiguous, and hoped that the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer would ſatisfy him on this head. He regretted that the Speech did not more unequivocally recognize the Powers of the Executive Government of France; and he did not believe, as the Speech from the Throne ſeemed to intimate, that the preſent internal tranquillity of the country was the reſult of the obnoxious Bills paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in a ſhort but eloquent ſpeech, replied to the arguments adduced by Mr. Fox. He congratulated the country on the unanimity which ſeemed to pervade the Houſe on the Addreſs, and alſo on its preſent proſperity in the midſt of a tedious and expenſive war.

Mr. *Fox* ſpoke in explanation; after which the queſtion was put on the Addreſs, which paſſed *nem. con.*

H. OF LORDS.

Oct. 7.

The Houſe met at two o'clock, and went up in a body to St. James's, preceded by the *Lord Chancellor*, with the Addreſs of Thanks to his Majeſty for his gracious Speech to his Parliament.

His Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"My Lords,

"I thank you very warmly for this dutiful and loyal Addreſs.

"The ſentiments you have expreſſed in the preſent important criſis of public affairs afford me the ſureſt pledge of your ſupport in ſuch meaſures as the intereſt of the country ſhall require; and you may rely upon every exertion being made on my part for the welfare, happineſs, and ſafety of my people."

In the Commons, the ſame day, four Petitions were preſented, complaining of undue Elections, which were referred to Committees.—Caermarthen: from J. G. Phillips, eſq.—Southwark: from George Tierney, eſq.—Camelford: from Lord Preſcot and Robert Adair, eſq.—Leominſter: from Rob. Biddulph, eſq.

The *Speaker* then obſerving that it was a rule to give due notice to the parties, in order that they might provide proper ſecurities; it was ordered that this rule ſhould be obſerved.

Lord *Morpeth* appeared at the bar, and brought the Addreſs voted yeſterday to his Majeſty, which was read the firſt and ſecond time, paſſed, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the whole Houſe; and that ſuch Members as were of the Privy Council ſhould wait upon his Majeſty to know when he would be pleaſed to receive it.

Original Letter of Primate BOULTER *to the Duke of* DORSET, *Lord-lieutenant of* Ireland.

My Lord, *Dublin, May* 23, 1741.

AS by a letter yeſterday from Tuam it is very probable that the Archbiſhop cannot live many days, I was for loſing no opportunity of acquainting your Grace with the news, and offering my advice what may on ſuch an occaſion be moſt for the ſervice of the publick. At preſent the archbiſhoprick is inferior in value to ſeveral of the biſhopricks in this kingdom, and no ways anſwerable to the dignity of ſuch a ſtation. But it may be put on a bottom that will properly ſupport it for the future, by removing the biſhop of Kilmore and Ardagh thither, and letting him keep the biſhoprick of Ardagh with the archbiſhoprick to which it lies contiguous; and theſe two will be a full equivalent for what he now enjoys. It were to be wiſhed that, on this occaſion, the biſhop of Kilmore would take the archbiſhoprick without the biſhoprick of Kilfenora, which in ſurcharge might be added either to the biſhoprick of Killaloe or Clonfert, to which it lies contiguous; and they would very well bear an addition. But, if the biſhop of Kilmore ſhould be unwilling to take Tuam without Kilfenora, I think it would, however,

however, be advisable to remove him to Tuam, and let him keep Kilfanora rather than slip this opportunity of adding a proper support to Tuam. And, on another occasion, Kilfanora, if it be thought proper, may be separated from Tuam, and be joined to one of those bishopricks.

I think I have formerly had the honour of discoursing with your Grace on this subject, and laying before you my sentiments about the archbishoprick of Tuam.

If this should be done, as the last bishop who died was an Englishman, and as there are now but ten English on the bench of bishops, I should be glad if, in the end of the removal, a proper Englishman should be thought of to bring on the bench of bishops.

As soon as there is any news, either of the recovery or death of the archbishop, I shall give your lordship the trouble of two or three lines.

I am, with the greatest truth and respect, my lord, your Grace's most humble and most obedient servant,

HUGH ARMAGH.

Dr. Synge died July 23, 1741, and was succeeded by Dr. Hort, bishop of Kilmore, with the united bishoprick of Enaghdoen, and likewise retaining his other bishoprick of Ardagh. Dr. H. was succeeded at Kilmore by Dr. Storey, and he at Killaloe by Dr. Ryder. Bishop Whitcombe, of Clonfert, had added to his see that of Kilfanore, which Dr. Synge held with his primacy. See Gent. Mag. XII. 51.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 5.

IT was with no little uneasiness that I read Mr. Swete's strictures, p. 896, on some late critiques on the volume of Essays just published by the Exeter Society; as, from the tenour of his letter, it is pretty evident he considers Mr. Polwhele to be the author of the offensive remarks in the European Magazine. Now, in justice to Mr. Polwhele, it is certainly incumbent upon me to set the Devonshire gentlemen (particularly Mr. Swete) right in this matter, by acknowledging myself the author of the critique in question, and of every article that has appeared in the European Magazine under the signature of W. It is true, Mr. Polwhele did send me an abstract of the contents of the volume, previous to its publication, accompanied with a request that an early and handsome notice might be taken of it. Of this, however, I made no use; and, as to the few strictures upon some of the essays, and selections from others, I acted solely from my own judgement; nor is any other person whatever responsible for them. My very great esteem for Mr. Polwhele did, indeed, induce me, on this as well as on former occasions, to mention his name attended with a friendly remark respecting his History of Devon; to which great undertaking I am sorry to have seen more hostility than friendship. When the first volume of the Historical Views came out, a very early opportunity was taken by some critics to manifest their good wishes to the work and its author in a Review marked more by confidence than learning, and more malevolence than candour. On this occasion, without the privity of Mr. Polwhele, I drew up what I conceived a just statement of the contents and merits of the book; and neither in that nor in the present instance do I feel the slightest inclination either to compliment my friend, or to take any credit to myself. The Exeter Society has my respect, and the Devonshire Historian my best wishes; and, on the perusal of this note, I hope that all "clamour and strife," the bane of social union, will cease among them.

J. WATKINS.

Mr. URBAN, *Clare-hall, Camb. Dec.* 6.

I BEG leave to correct a mistake of your correspondent Botanicus thro' the same channel as he has conveyed it to the publick. In p. 371, he says, "that the gentleman, to whom the discovery of the *Athamanta Libanotis* is to be attributed, is the Rev. James Plumptre, fellow of Clare-hall;" "that, in the year 1780, he made a tour into Wales, and, during his botanical investigations, in the short period of a month, contributed more to the knowledge and advancement of this science than many others of known and distinguished abilities." From what source this gentleman has derived his information I will not pretend to say; but he certainly states what is not fact. Mr. Relhan, the author of the *Flora Cantabrigiensis*, was, I believe, the discoverer of this plant in Cambridgeshire. For myself, I can say with truth that I never arrogated to myself

myself any knowledge in botany, nor was I ever so fortunate as to be the discoverer of any rare plant. I was in Wales in the summer of 1792, but with no botanical views; nor did I ever (though I should have been happy in it had it fallen to my lot to) contribute to the knowledge and advancement of that science so much as even the least of its proficients and contributors. J. PLUMPTRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

YOUR correspondent R. H. p. 919, is not accurately informed on the subject of Bishop Lisle's epitaph in the parish-church of Northolt, co. Middlesex. *It is published* in Mr. Lysons's valuable Work, but not in the form in which it is found on the slab which covers the deceased prelate's remains. I send you a more accurate copy of the inscription, taken on the spot a few days since:

"Sub hoc marmore
quiescunt reliquiæ
Reverendi admodum Præsulis
SAMUELIS LISLE, S. T. P.
hujus ecclesiæ per viginti annos vicarii;
qui ad amplissimos honores
in academiâ et ecclesiâ evectus,
Collegii Wadhamensis apud Oxonienses
custos;
archidiaconus Cantuariensis;
domus inferioris convocationis prolocutor;
episcopus, primo Asaphensis,
dein Norvicensis;
singula hæc dignitatis munera
summâ cum fide, diligentiâ, et suavitate
explevit.
Obiit tertio die Octobris, A. D. 1749,
æt. 67."

Over the grave is still remaining the bishop's atchievement, the arms of the see of Norwich empaling his lordship's coat armour, "Gu. on a chief Az. three lioncels rampant of the field.

The tomb of Mr. Anguish is in Hanwell church-yard. In compliance with R. H's request, I send you the epigraph on it. It begins to be damaged by its open, exposed situation, and requires something more durable than marble (to which I now consign it) for its preservation.

"H. S. E.
quod mortale fuit
THOMÆ ANGUISH, arm.
S. S. R. et A. socii
cancellariæ magistri, et proto-numerarii:
inter præclari nominis viros
"AD PUBLICOS BRITANNIÆ SUMPTUS INDAGANDOS"
comitiali decreto constituti.
Qui, annum agens sexagesimum,
cum naturæ et gloriæ satis vixisset,
suis, et reipublicæ heu! parum,
repentino correptus morbo
ad beatiora contendit
die Decembris XXXI. A. D. MDCCLXXXV.
Abi, benigne lector,
haud vulgari laude prosequens
hujusce præstantissimi viri
pietatem, ac fidem verè Christianam,
amorem patriæ singularem,
mirum et exquisitum ingenii acumen,
simplicem morum elegantiam,
quæque amicum, conjugem, parentem exornant
pulcherrimas virtutes."

In your Obituary, p. 963, Lady Stewart, wife of the late Sir Michael Stewart, of Blackhall, is said to have been married June 4, 1748, and to have died 1746! Here is some evident chronological error, which ought to be rectified. I have heard that Sir Michael and his children, by a pleasant catachresis, were called "the holy family!" But, from that masked censure his amiable and excellent daughter, Lady Maxwell, ought most respectfully to be exempted. It is impossible to carry the exercise of every conjugal, maternal, and domestic virtue, to a greater pitch of excellence than they are exemplified in the conduct of this admirable woman.

A very ingenious friend of mine pointed out to me lately the striking *coincidence* between the commencement of Sir James Bland Burges's poem, illustrative of the Princess Elizabeth's elegant drawings, and a fanciful work of the Rhodian poet Simmias, one of the laborious inventors of the irregular metres constructed in the form of wings, hatchets, eggs, lyres, altars, &c. &c. &c. See a variety of these in Ralph Winterton's "Poetæ Minores Græci," published at Cambridge in 1652 by the university-printer, Thomas Buck, pp. 320, 321.

"Of love I sing—*not of that treacherous boy*
To whom the impure Venus erst gave birth,
Whose venom'd shafts empoison moral joy,
Confounding honour, virtue, rank, and worth;
Whose midnight orgies stamp on lawless birth
The feigned image of celestial pleasure,
Drawing from heaven the soul of man to earth*,
With foul alloy debasing purest treasure—
That boy, and that boy's deeds, shall not pollute my measure.

* Atque affigit humo divinæ particulam auræ. HOR.

[illegible] But

"But thee, I sing, thou first great work
of Heaven!
Pure emanation of th' Eternal Mind!
Who, ere an impulse to our orb was given,
To guide the unerring fabrick wast design'd.
Thee in each age and every clime we find,
From Zembla's frost to Afric's burning
zone, [combin'd—
With Nature's laws and Nature's works
Thy pow'r in all created things is shown;
And in the virtuous heart is fix'd thy last-
ing throne." BURGES.

"Hypothesis alarum Simmiæ Rhodii.

"Cum veteres philosophi qui ante Aristotelem vixerunt, in summa ignoratione principiorum naturalium versarentur, aliique alia statuerent principia, nec sibi ipsis constarent; unus aut alter repertus est, qui causam aliquam compellenti quasi veritate statuerit. Ac Anaxagoras quidem Νῦν dixit esse causam: prius etiam investigavit causam Hermotimus. Sed primam causam τοιαύτην, τὴν ἡ κίνησις, Hesiodum investigâsse verisimile est, et si quis alius ΕΡΩΤΑ seu *Cupidinem* ut principium rerum omnium proposuit. Hos igitur secutus poeta noster inducit Ἔρωτα ipsum alatum, hirsutum, et hispidum, qui sui originem narrat, seque omnium primum, allorumque omnium, atque adeo deorum ipsorum autorem asserit: se quidem *non esse Cupidinem illum Veneris filium* imberbem et effœminatum, sed Cupidinem illum, qui omnia vindicârit in libertatem formæ, quæ olim fatali et deformi privationis imperio coercebantur; se deisque omnibus jura statuisse, legesque dedisse prædicat.

ΣΙΜΜΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΡΟΔΙΟΥ ΠΤΕΡΥΓΩΝ.

†‡† Versus sunt *Choriambici*. Clauduntur *Baccbio*. Decrescunt gradatim, donec ad Bacchium utrinque deventum sit.

α'. Λεύσσετέ μι, τὸν γᾶς τε βαθυσ-έρεω ἄνακτ', ἀκμονίδαν τὰν ἅλα θ' ἱδράσαντα.
β'. Μηδὲ τρίσης, εἰ, τόσος ὤν, δάσκια κ' λάχνα φέρω γένεια.
γ'. Τᾶμ-ᾼ ἐγω γὰρ γενόμαν, ἀνίκ' ἔκρι' ἀνάγκα·
δ'. Πάντα δ' ὑπείκισκε φρενήσσι λυγραῖς
ε'. Ἐρπίθ' ἄπαντ' ὅσ' ἔρπει
ς'. Δι' αἴθρας,
ζ'. Χαὐς τε.
η'. ΟὔΤΤΙ ΓΕ Κ'ΥΠΡΙΔΟΣ ΠΑ῎ΙΣ.
θ'. Ὠνυτίτας δ' αὐτος Ἔρως καλιῦμαι.
ι'. Οὔτι γὰρ ἔκρινα βιάζειν, παρά γω δὶ πειθοῖ.
ια'. Γαῖαν, θαλάσσας τε μυχοὶ, ὀρέων τε κᾶς τε θεός μοι εἴκει.
ιβ'. Τῶν δ' ἐγὼ ἐκνοσφισάμην ὠγύλιον σκᾶπτρον, ἐκράνας τέ σφιν θέμισας.

1. Intuemini me, qui sum telluris vasti-thoracis rex, cœlumque et mare qui condidi:
2. Neque horrori sit, si, cùm sim tantus, densum et hirsutum fero mentum.
3. Tunc enim ego natus sum, quando visum est necessitati:
4. Omnia autem obtemperabant ejus voluntati gravissimæ,
5. Animalia omnia, quæcunque nunc peragrant
6. Aëris regionem,
7. Et chaos.
8. *Neque sum Veneris filius:*
9. Pernix tamen ipse AMOR nominor:
10. Neque mihi decretum est vi pertrahere; sed leniter adduco persuasione.
11. Tellus, marisque recessus, cœlestium etiam quilibet deus mihi cedit;
12. Ab his ego removi vetus sceptrum, et constitui ipsis jura.

See several other effusions of this poet's eccentric Muse, in the same work, to p. 330.

Why, Mr. Urban, after so many repeated admonitions, will the Sages of Westminster continue to use the very exceptionable motto which is exhibited on the ticket to their theatrical performances? In itself it is innocent; but the context is never out of recollection; and, when we read "in patriam populumque," it is impossible to forget the preceding *hoc fonte derivata clades* of the original.

Has it ever been pointed out, that an expression in the antient supplementary verses adjoined by A. Codrus Urceus to the Aulularia (now the subject of general conversation), is an exact translation of a celebrated passage in Holy Writ?

I Pegasæo gradu, et *vorans vias* redi.

בְּרַעַשׁ וְרֹגֶז יִגְמָא אֶרֶץ׃

Job xxxix. 24.

Cum trepidatione et fremitu *vorat terram*.

LOWTH, Præl. xxxiv. 462.

Yours, &c. E. E. A.

242. *Phi-*

242. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, for 1796. Part I.*

THIS volume opens with the Croonian lecture on muscular motion, by Everard Home, esq. who, in the second article, communicates some particulars on the anatomy of a whale, by Mr. John Abernethy, respecting its mesenteric glands; which differ considerably from those in other animals, and appear to be *cellular*, and receptacles resembling bags for the absorbed fluids, which communicate readily with the veins.

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XXI. Account of the hoſpital of St. Margaret, at Pilton, co. Devon. By Benjamin Incledon. Mr. I. whoſe death is recorded in our Obituary for laſt month, gives that account to Mr. Wilmot which he ſeems, we doubt not for good and ſufficient reaſons, to have refuſed to the Hiſtorian of Devon.

XXII. Mr. Douce deſcribes the purſe, pincuſhion, and pair of knives, worn by the ladies of the 16th century.

XXIII. conſiſts of extracts from a MS life of Mr. Phineas Pette, one of the maſter-ſhipwrights to James I. drawn up by himſelf, communicated by Mr. Denne; from which the progreſs of ſhip-building among us fully appears; as alſo the jealouſy of rivals, from whom the patronage of prince Henry, and the king's perſonal attendance at his defence, delivered him.

XXVI. is a deſcription of a tablet from the Arundelian collection, by Mr. Leathes, the now poſſeſſor.

XXVII. The accompte of Sir Edwarde Waldegrave, knighte, oone of the qwenes highneſs prevy counceile, and mr. of her ma'ties greate wardeſobe, aswell of all receiptes of monye, of clothes, of golde velvetts, and and other ſylks owte of the qwenes ma'ties ſtoore. As alſo of all the empc'ons, proviſions, and deliverels, for the buryall of the late famows prince of memory kinge Edwarde the ſyxte of that name, who departed from this tranſitory lyffe the ſyxte daye of Julye, in the 7th yere of his reigne, and was buryed the 8th day of Auguſte, in the firſte yere of the mooſte proſperos and victorius reigne of owre mooſte dradd ſoverigne lady Marye, by the grace of God qwene of Englonde, Fraunce, and Irelonde, defendor of the faythe, and of the churche of Englonde and Irelonde in earthe the ſupreme hedd. Communicated by Craven Ord, eſq. F. S. A. from the original in the exchequer.

XXVIII. Obſervations on the Puſey horn. By the right hon. Jacob earl of Radnor.

The Appendix contains ſhort notices of the life of Sir George Carye, afterwards earl of Totnes.

A proclamation, 4 Edw. IV. for regulating the price of ſilver bullion, and the value of the money of the kingdom.

A bracelet, found in Yorkſhire.

A ſword, inſcribed with the name of biſhop Beck of Durham.

A ring, found near Beverley.

Two hawks' rings, from Hedingham caſtle.

A gold ring, from Windſor-park.

A patera, with an inſcription, found in Great Tower-ſtreet.

A braſs inſtrument from Cornwall, miſtaken for a Druidical ſickle to cut miſletoe.

Arms, date, and inſcription, concerning Chriſtopher Urſwyk, in the deanery-houſe at Windſor.

The plates of Vetuſta Monumenta publiſhed by the Society this ſeaſon, and completing the third volume of that work, are,

Two of the Holy Sepulchre in the North wall of the chancel at Northwold, in Norfolk, and Heckingham, in Lincolnſhire, from drawings by the late Mr. Schnebbelie.

Five of Cowdry-houſe, from drawings by the late Mr. Grimm; with a particular account of that manſion, and its cataſtrophe.

A chimney-piece in the biſhop's palace at Exeter, put up by biſhop Courtney.

A beautiful teſſelated pavement, diſcovered at Colcheſter, 1795.

Five, from drawings by Mr. Evelyn, of Windſor, of Hedingham caſtle, Eſſex, the ſeat of the Veſes, earl of Oxford, now the property of Lewis Majendie, eſq. who has accompanied them with a long detail.

The Colcheſter pavement is deſcribed by Mr. Walford; the accounts of all the other plates are ſigned R. G.

With pleaſure we announce that a ſplendid work, architectural drawings of our cathedrals by Mr. Carter, accompanied with deſcriptions, by himſelf, is undertaken by the Society; and that the cathedral of Exeter will make its appearance in the courſe of the enſuing year. We heartily wiſh they may get through this magnificent deſign before the reſt are ſacrificed to the caprice and falſe taſte of an innovator in Gothic architecture who begins, by *deforming* our cathedrals, the invidious work which the French have completed by *defacing* theirs.

244. *The Biſhop of* Llandaff's *Apology for the Bible examined, in a Series of Letters to that excellent Man.* By A. Macleod.

THE effect of freedom of ſpeech, not of freedom of enquiry: a profeſſion of

of modern philoſophy, without reaſoning or decency. This writer addreſſed "A warm Reply to Mr. Burke's Letter," reviewed p. 315.

245. *Remarks on the very inferior Utility of Claſſical Learning. By* William Stevenſon.

A trifling attack on claſſical learning, by one very ſuperficially acquainted with claſſical writers. Whoever reflects how much we are indebted to the *antients* for the fundamental principles of knowledge, on which it may, without aſſuming too much, be affirmed the moderns have greatly improved, will not thank any perſon for endeavouring to confound and annul thoſe obligations by one ſtroke of the pen; particularly as he has ſubſtituted nothing in their ſtead. None but ſuch as chooſe to confound the queſtion would teach us to forget ſuch obligations, and the ground on which they reſt.

246. *Revolutions: a Poem, in Two Books. By* P. Courtier, *Author of Poems, &c.*

WE ſhould be ſorry to deprive the author of the benefits ariſing from the ſale of his poem; but hope we ſhall not be deemed faſtidious if we ſay, that Revolutions muſt happen in his poetry before it can pleaſe our taſte.

247. *A Letter to Mr.* Sheridan *on his Conduct in Parliament. By a* Suffolk *Freeholder.*

THIS ſhould rather be intituled, "A Detection of the Conduct of Mr. Sheridan."

248. *A Second Letter to Mr.* Sheridan; *with Strictures on the general Conduct of Oppoſition. By a* Suffolk *Freeholder.*

A detection of the conduct of Oppoſition. To us theſe letters appear a complete detection of the conduct of Oppoſition and their leaders, joined with "Obſervations on the Conduct of Mr. Fox and his Oppoſition," by the ſame author.

249. Bewſey, *a Poem.*

THE unknown author, who is patroniſed by a handſome liſt of ſubſcribers, addreſſes his verſes to Richard Gwillym, eſq. high ſheriff of the county of Lancaſter, whoſe antient caſtellated manſion, with "walls imbrown'd by Time's all-changing power," placed "on the ſummit of a riſing brow," he celebrates as having been the reſidence of a family of Butler, ſummoned to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II. by the title of Baron Butler, of Bewſey; one of which family was here murdered, by the inſtigation of lord Stanley, in the reign of Henry VII. The change of ſcene in the country around by agriculture and commerce is touched on; and the poet concludes thus:

"Thou, venerable pile! through many an age,
Succeſſive rolling, haſt ſurviv'd to ſee
Theſe wondrous changes, and ſurviveſt ſtill;
While thy contemporary manſions, fall'n
Around thee, moulder in the duſt unſeen,
Thou yet among us rear'ſt thy rev'rend head,
Fond-lingring: thou haſt brav'd the tempeſt's rage,
The war of elements, the ſap of time.
Oh! mayſt thou long yet flouriſh; and thy age
Slowly decline, uninjur'd and in peace!
Oh! mayſt thou ſee thy honour'd founder's ſons
Still as thou falleſt, o'er their fathers riſe
More brave and virtuous as they are more free!

250. *Letters from* Fletcher Chriſtian, *containing a Narrative of the Tranſactions on-board his Majeſty's Ship* Bounty, *before and after the Mutiny; with his ſubſequent Voyages and Travels in* South America.

IT is ſufficient to ſay of this catch-penny publication, that Mr. Edward Chriſtian, brother of Fletcher C. has publicly denounced the impoſture by an advertiſement in the newſpapers.

251. *An Appeal to public Opinion againſt Kidnapping and Murder; including a Narrative of the late atrocious Proceedings at* Yarmouth; *with the Statements, Handbills, &c. pro and con. By* John Thelwall.

WHAT *eminent riſques* this doughty lecturer ran in the loyal town of Yarmouth may be read in the annals of the day. However improper it may be to employ violence in controul of opinion, we cannot wonder that frequent and not very diſtant events have ſhewn that the ſpirit of national opinion will not ſuffer itſelf to be inſulted by inſidious demagogues, who have at laſt learned the expediency of diſguiſing their ſentiments.

252. *Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World from the earlieſt to the preſent Period; exhibiting in each their immediate Succeſſors, collateral Branches, and the Duration of their reſpective Reigns; ſo conſtructed as to form a Series of Chronology:*

and

and including the Genealogy of many other Persons and Families, distinguished in Sacred and Profane History; particularly all the Nobility of these Kingdoms descended from Princes. By the Rev. William Betham, *of* Stowlangtoft *in* Suffolk.

THOSE who delight in fine paper and print and to have the page as little crowded as possible, will approve the plan. Those who are pleased with historical accuracy may, perhaps, prefer the old plan of Anderson's "Royal Genealogies," published 35 years ago.

253. Jonah; *a faithful Translation from the Original, with Philosophical and Explanatory Notes. To which is prefixed a Preliminary Dissertation, proving the Genuineness the Authenticity, and the Integrity, of the present Text. By* George Benjoin, *of* Jesus *College*, Cambridge.

EVERY candid and ingenuous professor of the Christian religion must be so impressed with a sense of the infinite interest he has in the right understanding of it, in every part of revelation, that he will feel equal pleasure and comfort in every attempt to illustrate the sacred volume. Mr. B. who deserves to be added to the respectable list of modern biblical critics, approaches the subject with so much modesty and diffidence, that he is entitled to our highest respect and praise. Influenced by the example of that learned and venerable advocate for sacred literature archbishop Newcome, primate of all Ireland, and qualified for the undertaking by 15 years study of Hebrew, and 9 more of the English language, we may fairly presume him possessed "of a critical knowledge of the language he will attempt to translate, and at least a competent one of that into which he is to make the translation." To the want of a true and faithful translation, he justly ascribes the origin and continuance of infidelity; and the failure of so many plans, proposed for that purpose, leads him to enquire into the causes of such failure; he concludes with observing, that not only the bible, but its commentators in the Hebrew language, must be studied. The two chief causes that have of late years prevented the study are "the unjustifiable and hypothetical arguments against the points usually called the Masoretic; and the small proportion of true Hebrew scholars. Bp. Lowth, in his Preliminary Discourse, p. 48, has represented what we have of the language as "the scanty relics of a language formerly copious;" and Dr. Kennicott's collation has not answered the end proposed by it, he not being possessed of any critical skill in Hebrew literature, and rashly asserted that the text was erroneous, and the Masoretic interpolated and mutilated.

Mr. B. proceeds to the collection and arrangement of the sacred books by Ezra, about 400 years before Christ, through the Jewish divinity-schools, down to 1692, and a copious description of such Hebrew MSS. as are written according to the rules of Ezra; many of them exact and minute to superstition. The book of the law was first explained by Moses, and afterwards by all his successors. The *Geonim*, or learned men of Tiberias, introduced the Masoretic points to general use, after the finishing of the Babylonian Talmud, about 900 years after Ezra, in the beginning of the 5th century; and these points have preserved, not corrupted, the purity of the language. The Hebrew requires no more than five distinct sounds; all others are compounds, like our diphthongs and triphthongs, but more easy and regular. What is commonly called the Masorah abounds with the most beautiful remarks in sacred criticism. The *Keri*, or marginal readings, do not point out errors in the text, but a variety of expression of the same sense; and, as well as the points and accents, are the only infallible preservers of the sacred original. Mr. B. contends, that there cannot be produced any one passage, in any of the Hebrew MSS. that have been written agreeably to the rules which are here specified, that either varies from the similar passage in another *such* MS. that is really paradoxical in itself, or that does not give us a consistent and satisfactory sense. If one or two of these written rolls were collected from every synagogue in every capital in Europe, the collection, he presumes, would amount to no less than a thousand MSS. and he does not hesitate to assert, that, after this large collection had been separately and carefully examined and approved, by proper scribes qualified for the examination and writing of the roll called כתרא מגילתא not one from among the whole number would be found to differ from any other of the same collection in any respect

ſpect whatever: p. 65. Mr. B. next propoſes a new plan for a correct tranſlation, on application from the univerſities to his majeſty to found an inſtitution for the promotion of Hebrew learning; the profeſſors to reſide in their reſpective univerſities, and read lectures, to be printed every term; that MSS. be collected from all the principal ſynagogues in Europe, and, if poſſible, from Jeruſalem; that every advantage and reward be held out to the Hebrew ſtudents; and that perſons ſo qualified begin, after collation of the MSS. a new tranſlation *altogether*, commencing with the firſt book of Moſes; and that they all *unanimouſly* agree, even to *every verſe*, before they lay it before the publick; and then ſubmit it to the ſenate of each univerſity, and tranſmit a copy from each univerſity to the other, and both together lay it before the parliament and the king for their ſanction and authority to permit the tranſlators to commence the ſecond book; and ſo proceed through the twenty-four books of the Old Teſtament.

Mr. B. then comes forward with a ſpecimen of a new tranſlation of the book of Jonah, a preliminary diſſertation on it. In this are vindicated the perverſeneſs of Jonah, who fled from God with a firm reſolution of endeavouring to ſave the Iſraelites at the expence of the guilty Aſſyrians, or by loſing his own life; and this narrative ſhews the paternal concern of God for the happineſs, not of Iſrael in particular, but of all his creatures in general. The circumſtance of the fiſh, and the prophet's ſubſiſting in it three days, are miraculous; the fiſh was *prepared* by God for him, he was *preſerved* in it, and delivered by it, through the *infinite* power of God. The tranſlation is thus diſpoſed: *Tranſlation*; *Old Verſion*; *Arrangement and literal Senſe of the Hebrew Text*. It would be as uſeleſs as difficult to make a ſelection of ſpecimens. There is one we cannot refuſe, c. ii. v. 6.

Tranſlation.

Yea, the water had encompaſſed me even to the ſoul,
I was encloſed in the abyſs,
Deſtruction hovering over my head.

Old Verſion.

The waters compaſſed me about even to the ſoul; the depth compaſſed me round about; the *weeds* were wrapped about my head.

Hebrew Arrangement.

They encompaſſed me waters until ſoul, abyſs encloſing me *deſtruction contrauling to my head.*

In the commentary on this paſſage it is well obſerved that our tranſlation "enervates and diſjoints the very climax of the paſt dangers of Jonah, of his joy, of his gratitude, of his hopes, and of his confidence in God. The root of the word means to *deſtroy, conſume, bring to an end*; and the confuſion aroſe merely from the Lexicons. As in ver. 7, the earth with her *bars* has got in inſtead of the earth was *fleeing from me*, for want of attending to the Maſoretic word without the *yud*.

"Thus, "ſays Mr. B. "have I finiſhed a ſix months' labour. In many inſtances my remarks may appear too ſevere againſt that venerable body of men the *tranſlators* of the original and writers of our preſent E gliſh verſion; but I could not well avoid making them. I intended to account for every rendering in which I differ from them. I intended to produce a faithful tranſlation. If we conſider the ſtate of the language in their time, and the progreſs of it ſince, it would be ungenerous to deny that our preſent verſion is an excellent performance. That the obſervations in this ſmall volume may induce the learned to honour it with their notice, and to correct and improve the ſuggeſtions it contains reſpecting their promoting the ſtudy of the ſacred language, in order to be able to attempt an authorized new verſion of the ſacred writings, are the earneſt wiſhes of the author." With this wiſh we moſt heartily concur.

The volume cloſes with an extract of the verbs which occur in the book of Jonah; a chronological abſtract of the Jewiſh hiſtory, or regular ſucceſſion of pious and learned men, whoſe lives have been devoted to the ſtudy and preſervation of the ſacred writings before and ſince the time of Ezra; and an index.

254. *Eſſays by a Society of Gentlemen at* Exeter.

"THESE eſſays were read at the ſtated meetings of a Society originally united by private friendſhip. When a number of papers had accumulated, it was ſuppoſed that a ſelection from them would not be unintereſting; and, as in a miſcellaneous publication

publication no advantage could be attained by arrangement, the order in which each member read an eſſay has been adopted. Should this volume meet with approbation, another will probably follow at no great diſtance. The names of the authors have been concealed; they would add no importance to truth, no acuteneſs to inveſtigation; they would neither ſanction error, nor enliven inſipidity."

This advertiſement is followed by, I. an addreſs to the Society, read June 28, 1792; and, II. lines read at the ſecond meeting of the Society, containing a humourous, and not unpoetic, deſcription of ſuch a *Club*, including the various ſorts of that inſtitution. The other eſſays are 23 in number; and the contents as follow:

III. Vindication of the character of Pindar, by a tranſlation of two odes which have occaſioned his being accuſed of mercenary behaviour, and remarks on them. Theſe are the 9th Pythian and 2d Iſthmian. This charge is ſhewn to reſt ſingly on the authority of the ſcholiaſt and the ſpirit of the poet to be ſuperior to ſuch mean motives.

IV. Some remarks on the early population of Europe, and particularly of Italy. The original inhabitants of every country are ſuppoſed to have inhabited rocks and caves, and to have been ſupplanted by ſome more enlightened people; thus the Aborigines of Italy by the Celts and Cimbri, whoſe language may be traced. Theſe were probably the Trojans under Æneas; the inhabitants they found in Italy and Etruria were Grecian coloniſts. The Romans and their language were originally derived from Grecian colonies, and ultimately from Aſia. The origin of letters in Greece is very obſcure; they were probably of Aſſyrian origin. The Pelaſgic were prior to Cadmus.

V. On ſome of the more remarkable Britiſh monuments in Devon. The cromleh at Drewſteignton, the only one in the county, is ſuppoſed to be intended primarily to diſtinguiſh and do honour to the dead; and, at the ſame time, to incloſe the venerated remains, by placing the ſupporters and covering ſtone in ſuch a manner as to be a ſecurity to them on every ſide; and they were probably the appropriated monuments of the chief Druids, or of princes, as Kits Coity houſe, in Kent, covered the body of Catigern, a Britiſh prince, ſlain in battle at Aylesford. In the ſame pariſh, in the channel of the river Teign, is a Logan, or rocking-ſtone, capable of being moved by preſſing againſt it with ſome force. Only one ſuch, but ſmaller, remains in the county; and that is found among a carnedd of moorſtone-rocks, on the downs, near Aſhburton; which, though the tender balance is now in a great degree deſtroyed, was ſo equipoiſed a few years ſince as to have been an accuſtomary inſtrument for cracking nuts, and thence ſtill called the Nut-cracker. On a common, near Dartmoor, is a ſtone, in which four rock baſons have evidently been ſcooped by art; which may have been intended to receive the blood of human victims, and make libations of it. In the *great ſtone heap*, or barrow, on Haldown, was formed of great flints and other ſtones a kind of vault, with a cell, or kiſtvaen, of four ſtones, ſupporting a large one, covering an urn with the mouth downwards, containing white burnt bones of a youth. This is here aſcribed to the Danes, whoſe many camps are in its neighbourhood.

VI. Hiſtorical obſervations on falconry; deducing it from the Eaſt to Britain, to which it was almoſt peculiar.

VII. A chronological eſſay on Ptolemy's mode of computation; ſhewing that the laſt year of any reign, in his canon, is ſo far from being the year of the *king's death*, that it does not ſo much as imply him to have died in the year following. All that it ſhews is, that ſuch a year was the laſt that is ended or completed by that king; or, rather, that his ſucceſſor was inaugurated or acknowledged in the year following, whether the death of the king happened in that latter year, or in the year following, or ſtill later. The Nabonaſſarean æra is ſhewn to be an æra of Ptolemy's *own making*, fixed in the beginning of Thoth, or the firſt day of the firſt of Nabonaſſar, taking in the antient obſervations; but he does not ſay it was uſed by the aſtronomers at Babylon.

VIII. An eſſay on the iris, demonſtrative of the motions and effects of that membrane on the pupil; with ſome obſervations which lead to a new theory of muſcular motion; in two parts; accounting for the dilation of the iris from the blood being derived to the retina and choroide coats in greater quantities while a ſtrong light is in contact with them, and the reverſe

reverſe when the light is decreaſed. To the ſame cauſe the motion of the muſcles is aſcribed.

IX. On the mythology and worſhip of the ſerpent. The origin of ſerpent-worſhip is loſt in the remoteſt antiquity; and ſeems to have been imported, at an early æra, into Greece from Egypt.

X. Lines addreſſed to the Gods of India on the departure of Sir John Shore and Hubert Cornish, eſq. from England, 1793.

XI. On literary fame, and the hiſtorical character of Shakſpeare; ſhewing, that genius, whatever be its temporary depreſſion, is ſuperior to all human power. Shakſpeare's characters are diſcriminated, and infinitely diverſified, and impreſſive.

XII. Some curſory remarks on the preſent ſtate of philoſophy and ſcience. We muſt tranſcribe the whole of this eſſay to do it juſtice. One obſervation, however, we cannot paſs:

"At this æra the mind ſeems eager to expatiate beyond the former confines; the extravagant and ſometimes the erring ſpirit contribute equally to the diffuſion of knowledge by new diſcoveries, or by the ruinous reſult of deluding projects. The philoſophers of France long ago raiſed an imaginary fabric of fancied excellence. The bubble was blown, and expanded to a promiſing ſize; but it burſt, and threatened to involve in its deſtruction a flouriſhing kingdom, arts, ſciences, agriculture, and commerce. It is an inſtance of the mind ſpeculating without the regulating balance of judgement; eagerly graſping at an apparent good, without weighing the danger which muſt reſult from the inſtruments employed; purſuing with a dangerous violence what might be ſafely obtained by a more calm, a more matured, and a ſlower progreſs. But it is an inſtance alſo that the human mind begins to riſe above the trammels of cuſtom, that the active ſpirit has eſcaped from the ſhackles of prejudice, that, feeling innate powers, it eagerly preſſes forwards to exertion."

The improvements in ſcience are enumerated, in chemiſtry, geography, natural hiſtory of the vegetable and animal world, mineralogy. The diſcoveries of literature in the Eaſt:

"To literature our extended empire in the Eaſt has greatly contributed; and, whatever opinion be formed of Mr. Haſtings as a politician or governor, he muſt be conſidered as the greateſt benefactor Britain ever had. It is not eaſy to believe that the man, to whom the mild blameleſs Bramin opened the ſacred Vedas, to whoſe influence it is owing that we have traced Philoſophy to her cradle, and examined her while advancing with unequal ſteps towards a vigorous manhood, ſhould have been a cruel tyrant."

The knowledge which Pythagoras communicated to the Greeks was not derived from Egypt, but India.

"In this enlightened æra every thing might have been expected, had not the fatal ſcourge of war been brandiſhed, and devaſtation taken place of peace and order, of cultivation and happineſs. May her triumph be of ſhort duration! and, diſtant from ſcenes of turbulence and confuſion, may we be ſenſible of that peculiarly-happy ſituation which enables us, in uninterrupted and in full ſecurity, to enjoy our literary amuſements; to catch at leaſt occaſional ſparks from the irradiation of ſcience, from the ſplendors which we admire at a diſtance!"

Amen! moſt heartily ſay we: though we have ſeen it aſſerted as one of the mitigations of war, that, by diſperſing learned men, it diſſeminates knowledge. This is a curious and intereſting eſſay.

XIII. Of ſepulture in general, and ſepulchral ſingle ſtones erected; reciting the univerſal practice of barrows and ſingle ſtones in all ages and all parts of the globe.

XIV. Benevolence and friendſhip as oppoſed to principle. The diſtinction properly drawn between feeling, or delicacy of ſentiment, and principle; and the former ſhewn to be pernicious in their conſequences:

"To do good from temper or inclination merely, is not charity. The kind propenſities of men are ſo fluctuating in their nature, and ſo various in their tendency, that, undirected by Religion, they often ſeduce us into the mazes of error and of vice, while we fondly deem ourſelves ſecure in the ways of virtue. But virtue only exiſts where the mind is ſubject to known duties; and charity is a ſteady uniform virtue, not ſpringing from paſſion, but originating in reaſon and truth."

XV. Five ſonnets in blank verſe. We ſhould have liked them better in rhyme.

XVI. An eſſay on the Aramick language, makes the Syriac, or Aramick, tongue, mentioned in the Scriptures, to be different from the Syrian tongue of later ages; and what we call the Syrian character to be invented upon the introduction of literature among the

Syrians

Syrians under the Seleucidæ at soonest, or, as others, till later; nothing being written earlier in that character than the Syriac version; and that is not allowed to be so antient as some have pretended. The Chaldeans or Chasdun were but one people, and a part of the Aramites; and all the Chaldee passages in Ezra and Daniel are not the words of the historian, but quotations made verbatim from Chaldee or Aramick records, or from writings made in Aram or Chaldee.

XVII. Reflexions on the composition and decomposition of the atmosphere, as influencing meteorological phænomena. Water and air are no longer considered as unchangeable qualities; the solution of water in air, and subsequent deposition in rain, were first hinted at by Dr. Halley. This doctrine, now revived, is recommended by its simplicity, perspicuity, and the ease with which is seems applicable to the most important phænomena. It was soon, however, found that evaporation would go on in an exhausted receiver; that, during the process, heat disappeared, and was again sensible when the water recovered its first form; and evaporation seemed also to take place from ice when the air was below the freezing point. As heat is now known to be a peculiar substance, and not a modification of matter only, when it is lost in the evaporation it must become either an intermede assisting the solution, or an ingredient in the new composition. Something must therefore be added to the system, the simplicity of which is so obvious, and appears so seductive. The phænomena of dew seem to admit of the most easy explication on this system; but, if this very frequent appearance require an additional and a very different adjustment, it will be obvious that the solution of water in air, though indisputable as a fact, is limited in its operation and powers. Thus far went M. de Luc, a laborious and ingenious philosopher, hinting, indeed, at more, often without explaining what his additional views were; and this is the latest author who has arrived at novelty; for, Dr. Hutton has only attempted to elucidate and enlarge the theory originally derived from Halley. The foundation of all the errors, the source of all the differences, on this subject, is the common prejudice that air and water are unchangeable elements. We *now* know that water may be formed by the union of two kinds of air, and may again be separated into its constituent parts; in fact, that water and air are convertible, in various natural processes, into each other. Why then may not those processes go on also in the atmosphere? Why may not the atmosphere differ at times in its real absorbent properties, as well as in its density and elasticity? Why may not rain and dew be air converted into water? These are questions which may be started as subjects of investigation and enquiry, to sharpen the mental powers by the discovery of new relations, which at first starts forwards in a questionable shape, or destroy a phantom whose appearance is specious but delusive. The writer of this essay attempts to shew that these are not suppositious only: that meteorological phænomena really support the variation of the quantity and state of the atmosphere; this change of water into air, and the contrary; that, in all these changes there are concomitant appearances, which point out some of the agents by which they are probably produced. Electricity has probably a considerable share in the different meteorological phænomena. What is called atmospherical electricity is apparently the uncombined fluid which floats in the air; and, while the air is in a dry non-conducting state, does not reach the earth. In these circumstances it is constantly positive; in steady rain it is the same; but in stormy weather frequently changes from positive to negative, often with singular rapidity, while, at intervals, no electricity is observable. It appears, then, highly probable, that the positive electricity of the air, which is its most constant and apparently its natural state, is owing to the decomposition of water, which, in its change into air, suffers its electrical fluid, seemingly one of its component parts, to escape. It is now admitted that water is decomposed in the process of vegetation; and, in various instances, we have discovered marks of the escape of the electrical fluid. In atmospherical phænomena we find various proofs of electricity proceeding from the decomposition of water, and again appearing on its formation. Yet, while the electrical fluid perform seemingly so important an office in meteorological phænomena, it must be remembered that it is a compound,

pound, and that the union of its ingredients may be deſtroyed.

"This ſyſtem alone explains why high winds ſhould affect the barometer. Winds can never occur but to reſtore the equilibrium of the air; and the equilibrium cannot be deſtroyed but by cauſes diminiſhing the weight of the atmoſphere. Rarefaction by heat could effect it but ſlowly, and the return muſt be gentle and gradual. But, if air be decompoſed, and if the decompoſition be ſudden, we can have little difficulty in explaining the cauſe of the violence with which the air around reſtores the equilibrium, or the reaſon of the barometer ſuddenly ſinking. I remember, about the time when the earthquakes happened in Calabria and Sicily, I was in the habit of examining the barometer to adjuſt the ſcale of one which I had made; I ſaw the mercury ſink very rapidly far below the point to which it commonly falls in this country. I expected and predicted a violent ſtorm; but a ruffling wind, with a peculiar appearance of the clouds, only followed. On examining the journal, this low ſtate occurred the day after the violent earthquake; and the air, ruſhing in to ſupply the vacuum, even left the other parts of the atmoſphere deficient, as the wave which fills the hollow. A ſimilar fall of the barometer occurred at Durham; and a gentleman, acquainted with Naples, told Mr. Swinburne, that an earthquake had probably happened, about this period, in a more Southern region."

XVIII. An apology for the character and conduct of Iago.

XIX. A Venetian ſtory. The leading features of this affecting ſtory are to be found in Mrs. Piozzi's Travels. The author has attempted only to fill up a meagre outline; to add ſome circumſtances and reflexions not unſuitable to the ſcene and the characters introduced.

XX. A compliment to lord Howe.

XXI. Some obſervations on Heſiod and Homer, and the ſhields of Hercules and Achilles: the two fineſt pictures of antiquity, in which the two poets ſeem determined to try their ſtrength with each other; and, from internal evidence, Heſiod's compoſition appears to be the original. A tranſlation of it into blank verſe is annexed.

"Such were the ſhields of theſe poets. Having aſſumed a ſuper-human formation by a deity worſhiped at the time when they wrote, and whoſe exiſtence and power were undoubted, they could give a latitude to their ideas, and deſcribe ſcenes (inexpreſſible by an artiſt) without violating probability. Were any objected to, the anſwer was eaſy: ſo Vulcan choſe to expreſs them."

XXII. On the valley of ſtones and the country near Linton, on the North coaſt of Devon, about 20 miles from Barnſtaple, and nearly the ſame from South Moulton. In the center of the valley, which in general was about 300 feet broad, were ſeveral circles of ſtones, above 40 feet diameter, probably druidical.

XXIII. Obſervations on light.

"Accumulated facts appear clearly to prove the mutual repulſions, the antagonizing powers, of heat and light; and to elucidate, often very ſtrikingly, many chemical facts, many natural phænomena. Theſe proofs are enforced by ſome meteorological phænomena, and the aſtrological obſervations of Mr. Herſchel."

XXIV. Ode; the Genius of Danmonium; and three ſonnets.

XXV. An apology for the character and conduct of Shylock.

The peruſal of this volume has afforded us much pleaſure. We have to regret, however, that the good ſpecimen of Exeter typography ſhould be defaced by ſo many errors, particularly in the Greek quotations, not half of which are included in the errata. Should this be followed by another and another volume, we hope the writers will no longer be aſhamed to affix their names to their eſſays.

With pleaſure we ſee the literary ſocieties, eſtabliſhed in the Eaſtern part of the kingdom in the beginning of the century, reviving in the Weſt in the cloſe of it. We have only to add a wiſh that, like that eſtabliſhed at Mancheſter above 30 years ago, which has in ten years publiſhed four volumes of its Tranſactions, with the *names* of the *writers* at full length, the two firſt of which volumes have gone through two editions, and the third is out of print, they may continue to flouriſh, uninterrupted by the dæmons of jealouſy, vanity, and diſcord. (See pp. 896, 1019.)

255. *Proceedings of the Board of Longitude in Regard to the Recovery of the late Dr.* Bradley's *Obſervations. (Concluded from p. 857.)*

IN June, 1791, fifteen years after the Obſervations had been given to the Univerſity on condition of their printing and publiſhing them, and nearly thirty years after the death of Dr. Bradley, the Board, ſeeing no proſpect of their being publiſhed, came to the following reſolutions:

"That

"That the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was originally founded, and has been ever since supported, at the public expence, for the express purpose of finding out the longitude at sea, by the help of the observations of the moon and fixed stars.

"That it is proper and becoming in this Board, instituted likewise to promote the discovery of the longitude, to exert that weight and influence which their office and situation may give them with government, public bodies, or private persons, to forward the recovery and publication of the late Dr. Bradley's Observations, which were made at the Royal Observatory while he was Astronomer Royal.

"That the Observations were removed from the Royal Observatory by his executors after his decease, who thought proper to consider them as private property.

"That a suit was commenced in the Exchequer, on behalf of the Crown at the desire of this Board, against the said executors, to recover the Observations as the property of the Crown, for the use of the publick,

"That, about the year 1776, whilst the said suit was pending, the executors made a present of the Observations to Lord Nor h, now the earl of Guildford, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, who accepted, and made a present of the same to the University, on condition of their printing and publishing them, under which condition the university accepted them.

"That this Board, in consequence of the promise made by the University to publish them, desisted at that time from soliciting Goverment to carry on the suit against the executors, and would have been glad to have seen the Observations published, but did not thereby mean to express any doubt of, or to give up, the right of the Crown to the said Observations.

"That the Observations yet remain unpublished; and that astronomy suffers much from the want of those valuable materials for improving its theories: and that the publick have reason to complain at being deprived of the use of Observations, which have been paid for with the public money, in salaries to the late Dr Bradley and his assistants, in the purchase of expensive instruments, and in augmenting and supporting the building at the Royal Observatory.

"That the valuable ends intended to be promoted by the erection of the Observatory, and by the Observations made there, are in a great measure defeated by the with holding the Observations in question both from the Crown and from the publick; particularly in what respects the finding out the longitude, and the settling the proper motions of the fixed stars, a new and curious point, on which the improvement of astronomy depends.

"That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, with a request that he would lay them before the University; in full confidence that so eminent a seat of learning, which has been emphatically styled one of the Eyes of England, will take such measures in this important matter as shall redound to the benefit of science, and do particular honour to themselves in publishing the productions of one of the first practical astronomers, if not the first, that ever existed, educated in their own bosom.

In December, 1791, a letter was read to the Board, from the Rev. Dr. Forster, Register to the Delegates of the Press in the University of Oxford, respecting Dr. Bradley's papers; but no notice was taken in it of the resolutions of the Board which had been sent to the Vice-chancellor in the preceding June. The Secretary was therefore directed to inclose another copy of the resolutions to the Vice-chancellor; together with a copy of several resolutions, rather more strongly pointed than those made by the Board, which the Council of the Royal Society, as visitors of the Royal Observatory, had made at their visitation on the 29th of the preceding July, and which had been laid before the Board of Longitude, at their request, by the President; and at the same time to desire that both those papers might be laid before the University, in such manner as might appear to him most proper.

March 3. 1792. a letter from Dr. Forster acknowledged the receipt of the representations from the Board of Longitude and Royal Society; and informed the Board that the Delegates were then actually proceeding with the work; that they had reason to hope a complete volume would be soon before the publick; and that no delay should take place but what necessarily resulted from the nature of the work.

March 2. 1793, the Board took into consideration the time that had again elapsed since their application to the University of Oxford, and represented it to Professor Hornsby, under whose direction the Observations were to be published; and the Professor then engaged that the first volume should appear on or before that day in the year 1794; and he added, that he thought the publick would be in possession of it long before that period.

March

March 1, 1794, inquiry being made of Dr. Hornsby, he declared that his want of health had prevented him from keeping his engagement with the Board, but that a progress had been made in printing the Observations; and he promised to publish the first volume before the meeting of the Board in the December following, or relinquish the work.

December 6, 1794, Dr. Hornsby acquainted the Board that the ill state of his health had not allowed him to fulfil his engagement. The Board thereupon resolved,

"That a Committee, consisting of the first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, the President of the Royal Society, and the Astronomer Royal, do wait upon the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to represent to him the great inconvenience which the publick has suffered from the want of the Observations made by the late Dr. Bradley at the Royal Observatory, which passed into the hands of the University, from the late Chancellor, in the year 1776, on condition of their printing and publishing them.

In consequence of the representations made by this Committee, a letter from the duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to earl Spencer, first Lord of the Admiralty, on June 6, 1795, was laid before the Board, transmitting a paper from the Vice-chancellor and Delegates of the Press, which was as follows:

"The Vice-chancellor having laid before the Board [of Delegates] a letter from the Chancellor of the University, covering a memorial from the Board of Longitude, and an extract from their minutes, respecting the publication of Dr. Bradley's Observations: ordered,

"That copies of the proceedings of the Board on this subject in the years 1791 and 1792, and of the letters then sent to the President of the Royal Society and Secretary to the Board of Longitude, be sent to the Chancellor.

"That he be farther informed that 22 sheets of the work have been printed since that time, notwithstanding the interruption it has again unfortunately met with from the state of Dr. Hornsby's health.

"That, for his Grace's satisfaction, they have now again enquired into the progress and present state of the work; in answer to which, Dr. Hornsby has delivered in a memorial * (a copy of which is now ordered to be sent to his Grace), from which it appears that the first volume is very nearly completed; and they are satisfied themselves that Dr. Hornsby is not chargeable with any unnecessary delay; and that there is every reason to hope that the first volume will very soon be published, without having recourse to the disagreeable expecient of taking the papers out of Dr. Hornsby's hand; which, from a variety of considerations, they are unwilling to adopt, and conceive it might eventually tend to the hindrance rather than the furtherance of the publication."

This paper was dated Feb. 27, 1795; it is now December 1796; and, as far as appears, the Observations are as near being published as they were when they passed into the hands of the University, just TWENTY years ago.

* This memorial does not appear, never having been sent to the Board of Longitude.

256. *To the Deists. The Insufficiency of Reason, and the Necessity of a Divine Revelation: a Sermon, preached at* Gee-street *Chapel*, Goswell-street, *on Sunday, Sept.* 25, 1796. *By the Rev.* W. Holland, *Minister of the said Chapel, and Master of the Academy there. Taken in Short-hand by* Job Sibley; *published at Request.*

THIS is the first of a course of lectures to combat the Deistical principles that have been latterly revived in this land with a degree of increasing strength. We cannot but wish the champion success in the combat; and that some of the Dignitaries of our Church would join in supporting him.

257. *A Sermon preached at the Assizes holden for the County of* Cornwall, *at* Bodmin, *before the Hon. Mr. Justice* Grose *and Mr. Baron* Thompson, *on Tuesday, July* 26, 1796. *By* Cornelius Cardew, *D. D. Master of the Grammar-School at* Truro, *and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales. *Published at the Request of the High Sheriff and Grand Jury.*

FROM Hebrews iii. 12. the Doctor takes occasion to detect the source of infidelity in vicious propensities and indulgences.

258. *Thoughts on the Prospect of a Regicide Peace. In a Series of Letters.*

THE first thing that struck us, on turning back the title of a work we have been prepared to expect ever since the author's last publication, was the publisher's appeal to the candour and justice of the nation in the following terms:—

"It would ill become me to make any remarks on my examination before a committee

at Thorpe Salvin, near Kniveton, Yorkshire, exhibiting the four seasons of the year, and the rite of baptism.

XXI. Account of the hospital of St. Margaret, at Pilton, co. Devon. By Benjamin Incledon. Mr. I. whose death is recorded in our Obituary for last month, gives that account to Mr. Wilmot which he seems, we doubt not for good and sufficient reasons, to have refused to the Historian of Devon.

XXII. Mr. Douce describes the purse, pincushion, and pair of knives, worn by the ladies of the 16th century.

XXIII. consists of extracts from a MS life of Mr. Phineas Pette, one of the master-shipwrights to James I. drawn up by himself, communicated by Mr. Denne; from which the progress of ship-building among us fully appears; as also the jealousy of rivals, from whom the patronage of prince Henry, and the king's personal attendance at his defence, delivered him.

XXVI. is a description of a tablet from the Arundelian collection, by Mr. Leathes, the now possessor.

XXVII. The accompte of Sir Edwarde Waldegrave, knighte, oone of the qwenes highnes prevy counceile, and mr. of her ma'ties greate warderobe, aswell of all receiptes of monye, of clothes, of golde velvetts, and and other sylks owte of the qwenes ma'ties stoore. As also of all the empc'ons, provisions, and deliverels, for the buryall of the late famows prince of memory kinge Edwarde the syxte of that name, who departed from this transitory lyfe the syxte daye of Julye, in the 7th yere of his reigne, and was buryed the 8th day of Auguste, in the firste yere of the mooste prosperos and victorius reigne of owre mooste dradd soverigne lady Marye, by the grace of God qwene of Englonde, Fraunce, and Irelonde, defendor of the faythe, and of the churche of Englonde and Irelonde in earthe the supreme hedd. Communicated by Craven Ord, esq. F. S. A. from the original in the exchequer.

XXVIII. Observations on the Pusey horn. By the right hon. Jacob earl of Radnor.

The Appendix contains short notices of the life of Sir George Carye, afterwards earl of Totnes.

A proclamation, 4 Edw. IV. for regulating the price of silver bullion, and the value of the money of the kingdom.

A bracelet, found in Yorkshire.

A sword, inscribed with the name of bishop Beck of Durham.

A ring, found near Beverley.

Two hawks' rings, from Hedingham castle.

A gold ring, from Windsor-park.

A patera, with an inscription, found in Great Tower-street.

A brass instrument from Cornwall, mistaken for a Druidical sickle to cut misletoe.

Arms, date, and inscription, concerning Christopher Urswyk, in the deanery-house at Windsor.

The plates of Vetusta Monumenta published by the Society this season, and completing the third volume of that work, are,

Two of the Holy Sepulchre in the North wall of the chancel at Northwold, in Norfolk, and Heckingham, in Lincolnshire, from drawings by the late Mr. Schnebbelie.

Five of Cowdry-house, from drawings by the late Mr. Grimm; with a particular account of that mansion, and its catastrophe.

A chimney-piece in the bishop's palace at Exeter, put up by bishop Courtney.

A beautiful tesselated pavement, discovered at Colchester, 1795.

Five, from drawings by Mr. Evelyn, of Windsor, of Hedingham castle, Essex, the seat of the Veses, earl of Oxford, now the property of Lewis Majendie, esq. who has accompanied them with a long detail.

The Colchester pavement is described by Mr. Walford; the accounts of all the other plates are signed R. G.

With pleasure we announce that a splendid work, architectural drawings of our cathedrals by Mr. Carter, accompanied with descriptions, by himself, is undertaken by the Society; and that the cathedral of Exeter will make its appearance in the course of the ensuing year. We heartily wish they may get through this magnificent design before the rest are sacrificed to the caprice and false taste of an innovator in Gothic architecture who begins, by *deforming* our cathedrals, the invidious work which the French have completed by *defacing* theirs.

244. *The Bishop of* Llandaff's *Apology for the Bible examined, in a Series of Letters to that excellent Man. By* A. Macleod.

THE effect of freedom of speech, not of freedom of enquiry: a production of

of modern philoſophy, without reaſoning or decency. This writer addreſſed "A warm Reply to Mr. Burke's Letter," reviewed p. 315.

245. *Remarks on the very inferior Utility of Claſſical Learning. By* William Stevenſon.

A trifling attack on claſſical learning, by one very ſuperficially acquainted with claſſical writers. Whoever reflects how much we are indebted to the *antients* for the fundamental principles of knowledge, on which it may, without aſſuming too much, be affirmed the moderns have greatly improved, will not thank any perſon for endeavouring to confound and annul thoſe obligations by one ſtroke of the pen; particularly as he has ſubſtituted nothing in their ſtead. None but ſuch as chooſe to confound the queſtion would teach us to forget ſuch obligations, and the ground on which they reſt.

246. *Revolutions: a Poem, in Two Books. By* P. Courtier, *Author of Poems, &c.*

WE ſhould be ſorry to deprive the author of the benefits ariſing from the ſale of his poem; but hope we ſhall not be deemed faſtidious if we ſay, that Revolutions muſt happen in his poetry before it can pleaſe our taſte.

247. *A Letter to Mr.* Sheridan *on his Conduct in Parliament. By a* Suffolk *Freeholder.*

THIS ſhould rather be intituled, "A Detection of the Conduct of Mr. Sheridan."

248. *A Second Letter to Mr.* Sheridan; *with Strictures on the general Conduct of Oppoſition. By a* Suffolk *Freeholder.*

A detection of the conduct of Oppoſition. To us theſe letters appear a complete detection of the conduct of Oppoſition and their leaders, joined with "Obſervations on the Conduct of Mr. Fox and his Oppoſition," by the ſame author.

249. Bewſey, *a Poem.*

THE unknown author, who is patroniſed by a handſome liſt of ſubſcribers, addreſſes his verſes to Richard Gwillym, eſq. high ſheriff of the county of Lancaſter, whoſe antient caſtellated manſion, with "walls imbrown'd by Time's all-changing power," placed "on the ſummit of a riſing brow," he celebrates as having been the reſidence of a family of Butler, ſummoned to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. and II. by the title of Baron Butler, of Bewſey; one of which family was here murdered, by the inſtigation of lord Stanley, in the reign of Henry VII. The change of ſcene in the country around by agriculture and commerce is touched on; and the poet concludes thus:

"Thou, venerable pile! through many an age,
Succeſſive rolling, haſt ſurviv'd to ſee
Theſe wondrous changes, and ſurviveſt ſtill;
While thy contemporary manſions, fall'n
Around thee, moulder in the duſt unſeen,
Thou yet among us rear'ſt thy rev'rend head,
Fond-lingring: thou haſt brav'd the tempeſt's rage,
The war of elements, the ſap of time.
Oh! mayſt thou long yet flouriſh; and thy age
Slowly decline, uninjur'd and in peace!
Oh! mayſt thou ſee thy honour'd founder's ſons
Still as thou falleſt, o'er their fathers riſe
More brave and virtuous as they are more free!

250. *Letters from* Fletcher Chriſtian, *containing a Narrative of the Tranſactions on-board his Majeſty's Ship* Bounty, *before and after the Mutiny; with his ſubſequent Voyages and Travels in* South America.

IT is ſufficient to ſay of this catch-penny publication, that Mr. Edward Chriſtian, brother of Fletcher C. has publicly denounced the impoſture by an advertiſement in the newſpapers.

251. *An Appeal to public Opinion againſt Kidnapping and Murder; including a Narrative of the late atrocious Proceedings at* Yarmouth; *with the Statements, Handbills, &c. pro and con. By* John Thelwall.

WHAT *eminent riſques* this doughty lecturer ran in the loyal town of Yarmouth may be read in the annals of the day. However improper it may be to employ violence in controul of opinion, we cannot wonder that frequent and not very diſtant events have ſhewn that the ſpirit of national opinion will not ſuffer itſelf to be inſulted by inſidious demagogues, who have at laſt learned the expediency of diſguiſing their ſentiments.

252. *Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World from the earlieſt to the preſent Period; exhibiting in each their immediate Succeſſors, collateral Branches, and the Duration of their reſpective Reigns; ſo conſtructed as to form a Series of Chronology: and*

and including the Genealogy of many other Persons and Families, distinguished in Sacred and Profane History; particularly all the Nobility of these Kingdoms descended from Princes. By the Rev. William Betham, *of* Stonham Aspol, Suffolk.

THOSE who delight in fine paper and print and to have the page as little crowded as possible, will approve the plan. Those who are pleased with historical accuracy may, perhaps, prefer the old plan of Anderson's "Royal Genealogies," published 35 years ago.

253. Jonah; *a faithful Translation from the Original, with Philosophical and Explanatory Notes. To which is prefixed a Preliminary Dissertation, proving the Genuineness the Authenticity, and the Integrity, of the present Text. By* George Benjoin, *of* Jesus *College*, Cambridge.

EVERY candid and ingenuous professor of the Christian religion must be so impressed with a sense of the infinite interest he has in the right understanding of it, in every part of revelation, that he will feel equal pleasure and comfort in every attempt to illustrate the sacred volume. Mr. B. who deserves to be added to the respectable list of modern biblical critics, approaches the subject with so much modesty and diffidence, that he is entitled to our highest respect and praise. Influenced by the example of that learned and venerable advocate for sacred literature archbishop Newcome, primate of all Ireland, and qualified for the undertaking by 15 years study of Hebrew, and 9 more of the English language, we may fairly presume him possessed "of a critical knowledge of the language he will attempt to translate, and at least a competent one of that into which he is to make the translation." To the want of a true and faithful translation, he justly ascribes the origin and continuance of infidelity; and the failure of so many plans, proposed for that purpose, leads him to enquire into the causes of such failure; he concludes with observing, that not only the bible, but its commentators in the Hebrew language, must be studied. The two chief causes that have of late years prevented the study are "the unjustifiable and hypothetical arguments against the points usually called the Masoretic; and the small proportion of true Hebrew scholars. Bp. Lowth, in his Preliminary Discourse, p. 48, has represented what we have of the language as "the scanty relics of a language formerly copious;" and Dr. Kennicott's collation has not answered the end proposed by it, he not being possessed of any critical skill in Hebrew literature, and rashly asserted that the text was erroneous, and the Masoretic interpolated and mutilated.

Mr. B. proceeds to the collection and arrangement of the sacred books by Ezra, about 400 years before Christ, through the Jewish divinity-schools, down to 1692, and a copious description of such Hebrew MSS. as are written according to the rules of Ezra; many of them exact and minute to superstition. The book of the law was first explained by Moses, and afterwards by all his successors. The *Geonim*, or learned men of Tiberias, introduced the Masoretic points to general use, after the finishing of the Babylonian Talmud, about 900 years after Ezra, in the beginning of the 5th century; and these points have preserved, not corrupted, the purity of the language. The Hebrew requires no more than five distinct sounds; all others are compounds, like our diphthongs and triphthongs, but more easy and regular. What is commonly called the Masorah abounds with the most beautiful remarks in sacred criticism. The *Keri*, or marginal readings, do not point out errors in the text, but a variety of expression of the same sense; and, as well as the points and accents, are the only infallible preservers of the sacred original. Mr. B. contends, that there cannot be produced any one passage, in any of the Hebrew MSS. that have been written agreeably to the rules which are here specified, that either varies from the similar passage in another *such* MS. that is really paradoxical in itself, or that does not give us a consistent and satisfactory sense. If one or two of these written rolls were collected from every synagogue in every capital in Europe, the collection, he presumes, would amount to no less than a thousand MSS. and he does not hesitate to assert, that, after this large collection had been separately and carefully examined and approved, by proper scribes qualified for the examination and writing of the roll called כצרי מגיעה not one from among the whole number would be found to differ from any other of the same collection in any respect

ſpect whatever: p. 65. Mr. B. next propoſes a new plan for a correct tranſlation, on application from the univerſities to his majeſty to found an inſtitution for the promotion of Hebrew learning; the profeſſors to reſide in their reſpective univerſities, and read lectures, to be printed every term; that MSS. be collected from all the principal ſynagogues in Europe, and, if poſſible, from Jeruſalem; that every advantage and reward be held out to the Hebrew ſtudents; and that perſons ſo qualified begin, after collation of the MSS. a new tranſlation *altogether*, commencing with the firſt book of Moſes; and that they all *unanimouſly* agree, even to *every verſe*, before they lay it before the publick; and then ſubmit it to the ſenate of each univerſity, and tranſmit a copy from each univerſity to the other, and both together lay it before the parliament and the king for their ſanction and authority to permit the tranſlators to commence the ſecond book; and ſo proceed through the twenty-four books of the Old Teſtament.

Mr. B. then comes forward with a ſpecimen of a new tranſlation of the book of Jonah, a preliminary diſſertation on it. In this are vindicated the perverſeneſs of Jonah, who fled from God with a firm reſolution of endeavouring to ſave the Iſraelites at the expence of the guilty Aſſyrians, or by loſing his own life; and this narrative ſhews the paternal concern of God for the happineſs, not of Iſrael in particular, but of all his creatures in general. The circumſtance of the fiſh, and the prophet's ſubſiſting in it three days, are miraculous; the fiſh was *prepared* by God for him, he was *preſerved* in it, and delivered by it, through the *infinite* power of God. The tranſlation is thus diſpoſed: *Tranſlation*; *Old Verſion*; *Arrangement and literal Senſe of the Hebrew Text*. It would be as uſeleſs as difficult to make a ſelection of ſpecimens. There is one we cannot refuſe, c. ii. v. 6.

Tranſlation.

Yea, the water had encompaſſed me even to the ſoul,
I was enclоſed in the abyſs,
Deſtruction hovering over my head.

Old Verſion.

The waters compaſſed me about even to the ſoul; the depth compaſſed me round about; the *weeds* were wrapped about my head.

Hebrew Arrangement.

They encompaſſed me waters until ſoul, abyſs enclоſing me *deſtruction contrauling to my head.*

In the commentary on this paſſage it is well obſerved that our tranſlation "enervates and diſjoints the very climax of the paſt dangers of Jonah, of his joy, of his gratitude, of his hopes, and of his confidence in God. The root of the word means to *deſtroy, conſume, bring to an end*; and the confuſion aroſe merely from the Lexicons. As in ver. 7, the earth with her *bars* has gоt in inſtead of the earth was *fleeing from me*, for want of attending to the Maſoretic word without the *yud*.

"Thus, "ſays Mr. B. "have I finiſhed a ſix months' labour. In many inſtances my remarks may appear too ſevere againſt that venerable body of men the *tranſlators* of the original and writers of our preſent E gliſh verſion; but I could not well avoid making them. I intended to account for every rendering in which I differ from them. I intended to produce a faithful tranſlation. If we conſider the ſtate of the language in their time, and the progreſs of it ſince, it would be ungenerous to deny that our preſent verſion is an excellent performance. That the obſervations in this ſmall volume may induce the learned to honour it with their notice, and to correct and improve the ſuggeſtions it contains reſpecting their promoting the ſtudy of the ſacred language, in order to be able to attempt an authorized new verſion of the ſacred writings, are the earneſt wiſhes of the author." With this wiſh we moſt heartily concur.

The volume cloſes with an extract of the verbs which occur in the book of Jonah; a chronological abſtract of the Jewiſh hiſtory, or regular ſucceſſion of pious and learned men, whoſe lives have been devoted to the ſtudy and preſervation of the ſacred writings before and ſince the time of Ezra; and an index.

254. *Eſſays by a Society of Gentlemen at* Exeter.

"THESE eſſays were read at the ſtated meetings of a Society originally united by private friendſhip. When a number of papers had accumulated, it was ſuppoſed that a ſelection from them would not be unintereſting; and, as in a miſcellaneous publication

publication no advantage could be attained by arrangement, the order in which each member read an eſſay has been adopted. Should this volume meet with approbation, another will probably follow at no great diſtance. The names of the authors have been concealed; they would add no importance to truth, no acuteneſs to inveſtigation; they would neither ſanction error, nor enliven inſipidity."

This advertiſement is followed by, I. an addreſs to the Society, read June 28, 1792; and, II. lines read at the ſecond meeting of the Society, containing a humourous, and not unpoetic, deſcription of ſuch a *Club*, including the various ſorts of that inſtitution. The other eſſays are 23 in number; and the contents as follow:

III. Vindication of the character of Pindar, by a tranſlation of two odes which have occaſioned his being accuſed of mercenary behaviour, and remarks on them. Theſe are the 9th Pythian and 2d Iſthmian. This charge is ſhewn to reſt ſingly on the authority of the ſcholiaſt and the ſpirit of the poet to be ſuperior to ſuch mean motives.

IV. Some remarks on the early population of Europe, and particularly of Italy. The original inhabitants of every country are ſuppoſed to have inhabited rocks and caves, and to have been ſupplanted by ſome more enlightened people; thus the Aborigines of Italy by the Celts and Cimbri, whoſe language may be traced. Theſe were probably the Trojans under Æneas; the inhabitants they found in Italy and Etruria were Grecian coloniſts. The Romans and their language were originally derived from Grecian colonies, and ultimately from Aſia. The origin of letters in Greece is very obſcure; they were probably of Aſſyrian origin. The Pelaſgic were prior to Cadmus.

V. On ſome of the more remarkable Britiſh monuments in Devon. The cromleh at Drewſteignton, the only one in the county, is ſuppoſed to be intended primarily to diſtinguiſh and do honour to the dead; and, at the ſame time, to incloſe the venerated remains, by placing the ſupporters and covering ſtone in ſuch a manner as to be a ſecurity to them on every ſide; and they were probably the appropriated monuments of the chief Druids, or of princes, as Kits Coity houſe, in Kent, covered the body of Catigern, a Britiſh prince, ſlain in battle at Aylesford. In the ſame pariſh, in the channel of the river Teign, is a Logan, or rocking-ſtone, capable of being moved by preſſing againſt it with ſome force. Only one ſuch, but ſmaller, remains in the county; and that is found among a carnedd of moorſtone-rocks, on the downs, near Aſhburton; which, though the tender balance is now in a great degree deſtroyed, was ſo equipoiſed a few years ſince as to have been an accuſtomary inſtrument for cracking nuts, and thence ſtill called the Nut-cracker. On a common, near Dartmoor, is a ſtone, in which four rock baſons have evidently been ſcooped by art; which may have been intended to receive the blood of human victims, and make libations of it. In the *great ſtone heap*, or barrow, on Haldown, was formed of great flints and other ſtones a kind of vault, with a cell, or kiſtvaen, of four ſtones, ſupporting a large one, covering an urn with the mouth downwards, containing white burnt bones of a youth. This is here aſcribed to the Danes, whoſe many camps are in its neighbourhood.

VI. Hiſtorical obſervations on falconry; deducing it from the Eaſt to Britain, to which it was almoſt peculiar.

VII. A chronological eſſay on Ptolemy's mode of computation; ſhewing that the laſt year of any reign, in his canon, is ſo far from being the year of the *king's death*, that it does not ſo much as imply him to have died in the year following. All that it ſhews is, that ſuch a year was the laſt that is ended or completed by that king; or, rather, that his ſucceſſor was inaugurated or acknowledged in the year following, whether the death of the king happened in that latter year, or in the year following, or ſtill later. The Nabonaſſarean æra is ſhewn to be an æra of Ptolemy's *own making*, fixed to the beginning of Thoth, or the firſt day of the firſt of Nabonaſſar, taking in the antient obſervations; but he does not ſay it was uſed by the aſtronomers at Babylon.

VIII. An eſſay on the iris, demonſtrative of the motions and effects of that membrane on the pupil; with ſome obſervations which lead to a new theory of muſcular motion; in two parts; accounting for the dilation of the iris from the blood being derived to the retina and choroide coats in greater quantities while a ſtrong light is in contact with them, and the reverſe

reverse when the light is decreased. To the same cause the motion of the muscles is ascribed.

IX. On the mythology and worship of the serpent. The origin of serpent-worship is lost in the remotest antiquity; and seems to have been imported, at an early æra, into Greece from Egypt.

X. Lines addressed to the Gods of India on the departure of Sir John Shore and Hubert Cornish, esq. from England, 1793.

XI. On literary fame, and the historical character of Shakspeare; shewing, that genius, whatever be its temporary depression, is superior to all human power. Shakspeare's characters are discriminated, and infinitely diversified, and impressive.

XII. Some cursory remarks on the present state of philosophy and science. We must transcribe the whole of this essay to do it justice. One observation, however, we cannot pass:

"At this æra the mind seems eager to expatiate beyond the former confines; the extravagant and sometimes the erring spirit contribute equally to the diffusion of knowledge by new discoveries, or by the ruinous result of deluding projects. The philosophers of France long ago raised an imaginary fabric of fancied excellence. The bubble was blown, and expanded to a promising size; but it burst, and threatened to involve in its destruction a flourishing kingdom, arts, sciences, agriculture, and commerce. It is an instance of the mind speculating without the regulating balance of judgement; eagerly grasping at an apparent good, without weighing the danger which must result from the instruments employed; pursuing with a dangerous violence what might be safely obtained by a more calm, a more matured, and a slower progress. But it is an instance also that the human mind begins to rise above the trammels of custom, that the active spirit has escaped from the shackles of prejudice, that, feeling innate powers, it eagerly presses forwards to exertion."

The improvements in science are enumerated, in chemistry, geography, natural history of the vegetable and animal world, mineralogy. The discoveries of literature in the East:

"To literature our extended empire in the East has greatly contributed; and, whatever opinion be formed of Mr. Hastings as a politician or governor, he must be considered as the greatest benefactor Learning ever had. It is not easy to believe that the man, to whom the mild blameless Bramin opened the sacred Vedas, to whose influence it is owing that we have traced Philosophy to her cradle, and examined her while advancing with unequal steps towards a vigorous manhood, should have been a cruel tyrant."

The knowledge which Pythagoras communicated to the Greeks was not derived from Egypt, but India.

"In this enlightened æra every thing might have been expected, had not the fatal scourge of war been brandished, and devastation taken place of peace and order, of cultivation and happiness. May her triumph be of short duration! and, distant from scenes of turbulence and confusion, may we be sensible of that peculiarly-happy situation which enables us, in uninterrupted and in full security, to enjoy our literary amusements; to catch at least occasional sparks from the irradiation of science, from the splendors which we admire at a distance!"

Amen! most heartily say we: though we have seen it asserted as one of the mitigations of war, that, by dispersing learned men, it disseminates knowledge. This is a curious and interesting essay.

XIII. Of sepulture in general, and sepulchral single stones erected; reciting the universal practice of barrows and single stones in all ages and all parts of the globe.

XIV. Benevolence and friendship as opposed to principle. The distinction properly drawn between feeling, or delicacy of sentiment, and principle; and the former shewn to be pernicious in their consequences:

"To do good from temper or inclination merely, is not charity. The kind propensities of men are so fluctuating in their nature, and so various in their tendency, that, undirected by Religion, they often seduce us into the mazes of error and of vice, while we fondly deem ourselves secure in the ways of virtue. But virtue only exists where the mind is subject to known duties; and charity is a steady uniform virtue, not springing from passion, but originating in reason and truth."

XV. Five sonnets in blank verse. We should have liked them better in rhyme.

XVI. An essay on the Aramick language, makes the Syriac, or Aramick, tongue, mentioned in the Scriptures, to be different from the Syrian tongue of later ages; and what we call the Syrian character to be invented upon the introduction of literature among the

Syrians

Syrians under the Seleucidæ at soonest, or, as others, till later; nothing being written earlier in that character than the Syriac version; and that is not allowed to be so antient as some have pretended. The Chaldeans or Chasdun were but one people, and a part of the Aramites; and all the Chaldee passages in Ezra and Daniel are not the words of the historian, but quotations made verbatim from Chaldee or Aramick records, or from writings made in Aram or Chaldee.

XVII. Reflexions on the composition and decomposition of the atmosphere, as influencing meteorological phænomena. Water and air are no longer considered as unchangeable qualities; the solution of water in air, and subsequent deposition in rain, were first hinted at by Dr. Halley. This doctrine, now revived, is recommended by its simplicity, perspicuity, and the ease with which is seems applicable to the most important phænomena. It was soon, however, found that evaporation would go on in an exhausted receiver; that, during the process, heat disappeared, and was again sensible when the water recovered its first form; and evaporation seemed also to take place from ice when the air was below the freezing point. As heat is now known to be a peculiar substance, and not a modification of matter only, when it is lost in the evaporation it must become either an intermede assisting the solution, or an ingredient in the new composition. Something must therefore be added to the system, the simplicity of which is so obvious, and appears so seductive. The phænomena of dew seem to admit of the most easy explication on this system; but, if this very frequent appearance require an additional and a very different adjustment, it will be obvious that the solution of water in air, though indisputable as a fact, is limited in its operation and powers. Thus far went M. de Luc, a laborious and ingenious philosopher, hinting, indeed, at more, often without explaining what his additional views were; and this is the latest author who has arrived at novelty; for, Dr. Hutton has only attempted to elucidate and enlarge the theory originally derived from Halley. The foundation of all the errors, the source of all the differences, on this subject, is the common prejudice that air and water are unchangeable elements. We *now* know that water may be formed by the union of two kinds of air, and may again be separated into its constituent parts; in fact, that water and air are convertible, in various natural processes, into each other. Why then may not those processes go on also in the atmosphere? Why may not the atmosphere differ at times in its real absorbent properties, as well as in its density and elasticity? Why may not rain and dew be air converted into water? These are questions which may be started as subjects of investigation and enquiry, to sharpen the mental powers by the discovery of new relations, which at first starts forwards in a questionable shape, or destroy a phantom whose appearance is specious but delusive. The writer of this essay attempts to shew that these are not suppositions only: that meteorological phænomena really support the variation of the quantity and state of the atmosphere; this change of water into air, and the contrary; that, in all these changes there are concomitant appearances, which point out some of the agents by which they are probably produced. Electricity has probably a considerable share in the different meteorological phænomena. What is called atmospherical electricity is apparently the uncombined fluid which floats in the air; and, while the air is in a dry non-conducting state, does not reach the earth. In these circumstances it is constantly positive; in steady rain it is the same; but in stormy weather frequently changes from positive to negative, often with singular rapidity, while, at intervals, no electricity is observable. It appears, then, highly probable, that the positive electricity of the air, which is its most constant and apparently its natural state, is owing to the decomposition of water, which, in its change into air, suffers its electrical fluid, seemingly one of its component parts, to escape. It is now admitted that water is decomposed in the process of vegetation; and, in various instances, we have discovered marks of the escape of the electrical fluid. In atmospherical phænomena we find various proofs of electricity proceeding from the decomposition of water, and again appearing on its formation. Yet, while the electrical fluid performs seemingly so important an office in meteorological phænomena, it must be remembered that it is a compound,

pound, and that the union of its ingredients may be deſtroyed.

"This ſyſtem alone explains why high winds ſhould affect the barometer. Winds can never occur but to reſtore the equilibrium of the air; and the equilibrium cannot be deſtroyed but by cauſes diminiſhing the weight of the atmoſphere. Rarefaction by heat could effect it but ſlowly, and the return muſt be gentle and gradual. But, if air be decompoſed, and if the decompoſition be ſudden, we can have little difficulty in explaining the cauſe of the violence with which the air around reſtores the equilibrium, or the reaſon of the barometer ſuddenly ſinking. I remember, about the time when the earthquakes happened in Calabria and Sicily, I was in the habit of examining the barometer to adjuſt the ſcale of one which I had made; I ſaw the mercury ſink very rapidly far below the point to which it commonly falls in this country. I expected and predicted a violent ſtorm; but a ruffling wind, with a peculiar appearance of the clouds, only followed. On examining the journal, this low ſtate occurred the day after the violent earthquake; and the air, ruſhing in to ſupply the vacuum, even left the other parts of the atmoſphere deficient, as the wave which fills the hollow. A ſimilar fall of the barometer occurred at Durham; and a gentleman, acquainted with Naples, told Mr. Swinburne, that an earthquake had probably happened, about this period, in a more Southern region."

XVIII. An apology for the character and conduct of Iago.

XIX. A Venetian ſtory. The leading features of this affecting ſtory are to be found in Mrs. Piozzi's Travels. The author has attempted only to fill up a meagre outline; to add ſome circumſtances and reflexions not unſuitable to the ſcene and the characters introduced.

XX. A compliment to lord Howe.

XXI. Some obſervations on Heſiod and Homer, and the ſhields of Hercules and Achilles: the two fineſt pictures of antiquity, in which the two poets ſeem determined to try their ſtrength with each other; and, from internal evidence, Heſiod's compoſition appears to be the original. A tranſlation of it into blank verſe is annexed.

"Such were the ſhields of theſe poets. Having aſſumed a ſuper-human formation by a deity worſhiped at the time when they wrote, and whoſe exiſtence and power were undoubted, they could give a latitude to their ideas, and deſcribe ſcenes (inexpreſſible by an artiſt) without violating probability. Were any objected to, the anſwer was eaſy: ſo Vulcan choſe to expreſs them."

XXII. On the valley of ſtones and the country near Linton, on the North coaſt of Devon, about 20 miles from Barnſtaple, and nearly the ſame from South Moulton. In the center of the valley, which in general was about 300 feet broad, were ſeveral circles of ſtones, above 40 feet diameter, probably druidical.

XXIII. Obſervations on light.

"Accumulated facts appear clearly to prove the mutual repulſions, the antagonizing powers, of heat and light; and to elucidate, often very ſtrikingly, many chemical facts, many natural phænomena. Theſe proofs are enforced by ſome meteorological phænomena, and the aſtrological obſervations of Mr. Herſchel."

XXIV. Ode; the Genius of Danmonium; and three ſonnets.

XXV. An apology for the character and conduct of Shylock.

The peruſal of this volume has afforded us much pleaſure. We have to regret, however, that the good ſpecimen of Exeter typography ſhould be defaced by ſo many errors, particularly in the Greek quotations, not half of which are included in the errata. Should this be followed by another and another volume, we hope the writers will no longer be aſhamed to affix their names to their eſſays.

With pleaſure we ſee the literary ſocieties, eſtabliſhed in the Eaſtern part of the kingdom in the beginning of the century, reviving in the Weſt in the cloſe of it. We have only to add a wiſh that, like that eſtabliſhed at Mancheſter above 30 years ago, which has in ten years publiſhed four volumes of its Tranſactions, with the *names* of the *writers* at full length, the two firſt of which volumes have gone through two editions, and the third is out of print, they may continue to flouriſh, uninterrupted by the dæmons of jealouſy, vanity, and diſcord. (See pp. 896, 1019.)

255. *Proceedings of the Board of Longitude in Regard to the Recovery of the late Dr. Bradley's Obſervations.* *(Concluded from p. 857.)*

IN June, 1791, fifteen years after the Obſervations had been given to the Univerſity on condition of their printing and publiſhing them, and nearly thirty years after the death of Dr. Bradley, the Board, ſeeing no proſpect of their being publiſhed, came to the following reſolutions:

"That

"That the Royal Observatory at Greenwich was originally founded, and has been ever since supported, at the public expence, for the express purpose of finding out the longitude at sea, by the help of the observations of the moon and fixed stars.

"That it is proper and becoming in this Board, instituted likewise to promote the discovery of the longitude, to exert that weight and influence which their office and situation may give them with government, public bodies, or private persons, to forward the recovery and publication of the late Dr. Bradley's Observations, which were made at the Royal Observatory while he was Astronomer Royal.

"That the Observations were removed from the Royal Observatory by his executors after his decease, who thought proper to consider them as private property.

"That a suit was commenced in the Exchequer, on behalf of the Crown at the desire of this Board, against the said executors, to recover the Observations as the property of the Crown, for the use of the publick,

"That, about the year 1776, whilst the said suit was pending, the executors made a present of the Observations to Lord North, now the earl of Guildford, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, who accepted, and made a present of the same to the University, on condition of their printing and publishing them, under which condition the university accepted them.

"That this Board, in consequence of the promise made by the University to publish them, desisted at that time from soliciting Government to carry on the suit against the executors, and would have been glad to have seen the Observations published, but did not thereby mean to express any doubt of, or to give up, the right of the Crown to the said Observations.

"That the Observations yet remain unpublished; and that astronomy suffers much from the want of those valuable materials for improving its theories: and that the publick have reason to complain at being deprived of the use of Observations, which have been paid for with the public money, in salaries to the late Dr Bradley and his assistants, in the purchase of expensive instruments, and in augmenting and supporting the building at the Royal Observatory.

"That the valuable ends intended to be promoted by the erection of the Observatory, and by the Observations made there, are in a great measure defeated by the with holding the Observations in question both from the Crown and from the publick; particularly in what respects the finding out the longitude, and the settling the proper motions of the fixed stars, a new and curious point, on which the improvement of astronomy depends.

"That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford, with a request that he would lay them before the University, in full confidence that so eminent a seat of learning, which has been emphatically styled one of the Eyes of England, will take such measures in this important matter as shall redound to the benefit of science, and do particular honour to themselves in publishing the productions of one of the first practical astronomers, if not the first, that ever existed, educated in their own bosom.

In December, 1791, a letter was read to the Board, from the Rev. Dr. Forster, Register to the Delegates of the Press in the University of Oxford, respecting Dr. Bradley's papers; but no notice was taken in it of the resolutions of the Board which had been sent to the Vice-chancellor in the preceding June. The Secretary was therefore directed to inclose another copy of the resolutions to the Vice-chancellor; together with a copy of several resolutions, rather more strongly pointed than those made by the Board, which the Council of the Royal Society, as visitors of the Royal Observatory, had made at their visitation on the 29th of the preceding July, and which had been laid before the Board of Longitude, at their request, by the President, and at the same time to desire that both those papers might be laid before the University, in such manner as might appear to him most proper.

March 3. 1792. a letter from Dr. Forster acknowledged the receipt of the representations from the Board of Longitude and Royal Society: and informed the Board that the Delegates were then actually proceeding with the work; that they had reason to hope a complete volume would be soon before the publick; and that no delay should take place but what necessarily resulted from the nature of the work.

March 2. 1793, the Board took into consideration the time that had again elapsed since their application to the University of Oxford, and referred it to Professor Hornsby, under whose direction the Observations were to be published; and the Professor then engaged that the first volume should appear on or before that day in the year 1794; and he added, that he thought the publick would be in possession of it long before that period.

March

March 1, 1794, Inquiry being made of Dr. Hornsby, he declared that his want of health had prevented him from keeping his engagement with the Board, but that a progress had been made in printing the Observations; and he promised to publish the first volume before the meeting of the Board in the December following, or relinquish the work.

December 6, 1794, Dr. Hornsby acquainted the Board that the ill state of his health had not allowed him to fulfil his engagement. The Board thereupon resolved,

"That a Committee, consisting of the first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, the President of the Royal Society, and the Astronomer Royal, do wait upon the Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to represent to him the great inconvenience which the publick has suffered from the want of the Observations made by the late Dr. Bradley at the Royal Observatory, which passed into the hands of the University, from the late Chancellor, in the year 1776, on condition of their printing and publishing them.

In consequence of the representations made by this Committee, a letter from the duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University of Oxford, to earl Spencer, first Lord of the Admiralty, on June 6, 1795, was laid before the Board, transmitting a paper from the Vice-chancellor and Delegates of the Press, which was as follows:

"The Vice-chancellor having laid before the Board [of Delegates] a letter from the Chancellor of the University, covering a memorial from the Board of Longitude, and an extract from their minutes, respecting the publication of Dr. Bradley's Observations: ordered,

"That copies of the proceedings of the Board on this subject in the years 1791 and 1792, and of the letters then sent to the President of the Royal Society and Secretary to the Board of Longitude, be sent to the Chancellor.

"That he be farther informed that 22 sheets of the work have been printed since that time, notwithstanding the interruption it has again unfortunately met with from the state of Dr. Hornsby's health.

"That, for his Grace's satisfaction, they have now again enquired into the progress and present state of the work; in answer to which, Dr. Hornsby has delivered in a memorial * (a copy of which is now ordered to be sent to his Grace), from which it appears that the first volume is very nearly completed; and they are satisfied themselves that Dr. Hornsby is not chargeable with any unnecessary delay; and that there is every reason to hope that the first volume will very soon be published, without having recourse to the disagreeable expecient of taking the papers out of Dr. Hornsby's hand; which, from a variety of considerations, they are unwilling to adopt, and conceive it might eventually tend to the hindrance rather than the furtherance of the publication."

This paper was dated Feb. 27, 1795; it is now December 1796; and, as far as appears, the Observations are as near being published as they were when they passed into the hands of the University, just TWENTY years ago.

* This memorial does not appear, never having been sent to the Board of Longitude.

256. *To the Deists. The Insufficiency of Reason, and the Necessity of a Divine Revelation: a Sermon, preached at* Gee-street *Chapel*, Goswell-street, *on Sunday, Sept.* 25, 1796. *By the Rev.* W. Holland, *Minister of the said Chapel, and Master of the Academy there. Taken in Short-hand by* Job Sibley; *published at Request.*

THIS is the first of a course of lectures to combat the Deistical principles that have been latterly revived in this land with a degree of increasing strength. We cannot but wish the champion success in the combat; and that some of the Dignitaries of our Church would join in supporting him.

257. *A Sermon preached at the Assizes holden for the County of* Cornwall, *at* Bodmin, *before the Hon. Mr. Justice* Grose *and Mr. Baron* Thompson, *on Tuesday, July* 26, 1796. *By* Cornelius Cardew, *D. D. Master of the Grammar-School at* Truro, *and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to his Royal Highness the Prince of* Wales. *Published at the Request of the High Sheriff and Grand Jury.*

FROM Hebrews iii. 12. the Doctor takes occasion to detect the source of infidelity in vicious propensities and indulgences.

258. *Thoughts on the Prospect of a Regicide Peace. In a Series of Letters.*

THE first thing that struck us, on turning back the title of a work we have been prepared to expect ever since the author's last publication, was the publisher's appeal to the candour and justice of the nation in the following terms:

"It would ill become me to make any remarks on my examination before a committee

committee of the House of Commons, respecting the author of "Thoughts on the English Government." My conduct on that occasion could give no just offence to any party; and was spoken of in very favourable terms by Mr. Windham, Mr. Woodford his secretary, and several of their friends. As a mark of their esteem, they promised me a pamphlet which Mr. Burke was preparing for the press, and which he soon after put into my hands. On giving me the last sheet, with his final corrections, "There," said he, "that is your own; it is but a trivial thing; I do no know that it will pay the expence of paper and printing." I must also do Mr. Burke the justice to acknowledge that he seemed to rejoice at my success; and, to shew his desire of farther promoting it, gave me his "Thoughts on a Regicide Peace." I felt the full force of the favour; and chearfully took upon me the trouble of dancing backwards and forwards alternately between author and printer, almost three or four times in a day, for three months, to attend to such a variety of alterations as can be conceived only by those who are acquainted with the whims, the caprice, and the eternal versatility of genius. After an interval of six months, the publication having been for that time suspended, and just at the moment that I expected to receive some little return for my fatiguing exertions, I was suddenly called upon by the Rev. Dr. King, with a sort of message from Mr. Burke, desiring an account of the former work. I was really shocked at a demand so repugnant to all my ideas of that gentleman's character. I know he has not so short a memory as to forget the terms on which he made me a present of the manuscript. I had made no provision to settle for the profits of a voluntary gift; nor had I kept any account of them. I must also assert that, in order to shew myself not inferior even to Mr. Burke in generosity, I liberally supplied all his friends with copies of the work *gratis*; so that I believe, if an exact account had been kept, it would not appear that I lay under any very weighty obligation.

Roused, however, by so strange a demand, I called upon Mr. Windham's secretary to remonstrate on the illiberality, injustice, and unreasonableness, of such a claim for what I could not help considering as a present. He replied, "It is very true; it was meant so; but Mr. Burke has thought otherwise since." I then called upon Mr. Nagel, the near relation and confidential friend of Mr. Burke, who had expressed no less surprize on hearing the matter first mentioned by Dr. King, and whose exact words were, "By Heavens, Owen conceived the pamphlet to be his own; and so did I." If Mr. Burke's conceptions, then, should run counter, in this instance, to the dictates of plain sense and to the ideas of his own nearest and dearest friends, I hope my character can never be injured by his unaccountable eccentricities. The man, who can write so beautiful a panegyric on royal bounty, would never, surely, incur the reproach of attempting to retract his own gifts, or even to strip a poor bookseller of the accidental profits of an essay on Munificence. He has also, I am persuaded, too much dignity of sentiment to be offended with my bringing forward the present work, on account of its interfering, in any sort, with his new arguments against a peace with a regicide directory. I am, in fact, promoting his own wishes to cut off all intercourse with Regicides; and I rely upon his kind and disinterested recommendation of these old thoughts on the subject, which are now presented to the publick with the venerable marks and silver honours of age."

Oct. 19, 1796.

There can be no collusion between the author and the publisher, which some may be apt to suspect. We do not feel ourselves disposed to admit the apology, however we may feel pleasure in the perusal of the work itself, which has every mark of genuineness; strong colouring, nervous reasoning, interesting facts, and every thing in the true style and spirit of Mr. Burke. As we have before expressed our concurrence with him in his opinions respecting the French revolution, so we retain the same sentiments, and heartily wish they may have due weight with our governors. The principle on which Mr. Burke insists is undeniably true; that peace cannot subsist with such a FACTION as now possesses France, and disturbs the whole extent of Europe. Principles are more to be dreaded than arms, and more in peace than war. Whether Mr. B. does not press too hard upon the French people in favour of the old form of government must be left to them to determine. Perhaps, when they come to reflect to how little good purpose the system of things has been so violently changed, and how little of the proposed reform in other governments of Europe has been effected, they may wish for any form of government that promises stability and happiness, free from the chicane and the duplicity with which the directory endeavour to repel a measure, so likely to be fatal to them as a general and lasting peace.

Thus far we had written, when a

genius

genuine edition of this work was put into our hands, with large additions to the former, and in the same style, and additions have since been made to this edition. Among the first additions cannot be sufficiently admired the portrait of the national spirit in the *eighth* year of king William's war, and the review of sir Robert Walpole's administration. If we could find room for extracts we should select the admirable definitions of *Regicide by establishment, Jacobinism by establishment, Atheism by establishment, and the corresponding system of manners*, what constitutes the silence of a state, and the case of a treaty with Algiers compared with a treaty with present France. But we cannot analyse Mr. B.—He must be read.

259. *Remarks on Mr.* Burke's *Two Letters on the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France. By* S. F. Waddington, *Esq.*

THERE is nothing new in these remarks. We have the old story of the happiness of 25 millions, now miserably reduced by the tyranny of a regicide government; a government which has been so repeatedly *felo de se*, and which subsists at present on such a tottering base, that, if it outlives the peace it may be reduced to accept, may perhaps be swept away by some violent commotion before that peace is confirmed. "For, from the very nature of things, it must inevitably arise that, if the political and religious constitution of any country be suffered to grow more and more corrupt, and the people become more and more enlightened, a repetition of such convulsions as France has recently experienced must occur in that state;" says Mr. W. p. 19.

260. *Hints for promoting a Bee-Society. The Second Edition.*

WERE we to estimate a literary performance by its magnitude, we should scarcely notice this small pamphlet; but it breathes such a spirit of benevolence to that useful animal the Bee, and exhibits such a plan of utility, amusement, and profit, as induce us to bring it forward to attention; and this the author himself, whom we believe to be Dr. Lettsom, thus explains, after expressing his concern for the loss sustained by the long-continued neglect of the bee-hive as a part of garden-furniture:

"It is not only the immediate toil that invites to product; within its bowels wealth lies hid; and, above its surface, the most humble plant, as well as the lofty tree, expands its flower, and distils its honey, to invite another community of industrious labourers, which has hitherto been too much disregarded, and whose product, when accepted by the hand of man, is pure gain. The Bee, whose active exertion is pleasing to contemplate, and the product of it profitable to enjoy, is by no means duly encouraged. Within twenty miles of the metropolis, horticulture has most extensively increased; the gardens are enriched with plants of every kind—but the nectarium of the flowers issues in vain whilst the hive is excluded from a station, where it might be rendered no less an object of ornament than of profit. In the space I have mentioned, 50,000 bee-hives at least might be maintained, which, upon an average, would produce as many guineas annually in honey and wax, two articles of singular use in every family in the kingdom.

"Viewing, therefore, this subject as truly profitable and entertaining, I wish to turn the attention of every proprietor of a garden to its promotion, by allotting a small space to a bee-hive, and encouraging its busy inhabitants to cull a rich store from his flowers, and thereby gain to himself a product not less salutary than pleasant. In this metropolis, where little as well as great objects meet with patrons and partizans, I wish to excite patronage to the industrious bee, by the institution of a society for promoting its increase, not only in the neighbourhood of London, but, likewise, throughout the kingdom; for even the barren heath is productive under his labour.'

'An engraving is added, representing a colony of bees, which contains about 400 pieces of glass; many of these are in the form of small cupolas, any of which may be removed at pleasure, when full of honey, and replaced by an empty one, which the industrious denizen as often replenishes, during the summer, with the product of his labour.

But, as such glasses would be too expensive for general use, directions are given for constructing cheap wooden hives; which are so formed as to allow the honey to be taken without destroying the bees—an object, not only of humanity, but of profit to the proprietor.

261. *The Parochial History and Antiquities of* Stockton *upon* Tees. *By* John Brewster, *M. A.*

TO the many local histories which have appeared in the course of a few years, we now announce another; and should be glad to find that the resident clergy made the history and antiquities of their parishes one of the objects of their studies, as, we are convinced, they would find it an agreeable amusement. "Topographical accounts," this author observes, "are in general interesting only to that particular place or district of which they treat. They may claim, however, the inferior merit of adding their mite to the general stock of information."

To enliven antiquarian research, and the sameness of local description, the author has written this History in the form of familiar letters, a plan which affords him greater scope for occasional reflexions on the occurences of past or present times.

262. William *and* Ellen: *a Tale.*

THE plan of this tale (the production, we have reason to believe, of a young author) is as follows. Ellen, the daughter of a Scottish chieftain, is in love with William, an amiable young gentleman. But her father would force her to marry Irving, a chieftain of rough manners and savage disposition. William and Ellen elope, and wander along the shore, where they are discovered by Irving, who forces William on-board a ship, intending to sell him as a slave, or drown him in the sea. A storm arises; all the crew are drowned except William and Irving. William rejoins his bride; but they are soon discovered by Irving, who aims an arrow at William's heart. Ellen sees; rushes before William; receives the fatal arrow in her own breast; and soon expires. William pursues his barbarous rival through Britain, Lapland, and Russia. At length they meet in Tartary. William kills Irving; returns home; and dies of a broken heart on Ellen's tomb-stone.

Such is the story. The style we think not an unsuccessful imitation of the antient ballads, a few vulgar phrases excepted. The most exceptionable stanza seems to be the following:

"A band of bearded ruffians fierce
Had long by plunder thriv'd;
From man they nought but buffets had,
By *neck* or *nothing* liv'd."

But, notwithstanding this and one or two similar passages, it shews, in our opinion, both versification and invention; and, should the author cultivate his poetical abilities, he will continue to merit more and more the favour of the publick. We shall conclude with the following extracts:

"Fair Ellen saw the furious youth,
She saw the pointed dart
Drawn to the head, the twanging bow—
'Twas aim'd at William's heart.

She knew 'twas Irving by his plumes;
Swift as the arrow flew
She instant leap'd before her love,
And Irving Ellen slew.

Out sprang the warm blood from her heart;
Young William's cheeks grew white;
His pale lips quiver'd, gnash'd his teeth,
All frantic at the sight."

"Fair Ellen saw; with lily hand
She staid his angry arm;
"May angels guard thee when I'm gone,
And shield thy life from harm!"

Another word she never spoke
Than "Let me ever lie
In this same spot, my death and grave!"
She clos'd her eyes to die.

Young William spoke, all wild with grief,
"My Love, I'll bury thee;
Ere long I'll lay me by thy side
In fair Kirconnel lee!"

He now began to rave and rage,
His riven bosom wrought;
With frightful dreams he woke at nights,
And grappled Irving's throat;

Resolv'd to chace him through the world.
Now cruel Irving fled,
Afraid lest frantic William's rage
Were wreak'd upon his head.

Swift through the woods, through moor and dell,
He fled before the wind;
Spurr'd on by fear, he breathless ran,
And scarcely look'd behind.

In Britain's isle there was no place
But William he was there;
Nor cot, nor cave, nor wood, nor kell,
But saw fierce William's stare.

As horror works in cruel breasts,
As conscience goads and stings;
So William close as conscience keeps,
As close as conscience clings.

As spots of blood begore the hand
Of midnight murder foul;
Close as those spots still William keeps,
And grasps fierce Irving's soul."

263. Arthur *and* Emma; *or, the First Navigator. A Poem, in Four Books. By the Rev.* B. J. Bromwich, *A. M.*

THIS

THIS little work, the author observes, is a paraphrase on one of a similar nature, written some years ago by the celebrated German poet Gesner; and is offered at the tribunal of a candid publick as "a first attempt in rhyme." As such, we may venture to bestow on it our commendation; the very few deviations from accuracy of rhyme being more than compensated by solid sense. A pretty love-story is made the vehicle for describing the first invention of an awkward boat, and the consequent improvements in shipbuilding. In conclusion, a just compliment is paid to our brave defenders:

"A race of mariners descends from these,
Who learn the art of navigating seas;
A splendid race of bravest seamen came,
High in renown, and men of mighty name.
For British mariners the Fates ordain
Proud fleets to build, and rule the restless main;
That none to skill'd should stem the rolling tide,
Or o'er th' astonish'd seas such navies guide;
Nor o'er the world such num'rous vessels, fraught
With richest cargos, to their ports be brought.
It was decreed, in the Third George's reign
That with unrival'd pow'r they rule the main;
By Wisdom led, should gain immortal fame,
And raise the glory of the British name.
For then should Pitt, with rare and manly sense,
Their counsels guide with matchless eloquence;
A favour'd mortal! by high Heav'n design'd
The guide, the friend, the guardian, of mankind.
O happy Isle! with ev'ry bliss possess'd,
May no foul traitor e'er thy peace infest!
No wretched patriot disturb thy laws,
Puff'd up with pride and popular applause!
No phantom sage employ th' invenom'd pen
To raise rebellion with the *rights of men!*
But firm remain, and long renown'd endure,
Amidst the malice of thy foes secure;
Like a vast rock that, lash'd by restless waves,
Derides their rancour, and their fury braves."

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS. Among the great number of important MSS. on ecclesiastical and profane history, which the National Library has acquired from the Benedictine monasteries, particularly that of St. Maur, the following deserve notice. "The Art of verifying Dates before the Birth of Christ," by Father Clement. "Extracts from Arabian Historians respecting the Croisades;" on these Father Berthereaud, who died last year, was employed the whole of his life; during the Revolution he received 2000 livres from the National Convention, as a reward for his perseverance in this undertaking; it will be printed, with the Arabic text, and the necessary notes, and will make about a folio volume. "Epistles from the Roman Pontiffs and to them, from Clement I. to Innocent III. Vol. II." This is by Father Constant, who published the first volume in 1721. "History of the Congregation of St. Maur, by Father Martene, with a Continuation by Father Ferlet; 5 Vols." The Superiors, for what reason we know not, would not suffer this to be printed, though it has been finished some years. There are also materials for a fourteenth volume of the Writers on French History; and for a Continuation of the Literary History of France, the twelfth volume of which was published by Father Clement in 1673.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

R. C. would feel himself much obliged to a correspondent for any particulars of the family of Dr. Griffith, first bishop of St. Asaph after the Restoration.—A late Magazine contained some account of the Waterhouse family, some pedigrees of which R. C. has in his possession, and also some of Crofston's, Watmough's, and Cheetham's family, which are at the service of any gentleman requiring them.

We shall thank T. D for the article he mentions respecting STAHL.

Mr. MALCOLM's perspective View of the HOUSE OF CORRECTION for the County of MIDDLESEX, and an Inside View of UXTON'S CHAPEL, shall appear in our Supplement; when many communications in arrear will also have place; particularly CIVIS; W. R, and several others on the CURATES' ACT; Mr. HERBERT MARSH; JUNIUS; H. J. T.; Mr. CHARLES HEATH; Mr. MILNER; "Remarks on the Vicar of Bray;" the Observations of S. "on the Cold of Christmas-day;" &c. &c.

The Translation of Mr. Fox's Eclogue will be given in January; with J. B.; Mr. ELDERTON; Views of WINCHELSEA and CONWAY CASTLES; &c, &c.

The portrait of COPERNICUS; the several drawings sent from Guildford by A. Z.; CODSALL and BREWOOD churches; &c. &c. are in the hands of our Engravers.

We have again and again to request concisenes from our correspondents. *Cæteris paribus*, the shortest letters will always ensure the speediest insertion.—We must also add, that the payment of POSTAGE, already a serious concern, will soon be a most material object. To the friend who sends ONE letter it may appear small; but the receiver of FIFTY feels the weight.

OCCASIONAL PROLOGUE

On opening the new Theatre, in Lancaster, 1782. Written by Mr. WALLER, *Trin. Coll. Camb.*

ERE Inspiration tun'd the Poet's tongue,
While Arts were rough, and Manners yet were young,
Oft on some mead, or wood-embosom'd green,
The rustic Greeks exhibited their scene;
A vale their theatre, a song their play,
A wood their scene, their light the open day,
Till Sculpture rose to decorate the stage,
Enchant the eye, and wand'ring thoughts engage; [song,
Sweet Music breath'd her notes to measur'd
Serenely smooth, majestically strong;
And Painting taught the vary'd scene to glow,
And aid the strains of gaiety or woe.
With sights of deep distress to melt the heart,
Humanity and feeling to impart,
To wake the soul, the gen'rous spark to fan,
And from his lethargy to rouse the man;
For this the Tragic Muse first trod the stage,
Bade Anguish weep and lawless Passion rage,
Wrought up the soul in each pathetic line
With tears of woe and energy divine!
But when Oppression rul'd with iron hand, [land,
And spread tyrannic terror through the
When now each spark of public zeal was dead, [fled
The Muses, with their fav'rite Freedom,
To happier climes, where she and Plenty smile,
Patrons of Genius, 'on the British isle.
Here soon the Page resum'd her pristine plan,
To mend the heart, and meliorate the man.
Nor did Thalia, laughter-loving Muse,
Her comic powers and repartees refuse;
But, whilst her Sister storms with racks and rouls, [goals;
And thunders out, Kings, Tyrants, Demi-
Astounds the ear with brazen throats of war,
Or lifts the hero to his laurel'd car;
She paints the characters of common life,
And ridicules the awkward clumsy strife
'Twixt henpeck'd husband and the breeched wife.
Precepts, though cloath'd in all the glare of art, [impart,
Though Eloquence should all her pow'rs
Too often glance but feebly on the mind,
And, like a vision, leave no trace behind;
But living images affect the heart,
Yet more by nature than the wiles of art;
Else much in vain would mimic thunders roll, [foul,
Blue lightnings flash, to harrow up the
And Lear's sad frenzy human pride controul.
Who feels not for a Hamlet's hapless fate?
Who does not savage Richard execrate?
Who smiles not at the Jew; or tatting Prude,
With tongue enough, but little sense, endued?
Or glutton Justice, full of sapient saws,
Less fam'd for wisdom than for mouth'ring laws?
And as the mirror, with reflective face,
Shews to the eye deformity or grace;
So to the eye here ev'ry vice appears.
And Virtue too her own bright aspect wears.
Nor need we fear to pall upon your sense
With dull tautology, or vain pretence;
Shakspeare shall still a magazine supply
For Cupid's and Apollo's archery;
If Avon's swan has feather'd but the dart
Sure is the triumph o'er each vanquish'd heart; [Love,
Each rosy Pleasure, and each blue-ey'd
At his behest their flutt'ring pinions move;
Ev'n unfledg'd Bards on soaring plumes shall sing, [wing,
So he their pens are borrow'd from his
Next him a laureat list of chiefs we shew,
Lee, Jonson, Otway, Fletcher, Southerne, Rowe; [plan,
Colman and Cumberland shall swell our
And Congreve lives again in Sheridan.
Commerce, which wealth and elegance supplies,
Here hid's at length a Theatre arise;
A moral school, if rightly understood,
To scourge the vicious and confirm the good;
To pluck the diamond from the tyrant's brow,
And bid it on the front of Virtue glow;
To soothe the tumults of domestic strife,
And gild with sober beams the humbler vale of life.
Nor need we fear due patronage to want,
In scenes where old Plantagenet and Grant,
After full many a toil and bloody feud,
The Pict diminish'd or the Gaul subdued,
Sooth'd with the picture of the well-fought field, [shield,
Would droop the falchion, and repose the
To listen the historic minstrel's lay,
Whilst Love and Beauty crown'd the happy day! [these plains,
A brighter groupe of Loves now warms
Be ours the lot to glow with equal flames!
May Commerce ev'ry hostile menace brave [fect wave
(Britain's best bulwark!); and each sub-
Still roll new treasures to the British isle,
And lasting Peace bid all the empire smile!

ON GENERAL WASHINGTON,

AND HIS FAREWEL-LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

OH for a spark of fire from that bright source [fire
Which beam'd on Milton, while he struck
To sing our first great parents' blissful state;
Then

Then might the humble Muse record the praise
Of honest modest worth in language meet;
Might sing of one who more substantial good
To his dear country wrought, more solid joys
Than fell Ambition ever yet atchiev'd;
Of one who Nature's sacred dictates priz'd,
And firmly cherish'd in his social breast;
Who, without crafty wiles and tricks, could find [wills.
The means to govern men by their own
Great Washington alone, of all who live
In Plutarch's page, or elsewhere yet survive,
Of best esteem, from adulatory is free;
His counsels sweet, like those divine behests
Bestow'd on Israel's sons from Sinai's mount, [crown,
Must cheer the mind that is not callous
To deeds of great emprize, howe'er it dreads
Lest wicked man defeat the great design.
Nor pride of riches, nor the lust of rule,
Came near his heart; his privilege to feel
And own the law of universal love.
This his vast pow'r. The world might thus be sway'd,
Could Nature's kind pre-eminence avail;
City with city then might vie; each seek its fame
In Philadelphia's * mild and unassuming claim.

CANDIDE.

To Mrs BISHOP *(on the Anniversary of her Wedding-day which was also her Birth-day), with a Pearl Buckle and Velvet Collar.*

FROM BISHOP'S POETICAL WORKS.

THE day declin'd, the year was clos'd,
Beside his forge tir'd Labour doz'd;
A golden buckle, meant to deck,
At morn's return, my Mary's neck
(Tribute meer justice long'd to pay),
Half finish'd on his anvil lay.
Benighted (how it matters not),
Love, Truth, and Time, approach'd the spot;
They saw th' imperfect toy; they knew
Where, and from whom, and when, 'twas due.
"What pity things should thus stand still,
Till yon dull drudge hath slept his fill!
Suppose," the three companions cry'd,
"Ourselves our joint exertions try'd."
The project pleas'd; so said, so done;
And each his several part begun.
From ev'ry charm that grac'd the dame
Some hint of decoration came.
For bloom, that Heav'n's own painting shews;
For features, where high feeling glows;
For looks, that more than language speak;
For sweetness, dimpling Humour's cheek;
For dignity, by Neatness dress'd,
Where still whatever is is best;
For pow'rs that call the captive eye
From all nymphs else when she is by;
Yet make us, when she is not near,
Ev'n for her sake, her sex revere;
For softness and for strength of mind;
Sense, ripe though rapid, keen though kind;
For lib'ral purpose, and prompt skill
That lib'ral purpose to fulfil;
For friendly zeal's aspiring blaze;
For gen'rous joy in honest praise;
For all that can exalt through life
The woman, or endear the wife;
Love, whose quick sight no facts evade,
A sep'rate pearl in order laid.
Truth pearl by pearl exactly told,
Arrang'd them in the circling gold;
Annexing their weight from first to last;
And set them close and clinch'd them fast.
Time o'er the whole a polish threw,
Which brighter still and brighter grew.
The work thus wrought, with equal haste
The workmen on this collar plac'd;
Then bade the fondest husband bear
The present to the worthiest fair;
Bade him salute, with cordial lay,
Her natal and her bridal day;
And, his own suffrage to approve,
Appeal to Time, and Truth, and Love!

WRITTEN AT LEEDS, ON A HOT DAY, *returning from the Installation of the* DUKE *of* PORTLAND, *at* OXFORD, *July*, 1793.

IN various forms we pleasure seek,
As various thoughts incline;
Sometimes beneath the Pole we freeze,
Or burn beneath the Line.

Sometimes, when sultry Sirius reigns,
We see the powder'd fair
Thread the brisk dance with airy step,
Not *dissolution* care.

Oh! had they fill'd the last mail-coach,
And felt Dan Phœbus ray,
I wot they would have bless'd the hour,
And frisk'd the live-long day.

Remember'd be the heated dust
And plains of Sher'wood;
Plains not less fam'd in this our day
Than times of Robin Hood.

When Portland fill'd the honour'd seat
How cool he look'd around!
Nor felt the balmy streams that flow'd
Upon the sacred ground.

A sudden thaw seiz'd Oxford's sons,
Sheldonian * drops appear'd;
Greek, Hebrew, Latin, Eastern lore,
Distill'd from ev'ry beard.

Happy the man that stood below,
Thrice happy was his lot;
Without the toil of beating brains
What wond'rous *news* he got!

Now blessed be a red-hot sun,
And eke an Installation;
And may we rise still higher yet,
A wise and learned nation!

---

* Brotherly love.

† These will be reviewed in January.

* The Oxford Encœnia is held in the Sheldonian theatre.

ODE,

ODE,

WRITTEN IN THE SPRING OF 1794.

I.

AGAIN the vernal gales invite
To renovated scenes of soft delight;
Again in mystic dance the blooming hours
Disperse with smiles the wint'ry pow'rs;
And, from the shade secure
Where infant Nature loves to dwell,
While genial suns each native sweet mature,
And zephyrs fan the woodland cell,
Reviving pleasure hastes to bring
The darling of mankind, the sweetly-blushing Spring.

II.

Ah, fruitless hope! ah, presage vain!
No pow'rs propitious grace th' approaching train;
But dark Suspence, that clouds the wistful eye,
And fearful Grief, with hopeless sigh,
The rising year deform.
Hark! Danger calls, with loud alarms;
Lo, on the nations round he pours the storm,
The deathful storm of hostile arms;
Involves their myriads deep in gloom,
And swells, with tenfold spoils, the trophies of the tomb.

III.

With pious awe let Virtue trace
The ways of Heav'n to man's unmindful race;
Full oft has Spring in purest radiance glow'd
While Peace her ev'ry boon bestow'd;
Full oft, with voice benign,
She gently warn'd us to adore.
But impious Folly fled the gracious shrine,
Or cast a glance—and thought no more.
Now (dreadful change!) a suppliant world
Shrinks from the bolts of wrath, in righteous vengeance hurl'd.

IV.

Oh! let reflexion own the call
(While new-born fears the thoughtless soul appal,
And snatch her from the maze of frantic noise
To learn Religion's purer joy);
And, while with anxious care
Britannia guards her sea-beat coast,
Invoke supernal aid with lowly pray'r,
To guide and bless our patriot-host,
And bid the blasts of battle cease,
While o'er old Albion's cliffs are strewn the wreaths of peace,

V.

Swiftly the hallow'd influence flies;
And penitence excites the contrite sighs
That with serene humility invest
The titled pomp, the regal breast.
Avaunt, insidious foes!
Whose faithless tongues belie the heart,
Whose inward vows your country's pray'r oppose,
And barb Sedition's venom'd dart;
The venom'd dart, whose deadly blow,
Dooms the devoted land to darkness, strife, and woe.

VI.

But ye, who to the world might own
Each sympathy the secret thought has known;
Ye nobler minds, whose loyal transports raise
With added strength Religion's blaze;
Still let th' etherial fire
Your hopes exalt, dispel your fears,
Nor cease a grateful presage to inspire
Of all that social life endears;
When heav'nly smiles the storm shall chase,
And peace and joy return, the realms of Spring to grace.

DE SACROBOSCO.

POLITICAL INTEGRITY.

Decipimur specie recti.

O Britain! first in Freedom's train,
And fairest of her chosen few,
How has Ambition burst the chain
Of friendship you believ'd so true!

Prussia, with false usurping pride,
An Empire's rights would over turn;
And, were his wishes gratify'd,
Vienna would like Warsaw mourn.

Batavia, too, long sam'd for guile,
And whom no bond of honour awes,
First deep involv'd us in the broil,
Then, coward like, forsook the cause.

And now, priest-ridden, dastard Spain
Flies from the solemn vows she made;
And would, perfidious, from the Main
Sweep all our naval power and trade.

Such were our great and good Allies!
Just Heav'n! their jealous arms defeat.
The worst of evils ever rise
From Friendship veil'd in base deceit.

TO MISS ANNA ST—LE.

IN Carthage once an Anna liv'd,
A maid of beauteous mien,
Eliza's hapless fate surviv'd;
And, in Italia seen,

Became the Goddess of the plain,
Where fair Numicus falls
In little rills, and meets the main
Beside Laurentum's walls.

She there for ages was rever'd;
And many another maid
Of equal face and air appear'd
To bless the sacred shade.

But, when fair Freedom left the shore,
And Rome her absence mourn'd,
Each lovely dame with her she bore,
Who there no more return'd;

But

But fix'd their seat in this green Isle,
With Freedom to remain;
And here will live, will sport, and smile,
While she maintains her reign.

For, Beauty still with Freedom roves;
Still, wherefe'er she goes,
Inhabits mountains, towns, or groves,
And only finds repose.

So let old Virgil Anna boast,
And Horace Lydia too;
The ladies on Britannia's coast
Are of a fairer hue.

On Thames's banks an Anna dwells,
More bright in mind and face
Than all to whom those antient tales
Have giv'n so fam'd a place.

When she was born, at Juno's call
The Smiles, the Graces, came;
Wit, Wisdom, Innocence, and all,
Hung o'er her infant frame.

A gift from each compos'd her soul;
Fair Beauty gave her mien,
And with good-humour bound the whole,
The Cestus of Love's Queen.

ALEXIS.

MONITION TO THE LADIES.

MYRTILLA, rising with the dawn,
Steals rose from the blushing morn;
But, when Myrtilla sleeps till ten,
Aurora steals them back again.

V.

HORACE, BOOK I. EP. 2, IMITATED, AND ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND.

WHILE you pursue the battles of the bar,
Exempt from costs, and from commotion far,
I listen in the shades to Homer's lyre,
Inform'd by Pope with more than Homer's fire.
What morals in his poetry I find!
What bright irradiations of the mind!
Compar'd with his convincing wondrous page,
Charron and Seneca appear less sage.
If courts and clients will a truce permit,
Some instances shall vindicate his wit.
The Iliad represents a mob of kings,
Inflam'd with anger, despicable things;
And headlong people, devastation's prey,
Wretched and furious, half as mad as they.
What time the Greeks besieg'd the Trojan tow'rs,
When years of toil enervated their pow'rs,
And all for wanton Paris' lawless flame;
The grief of Priam; Menelaus' shame;
Antenor, willing to curtail the strife,
Advises to send back the guilty wife;
Sure Paris now must of his crime repent?
No; to refuse her he will ne'er consent,
Though Greece should to th' assault new armies call,
And Troy's proud turrets tremble to their fall.
Old Nestor wisdom's gentle succour brings
To calm Achilles and the King of kings,
Both rash and wordy, scorn alike controul,
But love is lord of Agamemnon's soul.
Seditions, anger, craft, and lust, prevail,
The camp they deluge, and the city scale.
The moral is, "In ev'ry age and clime,
The subject suffers for the sov'reign's crime;"
For, when e'er British kings from wisdom stray,
It is the people who must fast and pray.
Ulysses in the Odyssey we find
A pattern of a wise and worthy mind.
He, after perjur'd Troy he had subdu'd,
In distant countries various manners view'd;
On treach'rous seas with his companions tost,
He gain'd much glory, and no virtue lost.
Of Circe's charms, and of the Syren's song,
The needless history shall I prolong?
Had he with his associates drain'd the bowl,
He never more had sigh'd for honour's goal;
But Ithaca had still remain'd a prey
To harpy-suitors, insolent and gay.
Transform'd into a dog or grov'ling swine,
Like ——, he had quench'd the spark divine.
What hundreds start into the world who think
That all life's business is to eat and drink!
Penelope's besiegers they transcend,
And Alcinous' court might lessons lend.
In bed till noon the caitiffs yawning lie,
Then through the yawning maze of fashion fly;
For novelty alone each whim is bought,
While gay Ridottos sweetly banish thought.
Youth looks indignant on the formal old,
And wit, we know, is quicksilver to gold.
Lest thieves by night break in to rob and kill,
You have provided self-defensive steel.
Who will not exercise in health employ,
Shall curse his sloth when gouty pangs annoy.
If, ere Aurora first salutes the skies,
You will not with a book and candle rise,
If Greek, or Latin, or plain English sense,
Don't keep you waking, Love may plagues dispense;
And bosoms that with love ne'er learn'd to beat,
Find Envy will assert her rightful seat.
If scales the teeth, if hairs molest the eye,
To Taylor or Ruspini all apply;
Yet who, however strange the case appear,
Reforms his mind with the returning year.
Let wisdom's vast arrears no longer run,
The work is half perform'd that's well begun.
But he who virtue's precepts would delay,
A prompt excuse providing ev'ry day,
Is like the clown, who, by a river's side,
Waited to see the thwarting current dry'd
(Our wishes cannot laws on things bestow);
Alas! that flows, and will for ever flow.
How eagerly men pray for an estate;
A blissful heir to crown a beauteous mate!
We cut down woods, and stoney lands we till,
Nay, for increase of wealth remove a hill;

The

The sky for upper chambers scanty found,
Whole families are warren'd under ground.
Yet why should he who hath sufficient store,
Like children heap'd with playthings, cry for more?
All the world knows that neither house, nor gold,
Nor land, nor jewels, can expel a cold;
To these distinctions equal Death is blind,
Nor can they lure one hour a tranquil mind.
A healthful body and a chearful heart
Give life its relish, worth to wealth impart.
If the cask is not sweet the wine will scent;
Can pictures to the sore-ey'd give content?
Or fomentations satisfaction give
When the gout makes a man abhor to live?
In softest strains devolv'd, can music cheer
The wretch that feels a cancer in his ear?
No more can all th' impertinence of wealth
Compose the man whose mind is not in health.
Avoid all pleasure paid with after-pain,
And momentary joy for ease undain.
How wretched is the miser! how despis'd!
Then let not wealth unskilfully be priz'd.
The envious mark, you'll ne'er with envy groan;
Why should another's bliss disturb our own?
Envy's an offspring of the blackest breast;
All vice the gen'rous pity, this detest.
The holy brotherhood did ne'er invent
A punishment so curious to torment.
To him who knows no passion to restrain
His sure repentance is sufficient pain.
A thousand times he'll wish his deeds undone,
A thousand times that language there were none.
Say what is anger? Madness beyond bound,
Of short duration, but destructive found.
Or rule your rage, or to its sway submit,
Curb the wild courser or the bridle quit.
The tender colt is by the jockey taught
To pace, or prance; the young hound quickly brought
To trace the forest at the huntsman's call,
By an old buck-skin trail'd along the hall.
Compar'd with virtue, ever great and fit,
How mean are riches, and how idle wit!
With her acquaint yourself then while you're young
(These maxims flow from no deceitful tongue),
While sense is yet unsully'd, let me guide
O'er purest beds your thoughts' pellucid tide.
In a new vessel will long time remain
A tasteful tincture of the liquor's stain.
Thus I would animate you to the race;
On you depends the triumph or disgrace.
If you recede can I reproach my mind!
Or shall I envy to be left behind?

J. Seymour.

SONNET.

OFT as the Moon's pale radiance, lost
In Ocean's distant depth, retires,
And, dark and dim, the starry host,
Refuse their chearing twinkling fires
To the lone pilgrim, on the heath,
Or length'ning waste, when winds arise,
And dismal bode the sandy death;
Or giant-shapes assault his eyes
Of ambush'd beasts, with hunger fell,
Which fancy to the wretch portrays;
Of heard the roaming lion's yell,
Oft seen the ghastly spectre's gaze.
So from Love's path when Hope recedes,
Despair each hideous phantom breeds.

SONNET.

OFT as the clouds in dark succession rise,
When chill December brings the howling blast,
When drives the storm amid the murky skies,
And silent horror over all is cast;
Hid yon high promontory's brow sublime,
Late wrapp'd in sun-bright radiance o'er the tide,
Long brav'd the strife of elements and time,
Emblem of hope reluctant to subside;
Pensive, in these I view the fretful storm
Which casts o'er genius a sad sick'ning gloom;
And the gay morn of life when clouds deform
They bid the mourner languish for the tomb,
Where tears no longer flow, where troubles cease,
And harrass'd merit shall repose in peace.

SONNET, TO BENEVOLENCE.

Occasioned by the reciprocal Esteem lately manifested by both Armies on the unfortunate Death of the French General Marceau.

BRIGHT as the star, that o'er the mountain's brow
Climbs nimbly, pointing to the source of day,
Celestial harbinger of Peace be thou,
And chace the fiends of Discord far away!
Too long, alas! the feeling heart has bled,
Too long has Pity dropp'd the fruitless tear;
Sister of Love! thy genial influence shed,
And lead the mind to better prospects near.
So shall the cheek of Virtue cease to blush
For crimes, that would pollute her sacred name;
And Monarchy forbear the seeds to crush
Of heav'n-born Liberty and honest fame.
But, like the star that never leaves the Pole,
Shine thou eternal in the human soul.

N. Y.

FROM SENECA.

WHATE'ER, O Time, thy ravage can withstand?
All soon must yield to thy destructive hand.
The seas will waste, the Heav'ns in smoke decay,
Rocks fall to dust, and mountains melt away.
To die is Nature's law to all mankind;
The earth will melt, and "leave no wreck behind!"

Amicus.

IN-

INTELLIGENCE OF IMPORTANCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

We preserve (though late) the following letters from the Hon. W. Frederick Wyndham, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany; and from Mr. Udny, His Majesty's Consul at Leghorn, to Lord Grenville.

1. My Lord, *Florence, June 22.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that on the 18th inst. the French entered Bologna, to the number of about 15,000, having previously sent before them a commissary and a troop of cavalry, to demand entrance into the city, with a promise of treating it in a friendly manner; in consequence, being masters of the town and fortress, they made the garrison prisoners of war, and sent them under escort into the Milanese. The Pope's Legate they immediately ordered to quit the Bolognette. On receiving this information, I immediately waited on the Prime Minister Seratti and the Marquis Manfredini, to know whether his Royal Highness had any intelligence of an intent of the French to march into Tuscany, or to garrison Leghorn; and I had the most positive assurances from both, that the French had no idea at present of entering Leghorn. I own, my Lord, that I do not place much confidence in their promises of not coming to Leghorn; I have therefore thought proper to write to the Admiral my sentiments to that effect, requesting him to leave some vessels at Leghorn, to carry off the merchants and British subjects, with their effects, in case of a sudden invasion. I have likewise desired the Consul to convene the British factory, and to tell them not to rely too much on French faith. W. T. WYNDHAM.

2. My Lord, *Florence, June 25.*

I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that the situation of affairs in this country are materially changed. The neutrality of the Grand Duke, which, from every promise on the part of the Directory at Paris and their minister here, we had reason to expect would be religiously respected, has been openly violated, by the march of a considerably body of French troops to Pistoria, the destination of which I have reason to believe, from a variety of concurring circumstances, to be for Leghorn; and the republick of Lucca has given intimation to this government, that such is undoubtedly the project of the French. The violation of the neutrality is so palpable, and the measures taken by the enemy so apparently hostile, as to make it probable that the country will not escape contributions. I have omitted no means of forwarding information almost daily to the Consul and Admiral. W. F. WYNDHAM.

GENT. MAG, *December*, 1796.

3. My Lord, *Florence, June 24.*

I was this day informed, by the Secretary of State, that a column of French was on its march from Bologna, by the way of Figuano and Perugia, of which he did not know the number; that another column, consisting of between 8 and 9000, were to arrive this day at Pistoia; that the Marquis Manfredini, who was dispatched by the Grand Duke to Bologna on the 9th inst. with the strongest remonstrances, and ordered to use his utmost endeavours with Buonaparte and Salicetti to dissuade the French from entering Tuscany, had received for answer, that no orders had been given to the Directory at Paris to that effect, and consequently it was not in their power to do otherwise; and all that they would do was to pass through Tuscany as speedily, friendly, and quietly, as possible, and by whatever road his Royal Highness should be pleased to dictate; but that the commissaries and two generals of the column marching to Pistoia, being arrived there, have declared to the Gen. Strafoldo (who was sent by the Grand Duke to meet them, and to give the necessary orders to ensure tranquillity), that they have no orders to receive from the Grand Duke, and do not know the route they shall take; a circumstance utterly impossible, as they precede the army to obtain provisions.

W. F. WYNDHAM.

On-board the Inconstant.

4. My Lord, *Leghorn-roads, June 27.*

In consequence of the intelligence which I received on the 24th inst. from the Hon. William Frederick Wyndham, his Majesty's Minister at Florence, and from my different emissaries on the roads, that there was a considerable probability that the enemy would enter Leghorn, I immediately called a meeting of the gentlemen of the factory, and communicated to them the above-mentioned information; and, if equal attention had been paid to it by all as was done by the principal members, the loss would have been far less considerable. I am happy, however, to be able to inform your Lordship, that, by the extraordinary exertions which have been made, and in particular by Capt. Freemantle, commanding his Majesty's ship the Inconstant, every English ship in the Mole, 23 in number, together with the greatest part of the valuable effects in the warehouses, and about 240 oxen for the use of his Majesty's fleet, have, in the course of two days and nights, been saved.

JOHN UDNY.

5. My Lord, *Victory, off Toulon, July 1.*

Having seen the factory and English subjects, and the convoy, with their valuable

valuable effects, safe into Corsica, I proceeded in his Majesty's ship Inconstant, Capt. Freemantle, to receive the Commander in Chief's instructions for my future government in the service of his Majesty's fleet; and, having received Sir John Jervis's orders, I am returning immediately to Corsica, in his Majesty's ship Inconstant, to re-join the factory and execute his commands.

JOHN UDNY.

Extract of Letters from Col. Crausurd to Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Mettingen, August* 12.

The Archduke marched on the 9th inst. with the main army from Nordlingen, and took a position across the Eger rivulet, with his right towards Allersheim, the center in point of Mettingen, where the head-quarters were fixed, and his left towards Hohenalthem, for the purpose of covering more effectually the roads from Nordlingen and Ottingen to Donawert. The enemy attacked the Austrian guards of Gen. Hotze and Riese on the 8th; but, by a display of much skill and firmness, the first of those generals managed to lose so little ground, that the change of position, which was ordered for the next day, took place without interruption; and the latter, from his situation being more advantageous, completely repulsed the attack that was made upon him. On the 9th at night, information was received that the Prince of Condé had been obliged to retire to Mindenheim, on the Mindel, and Gen. Wolf into the defile of Bregéntz, where, however, he had posted himself in such a manner as to check the enemy's manœuvre in that quarter. On the 10th the enemy advanced a strong part of their first line into the woods in their front, where they established themselves firmly, and the same evening about six o'clock they attacked Gen. Hotze's left, at Eglingen and Amerdingen, with great impetuosity. They succeeded in driving back his advanced posts, but they made no impression on his left position, nor did they interrupt the attack that his Royal Highness intended to make upon them the next morning. As the enemy had a great superiority of numbers, it was resolved to attack by surprize, and for this purpose the marches were so arranged that the columns were to be formed on the different points, whence they were to advance just before day-break, and proceed immediately. However, a most violent storm, which lasted several hours, made the night so extremely dark, and the roads so bad, that the troops and artillery were above double the time they otherwise would have been in performing their movements, and therefore the attack was necessarily deferred till seven o'clock. This enabled the enemy to discover the whole plan, and prepare for their defence. Notwithstanding so unfortunate a circumstance, which deprived the Archduke of the great advantage of surprize, his Royal Highness persevered in his resolution. The three columns of the centre were successful in dislodging the enemy's advanced guards from the woods, and they drove it back to the heights of the principal position; but the column that marched towards Umenheim, finding itself taken in flank by Gen. Moreau's reserve, which had advanced for that purpose as soon as the affair commenced, was obliged to retire. This laid Gen. Hotze's right flank open, and forced him to fall back to the position of Forsheim, from which he had marched in the morning; but the Prince of Furstenberg and Gen. La Tour maintained their advantages. Just as the Archduke was making his dispositions for strengthening and bringing forward his right again, he received a report from Gen. Wartensleben, purporting that he was obliged to retire to Amberg, and that a column of Gen. Jourdan's army had already arrived at Nuremberg, for the purpose of co-operating immediately with Gen. Moreau. His Royal Highness now judged, that even if victorious on this point he would probably still be obliged to retreat to Donawert, by the movements that the enemy were making on his right; and should he be so unfortunate as to experience a defeat, the consequences from the same reason might be most disastrous. He therefore suspended his attack, and contented himself with remaining master of the principal part of the field of battle; a decision however taken with the utmost reluctance, because Gen. Riese had succeeded to the extent of his most sanguine hopes, and had advanced, about four o'clock in the afternoon, nearly to Haydenheim. The Austrians lost, on this occasion, from 12 to 1500 men. The French loss in killed and wounded is estimated at above 2000; besides, more than 1200 prisoners are already brought in, four pieces of cannon, and several ammunition waggons.

C. CRAUFURD.

My Lord, *Donawert, August* 14.

The Archduke marched with his main army to this place on the 13th, where he was joined by generals Hotze and Riese. The enemy did not attempt to interrupt this movement, though it was made in the day; nor have they advanced since, which is a convincing proof that the affair of the 11th checked very materially their intended plan of operations. The post of Bregentz continues to be defended by Gen. Wolf, and that of Freussen will be covered by Gen. La Tour's left.

C. CRAUFURD.

Downing-ſtreet, Sept. 21. Diſpatches from Capt. Auſtruther to Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Zell, Sept. 4.*

Your Lordſhip is acquainted with the unfortunate circumſtances which have obliged Colonel and Mr. R. Craufurd to remain for a time at a diſtance from the ſcene of operations. (See p. 955.) The abſence of theſe gentlemen, at a moment ſo particularly intereſting as the preſent, muſt be regretted, as a loſs to the public ſervice; which, though at their requeſt I now attempt to detail to your Lordſhip the late proceedings of the army, I feel myſelf inadequate to ſupply. Your Lordſhip is already informed of the movements of his Royal Highneſs the Archduke up to the 13th ultimo; at which period the right wing of the army was aſſembled in the plain betwixt Forcheim and Bamberg; and the left, conſiſting of upwards of twenty battalions, and fifty ſquadrons, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sztaray, had reached Eberach; and threatened at once, by detachments, the points of Schweinfurt and of Wurtzburg. Early on the 31ſt the Archduke entered Bamberg; and, from the information there received of the movements of the enemy, determined to puſh on with the whole army towards Wurtzburg; as being the point on the occupation of which depended the poſſibility of forcing Jourdan to abandon the Meyn, and take his retreat through the county of Fulda, on the Lahn. His Royal Highneſs proceeded in the evening to Bourg Eberach. Gen. Kray took poſt at Eltmann, and Gen. Sztaray advanced to Kloſter Schwartzach. On the 1ſt of September the Archduke marched to Ober Schwartzach, Gen. Kray to Geroldſhoffen, and Gen. Sztaray to Kitzingen, where he paſſed the Meyn: his advanced Guard, under Gen. Hotze, took poſſeſſion of the town of Wurtzburg, the French garriſon retiring into the citadel. In the mean time the enemy ſtrained every nerve to reach Wurtzburg before the main body of the Auſtrian army ſhould come up; and, by forced marches, arrived at Kopnach, within three leagues of the town, the ſame day on which Gen. Hotze took poſſeſſion of it. Next day, (the 2d,) Jourdan attacked, with the utmoſt impetuoſity, the corps under Gen. Sztaray; but, though he ſucceeded in forcing ſome of his poſts, he was not able to make any impreſſion on the main poſition; and retired, in the evening, to his camp near Kopnach. There he reſolved to abide the event of a battle; and, in that view, poſted himſelf in the following manner: his right wing, extending to the Meyn a little below Wurtzburg, reſted on a very commanding eminence; in front of which a deep river rendered the acceſs extremely difficult. The firſt line on his centre occupied a long narrow wood, ſkirting the bottom of a chain of heights, on the ridge of which his ſecond line was poſted. His left wing, conſiſting almoſt entirely of cavalry, was placed in the ſpacious plain in the front of Kornach, but conſiderably thrown back, in order to receive the more effectual ſupport from the infantry in the wood. A numerous artillery was diſtributed on the moſt eſſential points along his front. The diviſion of Lefevre remained poſted behind Schweinfurt, to cover the great road to Fulda, and a ſmall intermediate corps maintained his communication with the army. His Royal Highneſs halted the 2d in his camp of Ober Schwartzach; whilſt a bridge was thrown on the Meyn near Dettelbach, which was not finiſhed till late in the evening. Gen. Kray remained at Geroltzhoffen. Gen. Sztaray, in the mean time, judging, from the force and uſual conduct of Jourdan, that he would ſoon renew his efforts to render himſelf maſter of Wenſbourg, embraced the ſpirited reſolution of rather advancing againſt him than of waiting for him in his poſition. The Archduke approved of this idea, and determined to facilitate the execution of it, by making a combined attack on the enemy, to take place early in the morning of the 3d. The intention was, that Gen. Sztaray ſhould move forward againſt the corps which was oppoſed to him; that the main body, under the command of Gen. Wartenſleben, paſſing the bridge at Dettelbach, ſhould attack the centre of the enemy; whilſt Gen. Kray, croſſing the river at the point neareſt Geroltzhoffen, ſhould turn his left wing. Soon after daybreak, accordingly, general Sztaray advanced, and drove back the poſts of the enemy; as, however, the other two columns had a conſiderable march to make, and met with much unexpected delay in the paſſage of the river, he ſoon found himſelf engaged alone by very ſuperior numbers; and was not only obliged to relinquiſh the ground he had gained, but had much difficulty in maintaining his original poſition. At this critical inſtant, his Royal Highneſs ſent orders to Gen. Wartenſleben, to ford the river with the whole of his cavalry, and advance directly againſt the left of the enemy. This judicious manœuvre had the deſired effect. Jourdan, ſeeing himſelf menaced in the moſt eſſential point of his poſition, withdrew from his right the troops with which he was preſſing Gen. Sztaray; who thus gained time to re-eſtabliſh himſelf in his poſt. The cavalry now charged the left of the enemy, and drove it from its ground: but the enemy retiring behind the wood, the Auſtrians remained expoſed to a fire of muſquetry and grape, which obliged them to abandon the advantage they had gained.

gained. A second attempt of the same nature had a similar fate; and, after fruitless endeavours to draw the enemy into the plain, his Royal Highness resolved to await the arrival of the rest of Gen. Wartensleben's column; without which it was evident the enemy could not be forced. At length the infantry appeared advancing from Dettelbach; and Gen. Staray moving forward at the same time, a combined attack was immediately formed against the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpose, with equal order and impetuosity, regardless of the swarm of tirailleurs who harrassed them; they gained the wood without firing a shot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage, and the appearance of Gen. Kray's column on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had lost, but began his retreat on every point; this he for some time conducted with much regularity, his cavalry preserving considerable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under protection of their light artillery, to check the pursuit of the Austrians. At length, however, continually harrassed by the hussars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confusion became general; the excessive fatigue of the Austrians, and coming on of night, alone saved them from total destruction. The loss of the Austrians on this occasion amounts at most to 800 men, amongst whom are no officers of distinction; that of the enemy is by far more considerable. Two thousand prisoners are already brought in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot be smaller. One colour, six pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage waggons, have fallen into the hands of the conqueror. The success which on this occasion has attended the Austrian army is to be ascribed chiefly to the personal conduct of his Royal Highness the Archduke. Present every where when the danger was most pressing, he animated the troops by his example, and preserved them in order by the coolness and quickness of his manœuvres; and at length seized, with infinite judgement, the true point of attack which decided the victory. The army passed the night on the field of battle, and the next day crossing the Meyn at different points, encamped near this place. I have the honour to be, &c. Ros Anstruther.

My Lord, Zell, Sept. 5.

Yesterday the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated; the garrison, to the number of 700 men, surrendering themselves prisoners of war. Gen. Belmont, Chief of the French artillery, is among the number. A prodigious quantity of stores of ammunition, and provisions, has been found in the town and citadel; partly left there by the Austrians, partly collected by requisition from the neighbouring country. Intelligence is received that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfort 70 pieces of artillery, which he was unable to transport. From the reports of the corps in front, there is every reason to believe that the enemy has decidedly quitted the Meyn, and directed his retreat to Fulda. The light troops which have been sent in pursuit continually bring in prisoners and baggage; and the peasantry, exasperated at the recital of outrages of the enemy, had risen in many parts, and deliver up or destroy all the straggliers who fall into their hands. His Royal Highness, determined to persevere in the same line of operations, this day detaches Col. Count Meerfeldt, with ten squadrons of light cavalry, to form a junction with the garrisons of Manheim and Mayence; by which means a corps of 12 or 15,000 men will be enabled to act in the rear of the enemy. From the distinguished abilities of the officer to whom this enterprize is entrusted, the greatest hopes are entertained of its success. The army moves this day towards Wertheim; and the head-quarters will be to-morrow at Rentingen. By the latest accounts received from the other side of the Danube, it appears that Gen. La Tour still maintained himself in front of Munich; but the successes on this side had not then produced the expected effect, of forcing Gen. Moreau to a retreat. It hardly seems possible that he should now venture to delay it. Ros. Anstruther.

Wilhelmsthal, Sept. 3.

In consequence of the late actions, the army of Jourdan is retreating, in the most disorderly manner possible, in different directions. About 3000 men passed this place since yesterday morning; almost all of them without arms, and dragoons and hussars on foot, having lost their horses. The peasants have almost every where risen upon them, and, when in small numbers, either killed or disarmed and plundered them: a great many have passed Steinheim, coming from Aschaffenbourg; but the greater part of the army seems to be directing its retreat, by Fritle, towards Wetflar, in order to pass the Lahn. At Frankfort, and every where in the neighbourhood, the enemy seem to be preparing for their departure. They have again taken hostages from several places belonging to the elector of Mayence.

Friday, Sept. 22. Extracts of dispatches from Capt. Anstruther to Lord Grenville.

My Lord, Munich, Sept. 10.

I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the present of the Austrian arms

arms ordained to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted success. The Archduke, having quitted his camp near Wurtzburgh on the 5th, pushed on a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Kray, to secure the Debouche of the Spessart. That officer arriving in the neighbourhood of Aschaffenbourg in the afternoon of the 6th, found the enemy, to the number of 2000 men, posted so as to dispute the pass from the forest. After a severe cannonade, which lasted a considerable time, he attacked them with much spirit, drove them from their advantageous position, and his cavalry pursuing them without hesitation through the town dispersed them in the woods on the other side of the Myen. The loss of the enemy on this occasion amounts to about 4000 men, 600 are prisoners. The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Aschaffenbourg, where the main body halted on the 8th; but intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceding evening, the advanced guards were pushed on successively to the Kintzag and the Nidda. On the 9th his Royal Highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedburgh. 20,000 men, drawn from the garrison of Mayance, have advanced toward Kenigstein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th,) and will be a very essential re-inforcement of infantry to the army. The consequences of these rapid and decisive movements have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the designs and efforts of the enemy. Jourdan, who, after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on Fulda, was still in hopes of gaining before the Archduke the strong position of Bergen, where, re-inforced by the two divisions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progress of the Austrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schluitern, on the great road from Fulda to Hanau, in the evening of the 6th; but, finding that the Duke was already master of Aschaffenbourg, he gave up his attempt, and, turning to the right, directed his march across the Vogelsberg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to assemble his army. From information of the most authentic nature relative to the present situation of the French troops, I can venture to assure your Lordship, that they are in a state of the utmost confusion and despondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almost naked. Their retreat has lost all semblance of order, and has become a perfect rout. Excessive fatigue has probably destroyed more of them than the sword; and the certainty of a general rising of the peasantry in the countries they traverse has spread a panick among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from the Lahn may be estimated, without exaggeration, at 20,000 men, a number which may be daily increased by desertion, in the present state of his army. The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited a scene of depravity which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been universal in every rank, and in every department of the army. Every species of violence has been exercised on the persons as well as on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to ashes, without the existence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and the countries, through which their army has passed, exhibit every where a spectacle of the utmost desolation and distress. R. Anstruther.

My Lord, *Windecken, Sept. 12.*

By reports received from Gen. La Tour it appears, that on the 1st and 2d inst. Moreau attempted with his right wing to make himself master of the bridge on the Yser at Munich. After a very obstinate combat, which lasted the whole of both days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Fustenberg with considerable loss. Gen. La Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of Gen. Nauendorf, attacked, on the 2d, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the space of six leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche, however, the enemy, having received considerable re-inforcements, posted himself so advantageously, that Gen. La Tour, after several fruitless attempts to dislodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original post behind the Yser; having, however, succeeded in the object of his operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fustenberg. Rob Anstruther.

Wilhelmsbad, Sept. 6.

Jourdan continues his retreat in the same disorderly manner: numbers of stragglers pass by Hanau, and likewise on the other side of the river by Steinheim; but the principal part of the army seems still to direct its march by Fulda and Gettenhausen. About 200 artillerymen passed this place yesterday without even side-arms: they said they were disarmed and ill-treated by the inhabitants of the Spessart. It appears that great numbers of the enemy have been killed by the peasants: they fell upon the Quart.-Mast.-Gen. Ernouff, who was retreating with what is called the Grand Etat Major of the Army, killed the greatest part of the escort, seized the military chest, and divided the money they found

gained. A second attempt of the same nature had a similar fate; and, after fruitless endeavours to draw the enemy into the plain, his Royal Highness resolved to await the arrival of the rest of Gen. Wartensleben's column; without which it was evident the enemy could not be forced. At length the infantry appeared advancing from Deutschbach; and Gen. Starray moving forward at the same time, a combined attack was immediately formed against the wood which covered the enemy's front. Eight battalions of grenadiers advanced for this purpose, with equal order and impetuosity, regardless of the swarm of tirailleurs who harrassed them; they gained the wood without firing a shot, and in a few minutes drove the enemy not only thence, but from the heights beyond it. This advantage, and the appearance of Gen. Kray's column on the right, decided the fortune of the day. Jourdan made no attempt to recover the ground he had lost, but began his retreat on every point; this he for some time conducted with much regularity, his cavalry preserving considerable countenance, and forming repeatedly, under protection of their light artillery, to check the pursuit of the Austrians. At length, however, continually harrassed by the hussars, and overpowered by a prodigious fire of artillery from the heights, the confusion became general; the excessive fatigue of the Austrians, and coming on of night, alone saved them from total destruction. The loss of the Austrians on this occasion amounts at most to 800 men, amongst whom are no officers of distinction; that of the enemy is by far more considerable. Two thousand prisoners are already brought in, and the number of killed and wounded cannot be smaller. One colour, six pieces of cannon, and a great number of ammunition and baggage waggons, have fallen into the hands of the conqueror. The success which on this occasion has attended the Austrian army is to be ascribed chiefly to the personal conduct of his Royal Highness the Archduke. Present every where when the danger was most pressing, he animated the troops by his example, and preserved them in order by the coolness and quickness of his manœuvres; and at length seized, with infinite judgement, the true point of attack which decided the victory. The army passed the night on the field of battle, and the next day crossing the Meyn at different points, encamped near this place. I have the honour to be, &c. Ros Anstruther.

Zell, Sept. 5.

My Lord,

Yesterday the citadel of Wurtzburg capitulated; the garrison, to the number of 900 men, surrendering themselves prisoners of war. Gen. Belmont, Chief of the French artillery, is among the number. A prodigious quantity of stores of ammunition, and provisions, has been found in the town and citadel; partly left there by the Austrians, partly collected by requisition from the neighbouring country. Intelligence is received that the enemy has abandoned in Schweinfurt 70 pieces of artillery, which he was unable to transport. From the reports of the corps in front, there is every reason to believe that the enemy has decidedly quitted the Meyn, and directed his retreat to Fulda. The light troops which have been sent in pursuit continually bring in prisoners and baggage; and the peasantry, exasperated at the unheard-of outrages of the enemy, had risen in many parts, and deliver up or destroy all the straggliers who fall into their hands. His Royal Highness, determined to persevere in the same line of operations, this day detaches Col. Count Meerfeldt, with ten squadrons of light cavalry, to form a junction with the garrisons of Manheim and Mayence; by which means a corps of 12 or 15,000 men will be enabled to act in the rear of the enemy. From the distinguished abilities of the officer to whom this enterprize is entrusted, the greatest hopes are entertained of its success. The army moves this day towards Wertheim; and the head-quarters will be to-morrow at Reutlingen. By the latest accounts received from the other side of the Danube, it appears that Gen. La Tour still maintained himself in front of Munich; but the successes on this side had not then produced the expected effect, of forcing Gen. Moreau to a retreat. It hardly seems possible that he should now venture to delay it. Ros. Anstruther.

Wilhelmsbad, Sept. 3.

In consequence of the late actions, the army of Jourdan is retreating, in the most disorderly manner possible, in different directions. About 3000 men passed this place since yesterday morning; almost all of them without arms, and dragoons and hussars on foot, having lost their horses. The peasants have almost every where risen upon them, and, when in small numbers, either killed or disarmed and plundered them: a great many have passed Steinheim, coming from Aschaffenbourg; but the greater part of the army seems to be directing its retreat, by Fritzlar, towards Wetzlar, in order to pass the Lahn. At Frankfort, and every where in the neighbourhood, the enemy seem to be preparing for their departure. They have again taken hostages from several places belonging to the elector of Mayence.

Friday, Sept. 22. Extracts of dispatches from Capt. Anstruther to Lord Grenville.

My Lord, *Pfaffenhofen, Sept. 20.*

I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the pursuit of the Austrian army

arms continues to be marked by brilliant and uninterrupted success. The Archduke, having quitted his camp near Wurtzburgh on the 5th, pushed on a strong advanced guard, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Kray, to secure the Debouche of the Spessart. That officer arriving in the neighbourhood of Aschaffenbourg in the afternoon of the 6th, found the enemy, to the number of 2000 men, posted so as to dispute the pass from the forest. After a severe cannonade, which lasted a considerable time, he attacked them with much spirit, drove them from their advantageous position, and his cavalry pursuing them without hesitation through the town dispersed them in the woods on the other side of the Myen. The loss of the enemy on this occasion amounts to about 4000 men, 600 are prisoners. The Archduke advanced on the 7th to Aschaffenbourg, where the main body halted on the 8th; but intelligence being received that the enemy had abandoned Frankfort the preceding evening, the advanced guards were pushed on successively to the Kintzag and the Nidda. On the 9th his Royal Highness marched to Dettingen, and on the 10th to Windecken; the advanced corps occupying the important point of Friedburgh. 10,000 men, drawn from the garrison of Mayence, have advanced toward Kenigstein, (which was abandoned by the enemy on the 8th,) and will be a very essential re-inforcement of infantry to the army. The consequences of these rapid and decisive movements have exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine, and have uniformly frustrated the designs and efforts of the enemy. Jourdan, who, after the action of the 3d, had directed his retreat on to Fulda, was still in hopes of gaining before the Archduke the strong position of Bergen, where, re-inforced by the two divisions which had been left behind in the neighbourhood of Frankfort, he might have checked for a time the progress of the Austrians. In this view he arrived by forced marches at Schluititern, on the great road from Fulda to Hanau, in the evening of the 6th; but, finding that the Duke was already master of Aschaffenbourg, he gave up his attempt, and, turning to the right, directed his march across the Vogelsberg towards Wetzlar, where, it is reported, he is endeavouring to assemble his army. From information of the most authentic nature relative to the present situation of the French troops, I can venture to assure your Lordship, that they are in a state of the utmost confusion and despondency. A great part of the infantry have thrown away their arms, and are almost naked. Their retreat has lost all semblance of order, and has become a tumultuous flight. Excessive fatigue has probably destroyed more of them than the sword; and the continual dread they entertain of a general rising of the peasantry in the countries they traverse has spread a panick among them, which renders them deaf to the commands of their officers. The loss which Jourdan has sustained since he advanced from the Lahn may be estimated, without exaggeration, at 20,000 men, a number which may be daily increased by desertion, in the present state of his army. The conduct of the French, during their abode in this country, has exhibited a scene of depravity which is degrading to human nature. Robbery and peculation have been universal in every rank, and in every department of the army. Every species of violence has been exercised on the persons as well as on the properties of individuals. Many villages have been reduced to ashes, without the existence of even a pretext for this act of barbarity; and the countries, through which their army has passed, exhibit every where a spectacle of the utmost desolation and distress. R. Anstruther.

My Lord, *Windecken, Sept. 11.*

By reports received from Gen. La Tour it appears, that on the 1st and 2d inst. Moreau attempted with his right wing to make himself master of the bridge on the Yser at Munich. After a very obstinate combat, which lasted the whole of both days, he was repulsed by the Prince of Fustenberg with considerable loss. Gen. La Tour, in the mean time, having formed a junction with the corps of Gen. Nauendorf, attacked, on the 2d, the left wing of the enemy, and drove it before him the space of six leagues. In the neighbourhood of Langenbruche, however, the enemy, having received considerable re-inforcements, posted himself so advantageously, that Gen. La Tour, after several fruitless attempts to dislodge him, judged it expedient to retire to his original post behind the Yser; having, however, succeeded in the object of his operation, which was to weaken the enemy's attack on the Prince of Fustenberg. Rob Anstruther.

Wilhelmsbad, Sept. 6.

Jourdan continues his retreat in the same disorderly manner: numbers of stragglers pass by Hanau, and likewise on the other side of the river by Steinheim; but the principal part of the army seems still to direct its march by Fulda and Gettenhausen. About 200 artillerymen passed this place yesterday without even side-arms: they said they were disarmed and ill-treated by the inhabitants of the Spessart. It appears that great numbers of the enemy have been killed by the peasants: they fell upon the Quart.-Mast.-Gen. Ernouff, who was retreating with what is called the Grand Etat Major of the Army, killed the greatest part of the escort, seised the military chest, and divided the money they found

found in it. Gen. Ernouff, who is arrived at Frankfort, only escaped by swiftness of his horse. As soon as the French appear, the alarm is given by the ringing of bells; when the peasants immediately assemble, to attack the enemy to advantage.

See pp. 957—959 for Dispatches of Sept. 19 and 20, which are thus continued:

Head-quarters, Weinheim, Sept. 28.

My Lord, In my dispatch of the 20th inst. I had the honour of mentioning to your Lordship the idea which prevailed that the enemy intended making a stand in the position of Ukareth. On the 21st, however, positive information was received, that only a rear guard remained on the Sieg, the main body having taken the direction of Dusseldorf, whilst two divisions of the right wing had actually crossed the Rhine at Bonn. The Archduke now saw himself at liberty to undertake the projected operation towards the Upper Rhine, and he lost not a moment in making the necessary arrangements for that purpose. Lieut.-Gen. Wesnach, who commands the army destined for the defence of the Lahn, received orders to advance on the 22d to Ukerath and the Sieg; and at the same time his Royal Highness began his march towards the Meyn. He crossed that river on the 25th inst. and leaving a considerable reserve cantoned betwixt Mayntz and Frankfort, proceeded to the Upper Rhine. The latest reports from Lieut.-Gen Petrasch, after mentioning a number of successful expeditions, in which the loss of the enemy had been very considerable, state the unfortunate issue of an attempt made on Kehl on the 7th inst. The attack took place in two columns, and was at first completely successful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loss, and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding-officer of one of the Austrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken prisoner, during the affair; and the troops, deprived of their leaders, fell into the greatest confusion; whilst the French, having received a reinforcement from Strasbourg, passed the bridge, which the Austrians had neglected to destroy, and, falling on them before they could be brought into any degree of order, drove them in their turn from the post which they had so gallantly carried. Lieut.-Gen. Petrasch, after an unsuccessful effort to dislodge the enemy, retired to his position at Bischoffsheim; and, leaving a detachment to observe Kehl, and guard the pass of Kniebis and the valley of the Keutzig, he marched with the rest of his corps towards Stutgard, where his van guard would arrive on the 24th inst. By reports from Gen. La Tour, it appears that Moreau, who, as I had the honour of mentioning to your Lordship, had retreated from the Yser, beyond the Leck, made a forward movement on the 17th inst. drove in the Austrian out-posts, and extended himself as far as Landsberg on the Leck. Gen. Froleig, descending the Illier, occupied on the 17th Immenstatt and Kempen, and on the 19th advanced to Isny, where he completely defeated the enemy, made 500 prisoners, and dispersed the rest of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered. Gen. Nauendorff, in the mean time, had advanced with a considerable corps to Nordlingen, whence he took possession, on the 20th, of Donauwert and the Schellenberg. His parties extend to Dillengen, Ulm, and Gemund, whence he had put himself in connection with the light troops of Gen. Petrasch at Cronstadt. Under these circumstances, Moreau felt the necessity of a retreat. In the night of the 20th, he repassed the Leck at Augsbourg and Rain; on the 20th his head-quarters were at Weissenhem, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by Gen. Nauendorff. Gen. La Tour had crossed the Leck on the 22d, and his advanced guard was at Werthinger.

ROB ANSTRUTHER.

Head quarters, Schwetzingen, Sept. 30.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Moreau, after abandoning his positions on the Leck, directed his retreat, with a very considerable part of the army, towards Ulm. Six commissaries, and all the people belonging to the bread-department, were taken on the 22d inst. upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Constadt and Stutgard. They had been sent forward to prepare bread, at the two latter places, for four divisions of Gen. Moreau's army; from which circumstance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident, that his intention was to cross the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Constadt towards Kehl. But Maj.-Gen. Nauendorf, advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to frustrate Gen. Moreau's design, so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day Gen. Nauendorf made his advanced guard (under Maj.-Gen. O'Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm. The enemy, finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended march to Constadt and Stutgard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th inst. leaving in it a large magazine, and a considerable number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach

bach, where he again crossed the river, and directed his retreat (as is supposed) towards the forest towns. Gen. Nauendorf marched on the 27th by Blaubeuren towards Tubingen, where he would come into communication with Maj.-Gen. Meerfeldt, who was at Heckingen. Lieut.-Gen. Petrasch, after being informed of the enemy's being frustrated in his attempt to retreat by Stutgard, directed his march by Horb towards Vilengen; a detachment from his corps, under Col. D'Aspre, occupying the Knieby and the valley of Kinsig, the Rench, and the Murg. A corps, that had been detached by Gen. Moreau to reinforce the post of Kehl, had attempted to force the Kinsig Valley, but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat by Freyburg. Gens. Petrasch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorf, in immediate and close co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of Gen. Moreau's retreat; whilst Gen. La Tour pursues him in front, and Gen. Frolich presses on his right. Gen. Neu has lately driven back the enemy's posts near Mayence, and taken a considerable number of prisoners. Gen. Bournonville is arrived as Commander in Chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, in place of Gen. Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance. ROB. CRAUFORD.

Wilhelmshad, Sept. 21. A report of Gen. Moreau's directing his retreat through Franconia, in order to form a junction with Jourdan by Fulda, proves to have been industriously spread with a design to create alarm, but was, nevertheless, founded on the circumstance of the enemy's having pushed a corps of cavalry as far as Aichstadt. The acts of licentious barbarity that have lately been committed by the enemy even exceed every thing we have heard of their cruelty before. Numbers of villages have been burnt, not in the way of punishment, or to retard the pursuit of the conqueror, but merely from the delight they seem to take in wickedness, as they frequently went out of their road in order to set fire to them.

Leipsic, Sept. 23. The situation of the enemy's army, commanded by Gen. Moreau, is now such as to give no farther apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole Circle of Franconia, and also of a great part of that of Suabia; Gen. Nauendorf having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of position over that of the enemy. Gen. Moreau's army in the environs of Donnawert, Augsburg, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial troops have taken possession of Stutgard and Constadt, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Stalhoffen, and even as far as Kehl. All accounts received from these parts are filled with particulars relative to the capture of different French commissaries, together with their plunder and booty in money, and other objects of value, by the advanced Austrian troops. In this they are most eagerly supported by the peasants of those countries, who vie one with another in discovering every thing concealed by the enemy, and also in leading the Imperial troops through all difficult passages; by all which means a great number of the French fall daily into the hands of their pursuers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris, Dec. 14. Message from the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

20th *Frimaire* (*Dec.* 10)

"The multiplied wants of the Republic imperiously call for your attention to the development and employment of its resources. You well know that every part of the service suffers; the pay of the troops is in arrears; the defenders of the country are exposed to the horrors of nakedness; their courage is enervated by the painful consciousness of their wants; the disgust occasioned by this gives rise to desertion; the hospitals are destitute of furniture, fuel, and medicines; the establishments of beneficence, exposed to similar wants, repel the indigent and infirm, whose only resource they constituted; the creditors of the state, the contractors who daily contribute to supply the wants of the armies, can obtain but a very small part of the sums which are due to them; their distress discourages men who might perform the same service with greater exactness, and with less expence to the public; the roads are destroyed; the communications interrupted; the public officers receive no salaries; from one end of the Republic to the other, the judges and administrators are reduced to the horrid alternative of continuing to live with their families in a state of extreme wretchedness, or of dishonouring themselves by corruption; in all quarters malevolence is at work; in many places assassination is organized; and the police remains without activity, and without force, because destitute of those pecuniary means which are necessary for the prevention of such disorders. "BARRAS."

A letter from *Lisbon* to an eminent merchant of Dublin, dated the 20th of last month, says, that an order had on that day been issued by government, forbidding the reading of any foreign gazette or news-paper; as also the discussion of any political subject whatever, under the severest penalties. The post-office is likewise forbid to transmit any letters having a printed paper inclosed.

COUNTRY

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 20. Mr. Macpherſon put an end to his exiſtence on *Enfield Chace*. Dragged by the rude hands of a runner and a conſtable before a Juſtice of Peace as a *French ſpy*, it appeared, on a ſhort examination, that he had been an uſher in ſeveral ſchools, which was confirmed by letters and bills found in his pocket, but had for ſeveral days in vain ſolicited relief or lodging in the town and neighbourhood for want of money to pay for them. He was diſmiſſed with an order to quit the pariſh; and the conſtable having in vain applied for a lodging at the public houſes, inſtead of lodging him at the watch-houſe or work-houſe for the night, left him to ſhift for himſelf, and find his way in the dark to Barnet over the Chace, where he was next morning found hanging on a tree, and hardly cold. About three weeks before, there had been found in a wood behind *Bowes Farm*, in *Edmonton* pariſh, another unfortunate wretch hanging by his ſtockings on a tree, but in ſo putrid a ſtate that his head and feet ſeparated from his body. He had on a good coat and a kerſeymeer waiſtcoat, and in his pocket only ſixpence and ſome halfpence.

Nov. 5. An awful and ſingular hail-ſtorm occurred in *Norwich*. Two very vivid flaſhes of lightning illumined the Southern and Northern hemiſpheres, ſucceeded by heavy peals of thunder, while the hail, which fell profuſely, appeared impregnated with fire.

On the evening of *Nov.* 8, information was given upon oath, to the magiſtrates at *Boſton*, that preparations were making in ſome of the neighbouring villages to obſtruct, by force, the Deputy-Lieutenants, in the execution of the militia-laws on the following days, expreſſes were immediately diſpatched to Joſhua Scrope, Eſq. Captain-Commandant of the South Holland ſquadron of Loyal Lincolnſhire gentlemen, and Yeomen cavalry, and to Thomas Wilſon, Eſq. Captain of the Spalding troop, to requeſt their aſſiſtance in repelling any unlawful force, and in maintaining the public peace. Although the commanding officers received this meſſage very late in the evening, and many of the volunteers in their reſpective troops live at a great diſtance from each other, yet ſuch was the zeal and alertneſs diſplayed in collecting them, that they arrived at Boſton on Wedneſday morning about 10 o'clock. A few minutes afterwards the rioters entered the town in a large body, blowing horns, and armed with ſtaves, having forced into their company a great number of ſervants and labourers in huſbandry; but, ſeeing the cavalry drawn up in the market-place in military order, they were deterred from committing any act of violence whatever. The buſineſs of the day (which was to receive and examine the liſts of perſons liable to ſerve in the preſent militia) then proceeded, and was completed, amidſt the moſt perfect tranquillity; the volunteers, headed by their reſpective officers, parading the town during the greateſt part of the day. Happily no violent meaſures were at all neceſſary, and no harm was done to any perſon. The cool and reſolute conduct of the troops cannot be ſpoken off in too high terms of commendation.

Stamford, Nov. 11. The new-elected member for *Peterborough*, French Lawrence, Eſq. LL.D. advocate of the court of arches, King's profeſſor in civil law in the univerſity of Oxford, and judge of the court of admiralty in the Cinque-ports, made the following ſpeech to his electors in the Town-hall:

"Gentlemen, I thank you. Though, in the practice of the profeſſion to which I belong, I am not unaccuſtomed to public ſpeaking, yet I now find that I have acquired the habit of expreſſing only the feelings of others, not my own: I want language to thank you as I ought. It ſhall be my ſtudy, therefore, in future, to manifeſt, by my actions, that gratitude which I am unable to declare in words. You know, gentlemen, what you have committed to my care. Your repreſentative is to watch over the intereſts, not only of this antient city, not only of this kingdom, not only of Great Britain, in her connection, ſuch as it now exiſts, with Ireland, but of the whole Britiſh empire; of an empire ſtretching forth its mighty branches to every quarter of the globe, and overſhadowing, with its protection, diſtant nations of various languages, manners, laws, and religions: he is to maintain, in all our relations to them and the whole world, the honour and dignity of the Britiſh name; above all, he is to preſerve inviolate for our poſterity, as we have received it from our anceſtors, that which is the foundation and ſupport of all, of our power and glory abroad, no leſs than of our proſperity and happineſs at home—our moſt excellent conſtitution. For the diſcharge of theſe momentous duties you might have found many more able, none more zealous than myſelf. To the beſt of my poor abilities, I will conſcientiouſly do what my own principles, as well as my obligations to you, require at my hands. I will ever firmly reſiſt thoſe raſh innovations, which diſſatisfied, they know not why, with the form of parliament under which this country has ſo long flouriſhed great and free, would ſubſtitute, they know not what, ſomething or any thing, on which no two of them could ever agree; who ſtigmatize you as unworthy to be truſted with the choice of repreſentatives; who, to purify you, as they call it, would pour

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in upon you half the Sake, which for centuries has demanded, and is still willing to depend, upon this its proper Capital. I will ever firmly resist those narrow-minded theorists, who acknowledge no lawful authority in any government but the wildest democracy, such as they can perpetually agitate by their intrigues; who would annihilate that peerage which you cannot but revere, when you have here for ever in your eyes such illustrious patterns, less amiable in rank, than in every private and public virtue; who with the nobility would destroy the monarchy, the fountain of all grace and favour to the subjects of these realms, from which you have derived and enjoy all your high local privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions. I will ever resist, still more firmly if possible, those enemies of God and man, who, under the false name of Philosophy, would take from us the comforts of our holy Religion in sickness, in penury, in affliction, in death; who, as may best suit their impious purposes, now ridicule, or revile, that they may hereafter persecute, the ministers of her altars; who, if they can prevail, will make it their idle pastime to deface and demolish, after they shall have exhausted their wastenness of invention, in profaning and polluting that beautiful fabric, which has defied the beating storms of so many winters, the pride and ornament of this venerable place.—Yes, gentlemen, whilst many of you, in pursuance of your late gallant offer, may be braving the inconveniencies and perils of the field, to combat under the leader you love, for your laws, your liberties, your king, your country, and your God; my feeble efforts in the same righteous cause, under the same leader, whom it will be the boast of my life to have followed, shall not be wanting in that warfare to which you send me. It is an awful moment. The whole frame of your government in church and state, the whole order of civil society, have been, and still are, in danger. The blackest cloud that ever lowered over Europe hangs in gloomy suspence, and saddens all the prospect around us. May the ray, which, breaking through the darkness of this morning, now shines upon us from above, be a propitious omen! If I shall have any distant share, however humble, in averting the enormous evil that threatens us, you, I am certain, will think it the best acquittal of my debt to you. With the blessing of God, I will at least endeavour to deserve your approbation. In the mean time, for the honour you have done me, and the confidence you have reposed in me, once more, gentlemen, accept my thanks."

Lincoln, May 24. At half past 6 in the evening, John Wilson, aged 22, was found dead on the high road near the toll-gate above Hill, in this city. He was servant to Mr. Cracroft, of Hackthorne, and was driving a waggon loaded with coals. As he was dragged by the carriage in the dirt and mud for about three or four yards (by the appearance of the road where the body was found), it is supposed he was in a fit, and caught hold of the waggon; otherwise, that he fell in attempting to get upon the waggon, and received some internal violence which caused his death in a few minutes. His fellow-servant was driving a team at the same time at a small distance, but heard not any noise to alarm him.

Nov. 26. The *Goodwin Sand* floating-light parted its mooring in a hard gale of wind, which will prove of great detriment to the ships coming that way in these long and hazy nights.

Dec. 1. The flour-mills at *Sonning*, in Berks, were entirely destroyed by fire, and property to a very considerable amount. Mr. Green, proprietor of the mills, alone sustains a loss of 800 sacks of flour.

Dec. 15. The workmen employed in *Exeter* Cathedral, in making a cave for the late Bishop, (see p. 1061.) found, about two feet below the surface, covered with fine earth, a complete skeleton, put together with wires; on examining it more closely, and removing the dirt, the following inscription was discovered, very neatly and deeply cut, on that part of the scull termed by the anatomists the Occiput:

Opera
&
Studio
IOH: RITZENI
et
GODFR: SCHLOERI
Germanorum
1632.

The most probable conjecture is, that the extreme ignorance of the English in every branch of surgery, and especially in anatomy, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, induced professors of that art to come from distant countries; but for what reason the labour and study of these two Germans should have been thus deposited in the cathedral still leaves room for conjecture.

Dec. 26, in the morning, the house at the end of *Enfield* town, lately occupied by Mr. Ogilis, who died August 1, and had been principally concerned in executing the plans of the late celebrated *Capability* Brown, was burnt to the ground, by the fire of the greenhouse adjoining to it communicating with the partition and main party-wall. And the same morning the greenhouse at Mr. Mason's, at Clayhill, Enfield, with a quantity of valuable plants, was also destroyed by fire.

Dea-

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

THE Lord Mayor's day was observed with the usual form. The proceſſion by water was nearly the ſame as uſual; but that by land much leſs ſplendid. Among the company who dined at Guildhall were many of prime diſtinction; the Duke of York, Prince Erneſt, the Prince of Orange, the Lord Chancellor, and almoſt all the great officers of ſtate, many foreign ambaſſadors and general officers, Mr. Fox, &c. &c. The Tuniſian ambaſſador, by his own deſire, was preſent, but did not dine in the Hall. He drank coffee and ſmoked tobacco, in a room by himſelf, while the company were at dinner.

Thurſday, Nov. 10.

This day Letters of Marque and Repriſals were iſſued againſt Spain.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The following letter was this day tranſmitted to all Admirals and Captains, whoſe names were mentioned in the Gazette by Earl Howe, as having ſignalized themſelves in the action of the 1ſt of June, 1794, accompanying the medal which has been preſented to them.

"My Lord, (or Sir),

"The King having been pleaſed to order a certain number of gold medals to be ſtruck, in commemoration of the victory obtained by his Majeſty's fleet under the command of Earl Howe over that of the enemy, in the actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1ſt of June, 1794, I am commanded by his Majeſty to preſent to your Lordſhip one of the medals abovementioned; and to ſignify his Majeſty's pleaſure that you ſhould wear it when in your uniform, in the manner deſcribed by the directions which (together with the medal and ribband belonging to it) I have the honour to tranſmit to you. I am alſo commanded by his Majeſty to acquaint your Lordſhip, that, had it been poſſible for all the officers on whom his Majeſty is pleaſed to confer this mark of his approbation, to attend perſonally in London, his Majeſty would have preſented the medal to each of them in perſon; but that being, from various cauſes, at this time impoſſible, his Majeſty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleaſed to direct them to be forwarded in this manner. Allow me to expreſs the great ſatisfaction I feel in having made the channel of communicating to your Lordſhip ſo diſtinguiſhed a mark of his Majeſty's approbation. I have the honour to be, my Lord, (or Sir),

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant, "SPENCER."

Admiralty, 30th Nov. 1796.

The captains to wear the medal ſuſpended by a ribband round their necks. The captains to wear the medals ſuſpended to a ribband, but faſtened through the third and fourth button-hole, on the left ſide. The colour of the ribband blue and white.]

The following letters were tranſmitted by the Miniſter on the ſubject of a loan.

(Copy.)

Downing-ſtr. Wedneſday, Nov. 30th 1796.

"Gentlemen, Under the preſent circumſtances, it ſeems of peculiar importance, that a mode ſhould be adopted for the providing for the ſervice of the enſuing year, without incurring ſo heavy an annual charge, and ſo great an increaſe of capital, as would attend a loan made in the accuſtomed manner, at the preſent price of the funds. With this view, it is in contemplation to propoſe to parliament, that all perſons poſſeſſed of a certain income ſhould be required to ſend a certain portion of it, ſay one-fourth, to be repaid at the period and on the terms ſtated in the incloſed memorandum *. There is great reaſon to hope, that many perſons poſſeſſed of conſiderable income, both in the capital and in the country, will be indeed, without waiting for this meaſure being enforced, voluntarily to contribute in a larger proportion than would be required of them; but the extent of ſuch a contribution will, in a great degree, depend upon the effect of example, and particularly on the degree of countenance which the meaſure may receive from the Bank. I will requeſt the favour of you to lay theſe conſiderations before the court of directors in the firſt inſtance, and after, if they think fit, before the court of proprietors, and to expreſs my earneſt hope, that, from their zeal for the public ſervice, and their ſenſe of the importance of the preſent criſis, they will not be diſinclined to take the lead in a meaſure which muſt have the

* "Every perſon ſubſcribing 100l. to receive 112l. 10s. in 5 per cent. ſtock, to be irredeemable unleſs with the conſent of the holder, until the expiration of three years after the preſent 5 per cent. ſhall have been redeemed or reduced; but with an option in the holder to be paid at par at any ſhorter period, not leſs than two years from the concluſion of the definitive treaty of peace. Payment in either caſe to be made in money, or at the option of the holder, in 3 per cent. ſtock, valued at 75l. liable, if wiſhed, to be converted for a certain proportion into a life annuity. The firſt payment about the 25th of January, the ſecond in March, the remaining inſtalments between March and the October following. The receipt not to be iſſuable till after the ſecond inſtalment, be taken 2 per cent. is paid on each 100l. ſubſcribed. —Diſcount, as uſual, on prompt payment."

most beneficial effect on public credit, and the most evident tendency to accelerate the restoration of peace on secure and honourable terms. I have the honour, &c. &c. &c. W. PITT.

"To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England."

Downing-street, Dec. 1, 1796.

"My Lord, I take the liberty of transmitting to your lordship a copy of the letter which I have thought it my duty to write to the governor and deputy governor of the Bank, and of the memorandum therein referred to, which it is their intention to lay before a court of proprietors this day. I have the satisfaction of thinking, that the plan therein suggested is likely to receive the greatest countenance from many great mercantile bodies, and respectable houses in the metropolis. The repeated proofs which the citizens of London have given of their zeal and public spirit, leave me no doubt, that, if it appears likely to promote the interests of the country at this important crisis, it will receive that cheerful support in their individual capacity, as well as that of the corporate body, and of the different public companies. It is unnecessary for me to state the effect which such an example would produce throughout the kingdom. With this view I would request your lordship, if you see no impropriety in the measure, to take, as speedily as possible, such steps as you may think most advisable, for bringing the subject under the consideration of the court of common council, and of the different public companies, and for ascertaining to what extent they may be inclined to contribute to the success of the plan, in the event of its receiving the approbation of parliament. I have the honour, &c. W. PITT.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London."

Saturday, Dec. 3.

This day the tide in every part of the Thames was very high. In Tooley-street the inhabitants were taken out in boats; and a large quantity of foreign wheat, upon the ground floors of the warehouses, was much damaged.

Monday, Dec. 5.

The public loan to the amount of 18 millions, was this morning completed with a most unexampled rapidity; many of the public companies and innumerable individuals not being able to get their names entered. The Corporation of London, who were this day convened for the express purpose of shewing their loyalty and zeal, could only be admitted to subscribe 100,000l. by an especial favour.

This morning Dunn and Arnold, who were found guilty of the murder of Mr. Brewer, the beadle of St. Sepulchre's, were executed, pursuant to their sentence, before the debtor's door of Newgate in the Old Bailey. (See pp. 662. 971.)

Monday, Dec. 12.

The official intimation of the war with Spain was this day given to both Houses of Parliament by the usual channel of a message from his Majesty.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

At a Common Hall, the Livery of London instructed their representatives in parliament to move or support a motion in the House of Commons, for censuring the Ministers, for having taken upon themselves to send the money of the people of Great Britain to the Emperor of Germany, during the sitting of Parliament, without the consent of Parliament.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

This day the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the following message.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he is at present engaged in concerting measures with his Allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual prosecutions of the war, if the failure of his Majesty's earnest endeavours to effect a general peace, on secure and honourable terms, should unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable; and his Majesty will not fail to take the first opportunity to communicate the result of their discussions to the House. In the interval, his Majesty conceives, that it may be of the greatest importance to the common cause, that his Majesty should be enabled to continue such temporary advances for the service of the Emperor, as may be indispensably necessary, with a view to military operations being prosecuted with vigour and effect at an early period; and his Majesty recommends it to the House, to consider of making such provision as may appear to them to be most expedient for this purpose.

"G. R."

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The Court of Common Council agreed to a resolution, 'That the pecuniary aid, recently furnished by his Majesty's Ministers to the Emperor of Germany, has been productive of great advantages to Great Britain, and enabled the Emperor, not only to withstand the desperate attempts of the French armies to over-run Germany, but also has given a decided and favourable turn to the war, and opened a fairer prospect of obtaining an honourable peace to Great Britain and her Allies."

Thursday, Dec. 29.

This afternoon Lord Malmesbury arrived in town from France; the negotiation at Paris having been absolutely broken off by an order for his quitting Paris in 48 hours; the particulars of which we must reserve for our SUPPLEMENT.

Pp. 358, 533. The Rev. Will. Sergrove, D. D. was lineally descended, by the mother's side, from Richard Teasdale, brother to Thomas Teasdale, esq. one of the founders of Pembroke college, Oxford. The early part of his education was at St. Paul's school, under George Thicknesse, esq. then high-master; of whose friendship he enjoyed a peculiar share till that gentleman's death. In Michaelmas term, 1762, he was admitted to a scholarship of Pembroke college on Teasdale's foundation, for which he had previously qualified himself, agreeably to the statutes, by staying awhile at Abingdon grammar-school. In 1766, he became fellow as founder's kin; and, about the year 1774, on the resignation of the Rev. Timothy Griffiths, succeeded him as college-tutor, and rector of St. Aldate's, in the city of Oxford. As he had before conciliated the master's* esteem by the regularity of his conduct, so he now acquired that of his pupils, and of the Society at large, by his affable and friendly deportment. On the demise of Dr. Adams, in 1789, he was elected head of the college; to which he aspired at a former vacancy, and which he certainly would have attained, had he not proved to be ineligible, at the time of election, by wanting 6 months of the statuable age. To this preferment is annexed, by act of parliament, a prebend of Gloucester cathedral; and, as a member of that church, he was collated, in 1794, to the vicarage of Pennark cum Llantwith, co. Carmarthen, and diocese of Llandaff, South Wales. Attached, as might be expected, to the place where he had received the rudiments of learning, he was, on Wednesday, the 13th of last April, at the present high-master's†, preparing to attend, as usual, the annual meeting of the governors‡ of that institution; when, after a hearty breakfast, and with the appearance of high health, he suddenly, from a stroke of apoplexy, sunk into a stupor, which, with a few short intervals of speech and recollection, terminated fatally on the Saturday following, having just completed the 49th year of his age §.

P. 533. Dr. Reid wrote "An Enquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense;" and, "Essays on the intellectual Powers of Man."

Ibid. Dr. Fordyce was one of the 21 children, by one wife, of Provost F. of Aberdeen, where he was first educated in Marischal college. His first preferment was to be minister of Brechin, 1752; and soon after of Alloa till about 1760. In that year he came to London, and offered himself on a vacancy at the meeting in Carter-lane without success; the inconsistency of a person, who had subscribed a Scotch confession of faith, offering to be minister to a Dissenting congregation which held a very different creed, being strongly objected to. This did not, however, prevent his being chosen co-pastor with Dr. Lawrence, in Monkwell-street, where he continued to preach to crowded audiences many years. Such was the fame of his elocution and gesticulation, that Mr. Garrick himself was attracted by it. The university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. 1760. In May, 1771, he married Miss Henrietta Cummyng; and, in 1775, was involved in a dispute with his coadjutor, Mr. Toller, son-in-law to Dr. Lawrence; at first, as it appears by the letters published on the occasion, on account of the omission of some ceremonials of politeness, which, by want of mutual concessions (for, the children of light are not always so wise as the children of this world), increased till the breach became too wide to be healed. On this occasion the Doctor, with the address that distinguishes his countrymen, took a step which was not universally approved by his Dissenting brethren; he engaged to do the duty of both parts of the day himself, and caused Mr. Toller to be ejected without any charge against him; for, he was a man of irreproachable character, though less popular as a preacher. From this period the congregation, dividing, declined; the Doctor began to feel the infirmities of old age, and at last the meeting-house was shut up. He retired first to his brother, the late Sir Wm. F's house, in Hants; and finally to Bath, where he died. His first publication was a preface to a posthumous work, on the art of preaching of his brother David, who was a minister, and wrote also "Dialogues on Education," and a "Treatise on moral Philosophy," in Dodsley's Preceptor; and, on his return from a tour over the Continent, was lost in a storm, Sept. 1751, on the coast of Holland. His death is pathetically noticed by the Doctor in one of his addresses to the Deity; and he wrote the following epitaph:

"Sacred to the memory
of Mr. DAVID FORDYCE,
late professor of philosophy in the
Marischal college, Aberdeen;
justly esteemed
for his learning and fine taste,
but much more valued
for his unaffected piety
and benevolent disposition.
The social duties
he warmly recommended to others,
and in his own conduct exemplified them.
The dutiful son,
the affectionate brother,
the sincere friend,
and the kind master,
were blended in his character.

&c. &c.

* Dr. Radcliffe. † Rev. Dr. Roberts.
‡ The master, wardens, and court of assistants, of the Mercers Company.
§ He was born March 26, 1724-5.

A laudable thirſt for uſeful knowledge
prompted him to viſit foreign countries,
particularly Italy,
ſo long the ſeat of Liberty,
(ever dear to him!)
ſo juſtly famous
for the great men it produced,
and ſtill diſtinguiſhed for the fineſt
Arts.
In his return home,
after about a year's abſence from his
native country,
the Supreme Diſpoſer of all events
permitted this valuable perſon
to loſe his life in a ſtorm
on the coaſt of Holland, the of September,
1751.
Blame not, reader, but adore
that awful Providence,
which is ever directed
by unerring wiſdom
and infinite goodneſs.
Was he thy friend?
Yet grieve not.
The friendly wave,
which wrapt him up from pain and
ſorrow,
wafted his ſoul from earth to heaven,
where his deſire of knowledge
will be fully ſatisfied,
and his virtues
abundantly rewarded."

A complete ſpecimen of that redundancy of thoughts and words which are the trueſt characteriſticks of all the Doctor's compoſitions. The diſcerning reader will pronounce, that repetition of characters which David filled, the epiſodes on Italy and on Providence, and the overdrawn aſſertion reſpecting his being *rapt* from earth to heaven by a wave, are the exceptionable parts of this compoſition. The pert pulpit-orators of the preſent day are unequal apes of Dr. James F.—The following is a liſt of the Doctor's works: "The Eloquence of the Pulpit, an Ordination Sermon; to which is added a Charge. 1752." Acts xviii. 24. "An Eſſay on the Action proper for the Pulpit." Both theſe are printed at the end of "Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching, by Mr. D. Fordyce" 3d ed. 1755. "The Methods of promoting Edification by public Inſtitutions, an Ordination Sermon; with a Charge delivered at the Ordination of Mr. John Gibſon, Miniſter of St. Ninian's. 1755." 1 Cor. xiv. 26. "The Temple of Virtue, a Dream, 1757." 2d edition, much altered, 1755. "A Funeral Sermon, 1757." Eccl. xi. 1. "The Folly, Infamy, and Miſery, of unlawful Pleaſure, a Sermon before the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland. 1760." Prov. vi. 6, 7. Inſerted in the Scotch Preacher, I. 313. "A Sermon occaſioned by the Death of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lawrence, Oct. 1, 1760, with an Addreſs at his Interment. 1762." Rev. xiv 8. "Sermons to young Women, 1766." 6 vols. "The Character and Conduct of the Female Sex, and the Advantage to be derived by young Men by the Society of virtuous Women. A Diſcourſe, in Three Parts, from John xi. 5, delivered in Monkwell-ſtreet Chapel, Jan. 1, 1766." "Addreſſes to young Men, 1777." 2 vols. "The deluſive and perſecuting Spirit of Popery, a Faſt Sermon on Feb. 10, 17[illegible]." "Charge delivered in Monkwell-ſtreet at the Ordination of the Rev James Lindſey, 1783." Printed with the Sermon preached by Dr. Hunter on that occaſion. "Addreſſes to the Deity, 1735." "Poems, 1786." In our preſent volume, p. 569, is an original eulogium by him, warm from the heart, "on the Humane Society;" and, in our laſt Number, p. 948, his death is beautifully lamented by a lady of the firſt-rate poetical merit.

P. 966. Mr. John Millar laſt year croſſed the Atlantic for the enjoyment of the bleſſings of American independence, and of that liberty which he fancied could not be found at home. He was educated under the eye of his father, the learned Profeſſor Millar, of Glaſgow, and married a daughter of the late Dr. William Cullen, profeſſor of phyſick in the univerſity of Edinburgh. He publiſhed an uſeful treatiſe on the laws relative to inſurance.

P. 969. Mr. Moore died in his 37th year, after a ſevere illneſs. His talents and virtues did honour to a name and family long characterized, and ſtill adorned, by unaffected learning, and modeſt worth. He was diſtinguiſhed by knowledge, ſkill, and gentleneſs; in the exercife of his profeſſion, by rare powers of mind, and by extenſive, yet well-digeſted, information. His memory was uncommonly faithful and retentive, his judgement clear and ſolid, his taſte correct and elegant, and his converſation in no ordinary degree pleaſant and inſtructive. But his mental endowments and literary accompliſhments were united with more valuable qualities of character, with firmneſs of principle, with independence and ſincerity of conduct, with a generous, benevolent, and public ſpirit, with amiable manners, and with the ſtricteſt attention to the relative and ſocial duties.

P. 970. Kenneth Mackenzie, eſq. of Cromarty, poſſeſſed a property of upwards of £.3000 *per annum*, forfeited in 1745 by George, earl of Cromarty, but reſtored by a late act of parliament to his ſon, Lord Macleod, at whoſe death, in 1789, Mr. M. now deceaſed, ſucceeded as heir-male and repreſentative of the attainted family. Dying without iſſue, the Cromarty eſtate devolves upon Lady Iſabella Mackenzie, ſiſter of the late Lord Macleod, and widow of George

George, ſixth Lord Elibank. In the Canongate church yard is a monument thus inſcribed:

"Here *lieth* the remains
of
ISABELLA GORDON,
Counteſs of Cromertie,
who departed this life
the 23d April, A. D. 1759,
in the 64th year of her age.
Alſo,
the Right Honourable
JOHN, Lord MACLEOD,
major-general in the Britiſh ſervice,
and colonel of the LXXIth regiment of foot,
Count Cromarty,
and a commandant of the order of the ſword
in the kingdom of Sweden,
died 2d April, 1789, aged 64."

BIRTHS.

May AT Madras, the lady of the Hon. William Monſon, a ſon,

Nov. 29. At Ormiſton-hall, Lady Ann Hope, a ſon.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Adams, late of Pembroke college, a ſon.

30. At Wakefield, the wife of William Dawſon, eſq. a ſon.

Lately. In Portman-ſquare, the wife of Auguſtus Pechel, eſq. a daughter.

Dec. 8. In Upper Grofvenor-ſtreet, the wife of T. Lockwood, eſq. a ſon.

9. At Enſham-houſe, co. Dorſet, the wife of Lieutenant-col. Monro, a ſon.

In Cavendiſh-ſquare, the wife of Will. Millbank, eſq. a daughter.

11. At Gopſal-houſe, co. Leiceſter, Lady Charlotte Curzon, wife of the Hon. Penn Aſſheton C. M. P. for that county, a ſon.

14. At Brompton, Middleſex, the wife of William White, eſq. a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton, rector of Saxby, co. Leiceſter, a daughter.

18. In Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, the wife of Henry Robinſon, eſq. banker, a ſon.

20. At Horton-houſe, co. Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. AT Philadelphia, Henry Philips, eſq. of Manchester, to Miſs Sophia Chew, daughter of the Hon. Benj. C. judge of the high court of errors and appeals.

Nov. 21. At Eglingham, co. Northumb. the Rev. Hugh Hodgſon, vicar of that parish, to Miſs Wilkinſon, daughter of the late William W. eſq. of Newcaſtle.

22. At York, Mr. Parvin, of South Molton-ſtreet, to Miſs Gledhill.

Samuel Stephens, eſq. barriſter at law, to Miſs Wallis, daughter and ſole heireſs of the late Samuel W. eſq. commiſſioner of his Majeſty's navy.

23. At Ticehurſt, Suſſex, the Rev. Richard Wethrell, to Miſs Caroline May.

24. The Rev. James Pope, rector of Great Staughton, co. Durham, to Miſs Havens, of Donyland-hall, near Colcheſter.

25. Charles Holford, eſq. of Hampſtead, to Miſs Roberts, of Charterhouſe-ſquare.

26. At Greenwich, Mr. Stow, to Miſs F. Cooke.

At Beddington, Surrey, P. C. Labouchere, eſq. partner with Meſſrs. Hope and Co. to Miſs Baring, third daughter of Sir Francis B. bart.

The Rev. George Wyld, of Speen, Berks, to Miſs Mary Calcraft, of Scampſton-houſe, Yorkſhire, youngeſt daughter of the late General C.

27. At Plymouth, Lieut. Fletcher, of the royal corps of engineers, to Miſs Mudge, daughter of the late Dr. M.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. John Braughton, of the navy, to Miſs Arlett, of Old Bond-ſtreet.

28. At Falmouth, Mr. James Hodge, to to Miſs Kitty Wood.

At St. Margaret's church, Leiceſter, Mr. Linwood, of Canonbury, Middleſex, to Miſs Bird, daughter of the late Joſeph B. eſq. of Loughborough.

At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. M'Kinlay, of Friday-ſtreet, Cheapſide, to Miſs Rennell, of the Paragon, Kent road.

At Burnham, co. Norfolk, Capt. Iſaac Wolley, of the royal navy, to Miſs L. M. A. Martin, daughter of Sir M. M. bart.

29. Mr. William Warin, of Aſhbourne, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Walker, daughter of Mrs. W. bookſeller, of that place.

At Cuckfield, Suſſex, Mr. Thomas Pollett, of Great Bardfield, Eſſex, to Miſs Chilton, of Cuckfield.

At Northam, co. Devon, the Rev. G. Burgeſs, to Miſs Chappell.

At the cathedral church, Canterbury, Mr. J. G. Wood, of Beaumont-ſtreet, Devonſhire-place, portrait-painter, to Miſs Freeman.

30. Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. of Ribſton, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Forteſcue, one of the daughters of the late Right Hon. James F. and niece to the Earl of Clermont.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Thomas Bland, eſq. of the 8th, or king's regiment, to Mrs. Martin, of Ham-court, Worceſterſhire.

Lately. At Lambeth chapel, by the Abp. of Canterbury, Capt. Markham, of the royal navy, to the Hon. Miſs Rice, youngeſt ſiſter of Lord Dynevor.

At Lambeth church, Mr. Bevan, of Brooke's-place, Kennington, to Miſs Marynand, of Horſeferry-road, Weſtminſter.

At Snareſton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Robert Marſhall, a reſpectable farmer of Swebſton, to Miſs Vernon.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Loſack, of the Jupiter man of war, to Miſs Story, daughter of George S. eſq.

At the ſame place, Major Shee, of the 33d regiment, to Miſs St. Charles.

At Jersey, Capt. Daniel Douglas, of the marines, to Miss Mary Lydia Harvey.

Mr. Brooke, of Lincoln, stationer, to Miss Brooke.

Mr. Thomas Bray, hosier, of Hinckley, to Miss Needham.

At Chatham, Mr. William Pegan, surgeon and apothecary, to Mrs. Sarah Pope.

In the East Indies, Charles Boddam, esq. one of the joint collectors of the revenue of the provinces ceded by Tippoo, son of R. H. B. esq. late governor of Bombay, to Miss Berrington, one of the two daughters of Col. B. who fell on the Continent.

Dec. 1. Mr. W. Holding, of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Sutton, of Newham, Warwickshire.

Geo. Wallington Malins, esq. of Brackley, co. Northampton, to Miss King, dau. of the late Wm. K. of Farnborough, Oxon.

At Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, W. Watson Bolton, esq. one of the aldermen of Hull, to Miss Smith, daughter of John S. esq. merchant, at Gainsborough.

At Sculcoates, R. A. Salisbury, esq. of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, to Miss Caroline Staniforth, daughter of John S. esq. of Hull.

At Colchester, the Rev. Augustus Beevory of Norwich, to Miss Blatch, eldest daughter of James B. esq. many years major of the East Essex militia.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Robert Sheffield, to Miss Kennett, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. K.

Mr George Pothury, druggist, of Exeter, to Miss Hill.

At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Lieut. Slade, of the royal navy, to Miss Cheney Roe, youngest daughter of Henry R. esq.

5. At Bishophill the Elder, Mr. Chr. Bolton, merchant, in Hull, to Miss Atkinson, second daughter of Mr. Thomas A. malt-merchant, in York.

Mr. Geo. Haydon, of Topsham, Devonshire, to Miss Price.

Mr. William Livesey, aged 73, to Mrs. Anne Johnson, aged 83, both of Blackburn.

7. At the Quakers meeting, Mr. Luke Howard, of Fleet-street, to Miss Elliott, of Bartholomew-close.

8. At Bow-Layton, Essex, Mr. William Davies, of Goodman's-fields, to Miss Dorothy Rochelle, of St. Mary-at-Hill.

Mr. James Pearse, wine-merchant, of Exeter, to Miss Russell, niece of Thomas Russell, esq. of Andover.

10. At Hurst, in Berks, the Hon. Cropley Ashley, brother to the Earl of Shaftesbury, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Ann Spencer, dau. of his Grace the D. of Marlborough.

Mr. Charles Humfrey, of Cambridge, to Miss Griffin, of Huntingdon.

At Middleton, Capt. James Brooke, of Edinburgh, to Miss Pinker, of Stockwith.

11. Wm. Green, esq. of Camberwell-grove, to Miss Crosier.

At St. Clement Dane's, Mr. John Clarke, bookseller, of Portugal-street, to Miss Anning, of Kilmington, Devonshire.

12. At Bideford, Devon, Mr. Hume, of Long-acre, to Miss Gwennap, dau. of Capt. Walter G. of the royal navy.

13. Geo. Dewdney, esq. to Miss Jameson, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. J. rector of Clapham, and vicar of Horsham, Surrey.

At Rugby, Warwickshire, the Rev. Michael Marlow, D.D. president of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miss Clare, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Clare, of Rugby.

15. Mr. Johnson, of Bell-yard, Coleman-street, to Mrs. Pedley, of Bartholomew-cl.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Mr. Peleria, merchant, of Lower James-street, Golden-square, to Miss Dawes, of New North-street, Red-lion-square.

17. At Clerkenwell, Mr. Cooper, of St. John's-street, to Miss Farnell, of Grantham.

At Dover, Mr. Shipdem, attorney, to Miss Walker, 2d dau. of William W. esq.

DEATHS.

1793, *Jan.* 7. AT his seat, called Sorterhaf, near Campen, in the province of Overyssel, aged 58, Jacob Orten Husly, architect, and director of the academy of painting at Amsterdam.

March 29. At Paris, Francis Clement, formerly a Benedictine monk, and author of that truly valuable work "L'Art de verifier les Dates." He was born at Beze, in Burgundy, April 7, 1714, and entered into the order of Benedictines in 1733. After many years residence in a Benedictine abbey at Beze, he was removed to the convent of Blancs Manteaux at Paris, and appointed to continue that great national work, begun and carried on by the Benedictines, intituled, "L'Histoire litteraire de France," which he was to take up at the 12th century. Of this work he undertook to finish the 11th volume, and to compose the whole of the 12th. He undertook too, after Father Bouquet, to continue the "Recueil des anciens Historiens de France." After the suppression of his order, he retired to the house of his nephew, Dubois Laverne, director of the national press, whom he had educated, and from whom he experienced the kindest attentions. The Constituent Assembly voted him a pension of 1800 livres. At the time of his death, which was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, he was engaged in preparing for the press a fourth edition of his work on dates.

Dec. 10. At Manheim, aged 64, Noel Joseph Necker, M.D. botanist to the Elector Palatine, historiographer of the Palatinate, and of the dutchies of Berg and Juliers, and author of several botanical works.

1795. *Feb.* 26. At Wittenburg, aged 51, Christian Frederick Nurnberger, M.D. professor of anatomy and botany.

April

April 18. At Paris, Christopher Gabriel Allegrain, a celebrated statuary, born in October, 1710. Two of his best performances were the Venus and the Diana, in the gardens of the late Madame du Barré, at Luciennes, near Marly.

26. At Vienna, in his 34th year, Bartholomew Wugg, M. D. first physician to the general hospital.

May 4. At Oissel, near Rouen, Louis Alexander Dambourney, secretary of the late academy of sciences, and superintendant of the botanic garden at Rouen, author of a useful work, intituled, "Recherches sur les Teintures solides que l'on peut tirer des Vegetaux indigenes, published in 1781. He was born at Rouen, May 10, 1722.

July 5. In the island of Leen, near Cadiz, Don Antonio de Ulloa, born at Seville in 1716. In 1734, Louis XV. having made application to the Court of Spain for permission to send M. de la Condamine, and some other members of the academy of sciences, to make observations at Quito, in Spanish America, with a view to ascertain the figure of the earth, the king of Spain not only readily complied with this request, but ordered the directors of the royal academy of the Royal Guardias Marinas, at Cadiz, to recommend two persons who might do honour to the Spanish nation, and who might assist in the observations that were to be made. Don George Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa (then only 18 years old), were the persons appointed; and they sailed from Cadiz, in May, 1735, for Carthagena, where they were joined by the French academicians. They remained in America till 1744, when the two Spanish gentlemen sailed for Europe in two different French ships. Don George Juan got safe to Madrid; but the ship which carried Don de Ulloa put into Louisbourg, supposing it to belong to the French, but they found it in the hands of the English, and Don de Ulloa was brought as a prisoner to England in his majesty's ship the Sunderland, commanded by Capt. John Brett. During his stay in this country he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to Spain in 1746, after an absence of 11 years and 4 months; and, in 1748, in conjunction with his fellow-voyager, published at Madrid, a "Relacion historica del Viage de Orden de S. Maj. para Medir algunos grados de Meridiano." Of this work an English translation has been published. Some time after his return to Spain, he was sent by the Court to travel through Europe. The consequence of these travels has been, that, since that time, a number of young Spaniards attached to different sciences, have been sent out, at the king's expence, to reside for a certain time in different countries of Europe. Don Ulloa was again sent to Peru in 1759, on the business of the quicksilver mines. He was afterwards, for some time, governor of Louisiana. In 1776, he was appointed to the command of the galleon fleet which sailed from Cadiz to Mexico. His great work, intituled, "Entretenimientos physicos-historicos sobre la America Meridional y Septentrional oriental," appeared in 1772.

Oct. 5. In the Charité hospital at Paris, aged 68, Gaspard Gaillard de Beaurieu, a native of Saint Paul, in the *ci-devant* province of Artois. He was author of a work on education, in 3 vols. 12mo, intituled, "L'Eleve de la Nature;" of a "Cours d'Histoire Naturelle," in 7 vols. 12mo; of a "Cours d'Histoire sacrée et profane;" of "l'Heureux Vieillard," a dramatic performance; and of some other works. He was somewhat deformed; and was a man of singular manners, fond of wearing square shoes and a cloak. Towards the latter part of his life he married a young and handsome woman; but this union was neither long nor happy. His wife died before him.

19. At Wurzbourg, of apoplexy, Andrew Adam Senfft, M. D. and for 25 years professor of physick in that university.

Nov. . . . At Gottingen, Dr. Albert Antony Meyer, author of several works in Natural History.

Dec. 31. At Paris, of a pulmonary complaint, —— Vandermonde, member of the national institution of Sciences and Arts, born at Paris in 1731. He was a distinguished mathematician. He had also applied himself successfully to the theory of musick; and published, in 1780, a new system of harmony, which met with the approbation of Gluck, Philidor, and Vicchi. He was elected a member of the late Academy of Sciences in 1771.

1796. *Jan.* 6. At Amsterdam, aged 48, Riche Van Ommeren, rector of the Latin school in that city; author of an "Epistola Horatiana ad Jacobum Hooft de Nativitate Filioli; of a Latin ode on the first federation in the Champ de Mars, printed by Didot, at Paris, in 1790; and of some other Latin poems.

Feb. 22. At Amsterdam, aged 40, Wiltet Bernard Selgersema, minister of the Gospel at Boxum, in Friesland, and author of some Essays on Natural and Revealed Religion, published by the Teylorian Society at Haerlem.

March 7. At Groningen, in his 94th year, Paul Chevalier, D. D. professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in that university.

14. At Rotterdam, aged 47, Francis William de Monchy, M. D. and one of the directors of the Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy in that city.

April 9. At Berlin, aged 76, John Ulric von Bilguer, a native of Chur, in the Pays des Grisons, and late surgeon-general to the Prussian army; author of a dissertation "De

"De Membrorum Amputatione rarissimè administranda aut quasi abroganda," printed in 1761; of which an English translation, under the title of a "Dissertation on the Inutility of the Amputation of Limbs," was published in 1764. This work procured for the author letters of nobility from the Emperor Joseph II.

May 16. At Calcutta, in Bengal, where she had arrived about a year, Miss Maria Brifco, eldest daughter of Major-general B. The memory of this amiable and accomplished young lady will live long in the hearts of all those to whom her many virtues and perfections were known. To a mild, gentle, and cheerful disposition, she united the most captivating affability of deportment with elegance of manners. Possessed of an excellent understanding, her refined and judicious taste enabled her to improve and cultivate it beyond the usual attainments of her sex. With a bosom alive to all the feelings of sensibility and tenderness, her soul was the seat of purity, as her heart was that of benevolence; and both derived additional lustre from her unaffected piety and devotion. In the several relations of daughter, sister, and friend, her conduct was alike exemplary and amiable. Admired and respected by all who approached her, to know her and to love her were the same thing. How just and appropriate these sentiments are, the sincere and deep sorrow of all those to whom she was connected by these ties can fully testify. Her illness, which was long and severe, she bore with truly Christian fortitude and resignation; and, though frequently suffering much bodily pain, her invariable sweetness of temper and serenity of mind never once forsook her. The author of this tribute to her memory is aware that sepulchral praise is but too often reproached with want of veracity; but no one, who knew the amiable person whose virtues he has attempted to perpetuate, will accuse him of partiality or exaggeration.

June... In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Gen. Howell, of the navy, and agent for transports.

24. Aged 21, of the yellow fever, at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, in the West Indies, William M'Millan, eldest son of James M. esq. of Barwhinnock.

July... In Elliot's-row, St. George's-fields, Rigden Brise, formerly muster-master of the American provincial forces.

Aug. 9 On board the St. George, Tho. Child, esq. purser of that ship, and a younger brother of Capt. C. of the navy.

24. At Kingston, Jamaica, Capt. Clarke, of the 5th West-India light dragoons.

25. At Tetenhall, Shropshire, aged 60, during the greatest part of which he had endured a series of ill health, Mr. — Pearson, However happy the release to himself, his widow and 6 children, with his friends in general, must regret the loss of a kind relative and worthy member of society. He had the satisfaction of seeing his 2d daughter married in April last to a son of Mr. Taylor, of Buntingsdale, in the same county; a man of large fortune. Mr. P. married the only daughter of the late Mr. Leake, of Newport, also in the same county, with whom he had a very considerable fortune, the least advantage attending his judicious choice of a woman who is in every point of view a superior character.

At Tetenhall, in his 69th year, Mr. —— Holyoake, an eminent solicitor; whose charity to the indigent, generosity to his relatives, and hospitality to his friends, were equal to his income; and, in his professional character, his integrity was above all praise. He married the sister of Mr. Pearson beforementioned, and has left the bulk of his fortune, nearly 2000*l. per ann.* to his nephew, Francis Holyoake, besides 5000*l.* to two nieces.

29. At Martinique, Dr. Story, physician on the staff.

Sept.... At Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas Iredell, many years president of the council in that island.

22. On his passage from the West-Indies Mr. David M'Neight, surgeon of the 68th reg. son to Mr. Patrick M. of Barns.

Oct.... In his 42d year, of a consumption, Mr. Matthew Waite, stone-mason, of Long-lane, near St. George's church, Southwark. He was a native of Aukland, co. Durham, and was nephew and heir to Mr. Moses W. stone-mason, of the same place, afterwards of Ham Common, Surrey, where he died Feb. 2, 1785, aged 75, after having three times recovered the operation of being cut for the stone.

7. At Southampton, the Rev. Richard Davis, many years rector of Newbury and High Clere.

10. In her 29th year, Mrs. Catharine Deeker, wife of the Rev. Thomas D. rector of St. Simon and Jude in the city of Norwich. This amiable and beautiful woman fell an untimely sacrifice to the fatal attack of a puerperal fever.

11. At Alicant, by a fall from his horse, in his 22d year, Mr. Edward Franks.

Nov. 17. CATHARINE II. Empress of all the Russias. She had been somewhat indisposed several days previous to the 16th; but, on the morning of that day, was very cheerful, and took her coffee, as usual, to breakfast. She afterwards went to the water-closet, where she had already been twice in the course of the morning, and, as she stayed an unusual time, her attendants became extremely alarmed; at length one of her pages went to the door to listen, and, not hearing the least motion, called one of her principal female

female attendants, who opened the door, and found the Empress extended on her back, with her feet towards the door, in an apoplectic fit. Medical assistance was instantly sent for; but three quarters of an hour elapsed before her chief physician Dr. Rogerson (a Scotch gentleman) arrived. She was then bled twice, and appeared to be much relieved, but never spoke afterwards. She remained in this state till the following evening. The pulsation of the heart was perceptible till nine o'clock; but a quarter before ten the physicians pronounced her dead. When opened, two stones were found in the gall-bladder, one of which weighed an ounce, and the other half an ounce, Russian weight, which is one third less than the English weight. The Empress was daughter of Christian Augustus, Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, born May 2, 1729, married, Sept. 1, 1745, to Peter *III.* grandson of Peter the Great, who being deposed July 9, 1762, she was proclaimed sole Empress of all the Russias. In 1768, she established a new code of laws through her dominions, the grand instructions for framing which may be seen in our vol. XXXVIII. 574; and the same year she submitted to the hazard of inoculation for the benefit of her dominions, where it was unknown; and the experiment, under Baron Dimsdale, succeeded perfectly, and was commemorated by an annual thanksgiving. The first war in which she engaged was with the Turks in 1769, which continued 5 years; and, July 21, 1774, peace was signed, whereby the Crimea was declared independent of the Porte, a large tract of country between the Bog and the Dnieper was ceded to Russia, besides several islands restored, with free navigation in all the Turkish seas, including the passage of the Dardanelles, privileges granted to the most favoured nations, and stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1782, she concluded a commercial treaty with Portugal, and, in 1783, with the Danes; and, 1782, founded the order of Woldimur. In 1783, she opened a communication with both Indies. In 1784, she granted free trade to the coasts of the Euxine sea, and took a journey to the Crimea to be crowned Empress of the East. In 1787, she endeavoured to establish an East-India trade, ordered the geography of her empire to be explored; established three new universities 1786; and, among other exertions in favour of the Arts, purchased the Houghton collection of pictures 1779, and Mr. Lyde Brown's collection of antique statues. War was again declared with the Porte 1787. She had an interview with the Emperor of Germany at Cherson, and with the King of Poland at Kiow, the same year: the former joined her in the war with the Turks. In 1788, war was declared against Sweden; and the Russian troops entered Poland by force, and demanded quarters and forage. In this war her Imperial Majesty possessed herself of Oczakow, with the slaughter of only 12,000 men. The war between Russia and the Porte still continuing, Great Britain, whose mediation had been rejected by the former, began to arm in 1791, in defence of the latter. Peace was at length signed that year between the two rival powers, the Porte making large cessions of territory to the Empress; and between Russia and Sweden 1791. After the attack of the Tuileries, and deposition of Louis XVI. on Aug. 10, 1792, the Empress recalled her ambassador from France, and ordered the French ambassador to quit her capital in 8 days. Whatever be the moral character of this great princess, she always exerted the most surprizing talents and abilities: Russia has been exalted to a pitch of grandeur and cultivation which Peter the Great can only be said to have begun. Her rapid progress from weakness and barbarism to civilization and a mighty state, with dominions extended by every effort of political skill and artifice, has been most astonishing. Providence, whose ways are beyond the reach of human reason or conjecture, permitted Catharine II. to make this usurper of her usurped dominion, and to anticipate, by the removal of a weak consort by means unwarranted by every principle of justice and humanity, that most important of all revolutions in the history of human kind, the civilization of so large a portion of the human race, and the cultivation of the wildest and most untrodden deserts. For whom of her successors it may be reserved to annihilate the Ottoman power is not for us to say: whether for her only son and successor, Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 1, 1754, married Oct. 1, 1776, to the Princess Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemberg Stutgard, who, after her conversion to the Greek religion, took the name of Maria Feodrowna, and by whom he has three children. The Empress left one daughter also. When the Empress was taken ill, the present Emperor was at Gatchinow, a country palace, about 28 English miles from St. Petersburg. He reached the capital about eight in the evening; and, immediately after his mother's decease, was proclaimed before the palace, in the usual form; and the whole Court, which was there assembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign, as did also the four regiments of guards; and everything passed with the greatest order and tranquillity.

18. Suddenly, as he was going down a dance, Sir William Dick, bart. major of the Mid-Lothian fencible cavalry.

21. At St. Andrew's, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, mother to Lord Elibank.

22. Richard Marshall, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow and Dumbarton, major of the royal Glasgow volunteers, and formerly one of the magistrates of that city.

23. At his house in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Edward Augustus Murray, esq.

At her house in Upper Park-street, Bristol, Mrs. Traherne, wife of ——— Traherne, esq. receiver-general for the county of Glamorgan.

24. At his sister's, Mrs. Wauchope's, at Falmouth, Thomason Spottiswoode, esq. of the island of Tobago, whence he lately arrived in a very bad state of health.

In her 77th year, at her house on the Market-hill, Cambridge, Mrs. Munn, relict of the late Mr. Munn, upwards of 50 years tin-plate-worker in that town. Few people have lived and died more loved and respected than this venerable pair. By a steady attention to business, and the most upright dealings, they acquired considerable property, which has been constantly applied to the best of purposes, doing good. Their memory will long with gratitude be remembered by a numerous affinity, to whom, besides temporal advantages, they have left an example of piety, temperance, and industry, worthy their imitation. Mrs. Munn, after several valuable legacies to her relations, &c. has left 20l. to the Addenbrooke's hospital, 10l. to the charity-schools of Cambridge, and a yearly stipend for ever to be given in bread to the poor of Great St. Mary's parish on the 17th of Feb.

Mr. William Browne, attorney at law, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

25. Mrs. Ruddick, wife of Mr. Joseph R. of Queen's-row, Pentonville.

John Rear, a poor man of Blythborough, near Kirton Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Assisting to move a piece of timber across a saw-pit, the rollers gave way, and he was struck with the timber on the lower part of his body, by which one thigh was broken, and he was otherwise so much hurt, that he expired in about five minutes after. He was a carpenter by trade, aged 71, and has left a character behind him worthy of imitation.

Mr. Nicholson, of Leicester, broker.

The Rev. John Hadley Swain, curate of St. George's, Queen-square, and lecturer of the united parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, which altogether produced but 80l. *per annum*, to maintain a wife and four daughters, till, about 12 months ago, he was presented by the Haberdasher's Company to the curacy of Leyston with Sidwell, co. Suffolk, the impropriate rectory of which they purchased under the will of Lady Weld; and, reserving 20l. *per ann.* out of the mean profits, till they made up the sum laid out in the first purchase, they then settled the whole rectory, valued at about 50l. *per annum*, on the minister, by lease, for 40 years, if he so long continued to serve the cure, paying for acknowledgement one barley-corn, if demanded. It is now worth 200l. *per annum*, without any house for the residence of the minister, who is allowed by the will to find a dwelling two miles distant from the chapel, which distance the Company, considering the difficulty of accommodation in such a country, have extended to five miles. Mr. S's son is apprenticed to an apothecary; and a subscription is opened for the rest of the family.

26. Mr. Massam, miller, of Ryall, near Stamford. He was standing cheerfully at his own door, suddenly dropped down, and expired almost instantly.

Herbert Lawrence, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Vauxhall, in her 15th year, Miss Mary Linging.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, aged 77, Mr. Clarke, farmer, at Hearne.

Six weeks after her marriage, Mrs. Anne Bowden; and, in the afternoon, after a long illness, her brother, Mr. John Lamb, both of Stapleford, near Nottingham.

At his seat, Fairy-hill, near Eltham, Kent, John Naylor, esq. of Bread-street.

27. In Sloane-street, Mrs. Stephens, wife of James S. esq. barrister at law. She was delivered of two daughters the Sunday preceding; who, with six others, survive her.

28. In an advanced age, Mr. Kendall, stone-mason, of Exeter.

At Exeter, Mr. Tozer, collector of imports.

The Rev. Robert Powley, rector of Sessay, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

At the manse of Petty, Inverness-shire, Mrs. Margaret Cameron, spouse to the Rev. Mr. William Smith, minister of Petty.

30. At Biggleswade, Miss Gosli.

At Hever, in Kent, in his 71st year, Rev. Stafford Newe, rector of that parish.

Lately. The Rev. Robert Barker, rector of Hickling, co. Nottingham, and formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's college; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; and B. D. 1770. The rectory is in the gift of the master and fellows of Queen's college.

Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1760, and A. M. 1763. A report was at one time industriously circulated but without foundation, except to flatter his vanity, that he was author of the letters signed *Junius*.

William Webber, esq. of Vanburgh-house, Blackheath, Kent.

Aged 69, at Landovery, co Carmarthen, much regretted, after two days illness, Arthur Davies, esq. many years a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Murdock, farmer, of Swinstead, and

and one of the Bourn troop of loyal Lincolnshire yeomanry.

After a short illness, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. T. of York. The same day, Master George T. son of the above gentleman; who, within a fortnight, has lost his lady and two fine boys, the one 11, the other 10 years of age.

Mr. Ward, sen. of Hogs Norton, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Cosmo G. esq. surveyor of the King's tobacco warehouse, Tower-hill.

In the island of St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Lieutenant-col. Garnier, of the 82d regiment, and commandant of the town of P. r-au-Prince, in that island. The enterprizing talents and active spirit of this young officer, together with the amiable virtues which constantly distinguished him, rendered his loss severe to his family, and deprived his country of abilities well calculated to promote the general welfare of the military profession. He signalized himself in the 14th regiment of foot, which was so long and so constantly engaged in Holland and in Flanders. Before the town of Dunkirk he was wounded by a musquet ball in the breast: this served only to make his worth more evident, and his firmness more conspicuous. After this fortunate escape, he fought on with the ardour of a true soldier, and possessed the coolness and courage which is observable in those of long experience and habitual intrepidity. From his well-known merit and well earned honours, he became major of the 82d, and, soon after, lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, which was ordered for the West-Indies; where, notwithstanding the danger of a sickly climate was added to the chance of war, he braved both for a twelvemonth, having survived an amiable brother (a lieutenant in the same regiment) who fell a sacrifice to the calamitous and fatal fever. At Port-au-Prince Colonel Garnier raised a corps of black cavalry, which he made soldiers by indefatigable services. At last, this military energy, and disregard of his own health by strictly observing his duty, was terminated by a fever, which closed at once his life and honours at the same moment. A more disinterested or real sense of honour, a better heart, or well-informed mind, could not exist in any one man in any one profession.

Much regretted, leaving behind her 12 children, Mrs. Raymond Barker, wife of John R. B. esq. of Fairford, Gloucestersh. director of the South-sea Company, dau. and co-heiress (with the widow of the late Sir Henry Hoghton, bart.) of Daniel Booth, esq. director of the Bank, who died June 7, 1788. Mrs. R. B. got her death after she removed to her own apartment from the table at Fairford park. A spark caught her head-dress, and set it in a blaze. Her screams calling up the company (her husband being ill of the gout), somebody present rolled the carpet over her, though she had before extinguished the fire, and felt no harm; but the fright killed her; and she, probably in calling for assistance, burst a blood-vessel, which was the cause of her death.

At Brighton, in consequence of a violent fever, W. Randall, esq. barrack-master.

Mr. Dawson, of the Dublin theatre. His last wife was mother to Mr. Lewis, of Covent-garden.

At Colworth, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Robert Drury Rye.

Mrs. Revell, of Bolton, co. Lincoln. Her remains were interred at Billingborough by the side of the late Mr. John Sawwell, whose relict she was.

Phillips Glover, esq. late colonel in the royal North Lincolnshire militia, and one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for Lincolnshire, and cousin to the late Rich. G. esq. author of "Leonidas."

At Glentworth, co. Lincoln, Miss Louis Baffett.

Of the hydrophobia, Anne Drury, of the alms-house, near Shawbury. She was bit by a mad dog about six weeks before. The same dog also, before he was destroyed, bit a mare and a pig, both which died mad.

The Rev. Richard Russel, of Lancing, in Sussex, a son of the late physician of that name, at Lewes, who published a treatise on sea-water.

Aged 103, —— Holmes, a poor woman, of Quare-common, near Derby.

After a short illness, at Platt-house, near Manchester, where he was on a visit, the Rev. Dr. Barker, of Bakewell, co. Derby. The vicarage is in the gift of the bp. of Linc.

Thomas Moody, the well known whipper-in for 30 years to the fox hounds of G. Forester, esq. He was carried to his grave by a number of old earth-stoppers, and attended by many other sporting friends, who heartily mourned for him. Directly after the corpse followed his old favourite horse (which he used always to call his Old Soul) carrying his last fox's brush in front of his bridle, with his cap, whip, boots, spurs, and girdle, across his saddle. The ceremony being over, he (by his own desire) had three clear rattling view-halloos given him over the grave.

Mr. Anthony Gilbert, master of the free school at Sleaford.

In Parliament-street, Mrs. Webster.

Aged 73, in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, John Wade, esq. youngest son of the late Field-marshal W.

At Borstal, near St. Margaret's, Rochester, Mrs. Spong, wife of Ambrose S. esq. of Borstal.

At Nottingham, Mr. Green, one of the aldermen of that borough.

Suddenly

Sneddery, Mr. Thomas Mason, of Spridlington, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At Torston, Suffolk, aged 82, a person of the name of Hawes, who has for many years lived by himself wholly unattended. He had used to gather sticks and straw for firing, with which he cooked the little food he allowed himself. He was possessed of four coats, all of which he wore in summer to prevent their being stolen, and in winter to keep him warm and save fuel. A few days since he refused purchasing a piece of pork because it was too much, weighing above a pound, although he died worth upwards of 1500l. During last winter he gave 1s. towards a subscription for the relief of the poor; and has for some time been heard to declare that these dear times would be his ruin.

Dec. 1. Mrs. Peake, mother of Mr. P. surgeon, of Leicester.

2. Mr. Thomas Boulton Pratt, goldsmith, of Cheapside.

Found dead in a field, near Millbrook, Lieutenant Deeble, of the royal navy. It is supposed he had been thrown from his horse, as his neck was dislocated, and his head and body much bruised. The horse was found at no great distance from him.

Mr. George Pyne, sen. of Exeter.

3. Owen Cluttoo, esq. of Balcombe, co. Sussex.

In her 8th year, the youngest daughter of Jas. Graham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In his 78th year, and 50th of his ministry, at Kilbridge manse, in Arran, the Rev. Gersham Stewart, minister of that parish.

4. At his house at Topsham, Mr. David Sweetland, merchant.

At Ramsay-lodge, near Edinburgh, Jas. Ramsay, esq. general accountant of Excise for Scotland.

5. Of a paralytic stroke, the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, vicar of East Brent, co. Somerset, prebendary of Wells, &c.

6. At Honiton, co. Devon, Mr. Richard Northcote, aged near 80. He had a taste for literature, and a very retentive memory; which, with many years reading, made him an agreeable and instructive companion. His general knowledge, and happy facility of expression, rendered his society an acquisition; but he possessed that integrity and justice which is of greater estimation than mental or personal acquirements. He survived his wife one year and a half. In him ends the family of the Northcotes in Honiton, in a direct line, after having lived there some centuries in respect and affluence.

At Totnes, co. Devon, of an asthmatic complaint, to which he had been long subject, Ferdinand de Mierre, esq. late an eminent Spanish merchant, and partner with Mr. Christian, but who had retired from business about two years since.

At Maidstone, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. George Hopkins.

7. In his 19th year, Mr. Charles Cozens, of Teddington, son of the late Rev. Dr. C. many years minister of that place.

8. Found dead in his bed, aged 76, Mr. James Cant, of Uppingham.

Mr. Bennett, currier, of Welford. Returning home from Lutterworth, he was thrown from his horse, and killed, a little distance from that place.

9. In Bishopsgate-street Without, in his 43d year, Mr. Page, grocer. His death was occasioned by having been wet through in going to see his two sons at school at Hertford on Thursday, Nov. 17, and neglecting to change his wet cloaths, whereby the cold fell on his lungs, and, in spite of the best medical assistance, carried him off in the prime of life, to the great regret of his wife and three children.

At Slauston, co. Leicester, in her 66th year, of an asthmatical and dropsical complaint in the stomach, Mrs. Tailby, relict of Mr. John Tailby, a respectable farmer of that place (who died June 25, 1781, aged 53); and mother to Mr. Tailby, one of our ingenious correspondents.

10. At Saffron Walden, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Whitshaw, widow of Rich. W. esq. late of Dedham, co. Essex.

11. Mr. Richard Smith, jun. a respectable farmer and grazier, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At the Scar, near Bromyard, Herefordshire, aged 102, Jeremiah Atkins. He was a soldier at the taking of the Havannah and Martinico, and very near being scalped by the Indians, from whom he was rescued at the moment of the operation. He was likewise at the taking of Crown Point, in America, and in the battle of Fontenoy with the Duke of Cumberland, and fought against the rebels in Scotland. He was at the taking of Quebec, when Gen. Wolfe was killed, and afterwards at the battle of Tournay, in Flanders. This extraordinary man retained all his faculties but that of hearing to the period of his death.

12. After a tedious indisposition, heightened by severe domestic afflictions, which terminated in the dropsy in the chest, the Right Rev. Dr. William Buller, lord bishop of Exeter. Besides the gallant Col. Buller, who was slain on the Continent, he left two sons by consumption. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, where he proceeded A. M. 1759; thence removed to Christchurch, where he took the degrees of B. and D. D. 1781; was appointed dean of Exeter, ; and, on the promotion of Dr. Horne, dean of Canterbury, in which he was installed June 22, 1790. On the death of Dr. John Ross, 1793, he was advanced to the bishoprick of Exeter, and was consecrated Dec. 3 that year. His remains were privately interred on the 17th in Exeter cathedral. (See p. 1049.)

At his son's house, at Lambeth, aged 86,

Mr.

and one of the Bourn troop of loyal Lincolnshire yeomanry.

After a short illness, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. T. of York. The same day, Master George T. son of the above gentleman; who, within a fortnight, has lost his lady and two fine boys, the one 11, the other 10 years of age.

Mr. Ward, sen. of Hogs Norton, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Colmo G. esq. surveyor of the king's tobacco warehouse, Tower-hill.

In the island of St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Lieutenant-col. Garnier, of the 82d regiment, and commandant of the town of P. r-au-Prince, in that island. The enterprizing talents and active spirit of this young officer, together with the amiable virtues which constantly distinguished him, rendered his loss severe to his family, and deprived his country of abilities well calculated to promote the general welfare of the military profession. He signalized himself in the 14th regiment of foot, which was so long and so constantly engaged in Holland and in Flanders. Before the town of Dunkirk he was wounded by a musquet ball in the breast: this served only to make his worth more evident, and his firmness more conspicuous. After this fortunate escape, he fought on with the ardour of a true soldier, and possessed the coolness and courage which is observable in those of long experience and habitual intrepidity. From his well-known merit and well-earned honours, he became major of the 82d, and, soon after, lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, which was ordered for the West-Indies; where, notwithstanding the danger of a sickly climate was added to the chance of war, he braved both for a twelvemonth, having survived an amiable brother (a lieutenant in the same regiment) who fell a sacrifice to the calamitous and fatal fever. At Port-au-Prince Colonel Garnier raised a corps of black cavalry, which he made soldiers by indefatigable services. At last, this military energy, and disregard of his own health by strictly observing his duty, was terminated by a fever, which closed at once his life and honours at the same moment. A more disinterested or real sense of honour, a better heart, or well-informed mind, could not exist in any one man in any one profession.

Much regretted, leaving behind her 12 children, Mrs. Raymond Barker, wife of John R. B. esq. of Fairford, Gloucestersh. director of the South-sea Company; dau. and co-heiress (with the widow of the late Sir Henry Houghton, bart.) of Daniel Booth, esq. director of the Bank, who died June 7, 1785. Mrs. R. B. got her death after she removed to her own apartment from the table at Fairford park. A spark caught her head-dress, and set it in a blaze. Her screams calling up the company (her husband being ill of the gout), somebody present rolled the carpet over her; though she had before extinguished the fire, and felt no harm; but the fright killed her, and she, probably in calling for assistance, burst a blood-vessel, which was the cause of her death.

At Brighton, in consequence of a violent fever, W. Randall, esq. barrack-master.

Mr. Dawson, of the Dublin theatre. His last wife was mother to Mr. Lewis, of Covent-garden.

At Colworth, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Robert Drury Rye.

Mrs. Revell, of Bassen, co. Lincoln. Her remains were interred at Billingborough by the side of the late Mr. John Sawwell, whose relict she was.

Phillips Glover, esq. late colonel in the royal North Lincolnshire militia, and one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for Lincolnshire, and cousin to the late Rich. G. esq. author of "Leonidas."

At Glentworth, co. Lincoln, Miss Louisa Bassett.

Of the hydrophobia, Anne Drury, of the alms-house, near Shawbury. She was bit by a mad dog about six weeks before. The same dog also, before he was destroyed, bit a mare and a pig, both which died mad.

The Rev. Richard Russel, of Lancing, in Sussex, a son of the late physician of that name, at Lewes, who published a treatise on sea water.

Aged 103, —— Holmes, a poor woman, of Quare-common, near Derby.

After a short illness, at Platt-house, near Manchester, where he was on a visit, the Rev. Dr. Barker, of Bakewell, co. Derby. The vicarage is in the gift of the bp. of Linc.

Thomas Moody, the well known whipper-in for 30 years to the fox hounds of C. Forester, esq. He was carried to his grave by a number of old earth-stoppers, and attended by many other sporting friends, who heartily mourned for him. Directly after the corpse followed his old favourite horse (which he used always to call his Old Soul) carrying his last fox's brush in front of the bridle, with his cap, whip, boot, spurs, and girdle, across his saddle. The ceremony being over, he (by his own desire) had three clear rattling view-hallos given him over the grave.

Mr. Anthony Gilbert, master of the free school at Sleaford.

In Parliament-street, Mrs. Webster.

Aged 73, in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, John Wade, esq. youngest son of the late Field-marshal W.

At Borstal, near St. Margaret's, Rochester, Mrs. Spong, wife of Ambrose S. esq. of Borstal.

At Nottingham, Mr. Otton, one of the aldermen of that borough.

Suddenly

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Mason, of Spridlington, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At Torston, Suffolk, aged 82, a person of the name of Hawes, who has for many years lived by himself wholly unattended. He had used to gather sticks and straw for firing, with which he cooked the little food he allowed himself. He was possessed of four coats, all of which he wore in summer to prevent their being stolen, and in winter to keep him warm and save fuel. A few days since he refused pu chasing a piece of pork because it was too much, weighing above a pound, although he died worth upwards of 1500l. During last winter he gave 1s. towards a subscription for the relief of the poor; and has for some time been heard to declare that these dear times would be his ruin.

Dec. 1. Mrs. Peake, mother of Mr. P. surgeon, of Leicester.

2. Mr. Thomas Boulton Pratt, goldsmith, of Cheapside.

Found dead in a field, near Millbrook, Lieutenant Deeble, of the royal navy. It is supposed he had been thrown from his horse, as his neck was dislocated, and his head and body much bruised. The horse was found at no great distance from him.

Mr. George Pyne, sen. of Exeter.

3. Owen Clutton, esq. of Balcombe, co. Sussex.

In her 8th year, the youngest daughter of Jas. Graham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In his 78th year, and 50th of his ministry, at Kilbridge manse, in Arran, the Rev. Gersham Stewart, minister of that parish,

4. At his house at Topsham, Mr. David Sweetland, merchant.

At Ramsay-lodge, near Edinburgh, Jas. Ramsay, esq. general accountant of Excise for Scotland.

5. Of a paralytic stroke, the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, vicar of East Brent, co. Somerset, prebendary of Wells, &c.

6. At Honiton, co. Devon, Mr. Richard Northcote, aged near 80. He had a taste for literature, and a very retentive memory; which, with many years reading, made him an agreeable and instructive companion. His general knowledge, and happy facility of expression, rendered his society an acquisition; but he possessed that integrity and justice which is of greater estimation than mental or personal acquirements. He survived his wife one year and a half. In him ends the family of the Northcotes in Honiton, in a direct line, after having lived there some centuries in respect and affluence.

At Totnes, co. Devon, of an asthmatic complaint, to which he had been long subject, Ferdinand de Mierre, esq. late an eminent Spanish merchant, and partner with Mr. Christian, but who had retired from business about two years since.

At Maidstone, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. George Hopkins.

7. In his 19th year, Mr. Charles Cozens, of Teddington, son of the late Rev. Dr. C. many years minister of that place.

8. Found dead in his bed, aged 70, Mr. James Cant, of Uppingham.

Mr. Bennett, currier, of Welford. Returning home from Lutterworth, he was thrown from his horse, and killed, a little distance from that place.

9. In Bishopsgate-street Without, in his 43d year, Mr. Page, grocer. His death was occasioned by having been wet through in going to see his two sons at school at Hertford on Thursday, Nov. 17, and neglecting to change his wet cloaths, whereby the cold fell on his lungs, and, in spite of the best medical assistance, carried him off in the prime of life, to the great regret of his wife and three children.

At Slaufton, co. Leicester, in her 66th year, of an asthmatical and dropsical complaint in the stomach, Mrs. Tailby, relict of Mr. John Tailby, a respectable farmer of that place (who died June 25, 1781, aged 53); and mother to Mr. Tailby, one of our ingenious correspondents.

10. At Saffron Walden, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Whitshaw, widow of Rich. W. esq. late of Dedham, co. Essex.

11. Mr. Richard Smith, jun. a respectable farmer and grazier, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At the Scar, near Bromyard, Herefordshire, aged 102, Jeremiah Atkins. He was a soldier at the taking of the Havannah and Martinico, and very near being scalped by the Indians, from whom he was rescued at the moment of the operation. He was likewise at the taking of Crown Point, in America, and in the battle of Fontenoy with the Duke of Cumberland, and fought against the rebels in Scotland. He was at the taking of Quebec, when Gen. Wolfe was killed, and afterwards at the battle of Tournay, in Flanders. This extraordinary man retained all his faculties but that of hearing to the period of his death.

12. After a tedious indisposition, heightened by severe domestic afflictions, which terminated in the dropsy in the chest, the Right Rev. Dr. William Buller, lord bishop of Exeter. Besides the gallant Col. Buller, who was slain on the Continent, he left two sons by consumption. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, where he proceeded A. M. 1759; thence removed to Christchurch, where he took the degrees of B. and D. D. 1781; was appointed dean of Exeter, ; and, on the promotion of Dr. Horne, dean of Canterbury, in which he was installed June 22, 1790. On the death of Dr. John Ross, 1793, he was advanced to the bishoprick of Exeter, and was consecrated Dec. 2 that year. His remains were privately interred on the 17th in Exeter cathedral. (See p. 1049.)

At his son's house, at Lambeth, aged 86,

Mr.

Mr. Usborne, father of the Vintners Company. He was formerly a linen-draper in Fleet-street (in the house now Anderton's coffee-house), and was afterwards for several years an inhabitant of Maidstone, Kent.

16. Charles Garnier, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Aurora. The particulars of this officer's death are both affecting and unfortunate. He had dined at Capt. Urry's, of Yarmouth, (off which port his ship lay, for the purpose of proceeding on her voyage to Lisbon), and was desirous of being in good time to get on board, preparatory to his departure. His boat had got alongside, when, by some accident, the tide overset it, and instantly they dropped astern. Assistance was sent out from the Aurora; and, after a fruitless search, alas! only one man was saved. The captain and four seamen were all drowned soon after the boat overset. Captain Garnier has left a widow, the sister of the present earl of Carlisle. This is the third instance of premature death in this worthy family during this year; and this last most unexpected event has occasioned the regret of his naval acquaintance, and the excessive grief of his nearest relation: sweetness of manners, goodness of heart, found sense, and a virtuous mind, were the characteristics of this amiable and excellent man. He conducted the duty of his ship with a lenient hand, and supported the authority of his rank by mildness, with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to all under his command.

17. In Weymouth-str. Portland-place, William Pickett, esq. formerly partner with Mr. Theed, afterwards with Mr. Rundle, silversmith, on Ludgate hill, which business he carried on alone in Bond-street. He was elected alderman of Cornhill Ward in May, 1783; and filled the office of sheriff in 1784, and lord-mayor in 1789. As an active and worthy magistrate, his loss is much to be lamented. His unremitted exertions to accomplish his favourite object, the widening of the street without Temple-bar, from his first publication on the subject in 1789 (see vol. LIX. p. 340), almost to the last moment of his existence, will long be remembered to his credit (see two views of his intended plan in vol. LXIII. p. 1093); as will the honourable mode in which he conducted himself as a candidate to represent the city of London in parliament at the last and some preceding elections. Few individuals have experienced more domestic afflictions, and fewer still have met them with more fortitude than fell to his share. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was burnt, by her cloaths taking fire, in his presence, Dec. 11, 1781, at the age of 23 years. His only son was killed by French pirates on board the Triton East Indiaman, Jan. 24, 1796. His wife died on the 3d of October (see p. 832). One daughter survives him. He was interred close to his parents, brothers and sister, wife and eldest daughter, on Saturday, the 24th, in Stoke Newington church yard, conveyed in a hearse and six, attended by a train of six coaches and six, and the carriages of several aldermen, those of the two sheriffs, and his own. Aldermen Plomer, Gill, Le Mesurier, Newman, Langston, and Staines, and Messrs. Rundle (his late partner), Bird, and Tilson, attended the funeral.

At Yarmouth, in Norfolk, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Francis Turner, surgeon; a very able practitioner, and a very worthy man.

At his brother's house, at Twickenham, the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and M. P. for Derbyshire.

19. At Bristol, Mrs. Shipley, wife of the Rev. Charles-Lewis S. master of the grammar-school in Bromsgrove. She was a woman possessed of many amiable qualities, excellences, and virtues, but valued herself upon none of them. She was the daughter of the late Mr. John Jenkins, the patriotic miller and baker of Bristol.

In the 19th year of her age, at her father's house in Norton-street, of a deep decline, Miss Jane Riddell Moody, youngest daughter of Rob. Sadleir M. esq. one of the commissioners of the Victualling-office.

20. Mr. Ainslie, eldest son of Sir Robert A. This young gentleman was to have been married to Miss Baldwin, daughter of Mr. B. M. P. for Malton, on Thursday; but, in consequence of a violent fever, was carried off two days preceding.

21. At Forty hill, Enfield, in her 86th year, Mrs. Hotchkins, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Brettenham, Suffolk, Bulfham, co. Cambridge, and master of the Charter-house, who died in 1750, and was succeeded in that situation by Dr. Crusius.

At George White's, esq. at Newington-house, co. Oxford, in her 22d year, regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. John White, wife of John White, of Soho-square, esq. younger brother of the above named George W.

(PREFERMENTS, &c. *in* SUPPLEMENT.)

BILL of MORTALITY, from November 29, to December 27, 1796.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males 1009	1993	Males 1310	2462	Between	2 and 5 246	50 and 60 1809
Females 984		Females 1152			5 and 10 77	60 and 70 1280
					10 and 20 71	70 and 80 1290
Whereof have died under two years old 623					20 and 30 154	80 and 90 .. 68
					30 and 40 225	90 and 100 .. 6
Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.					40 and 50 299	106—1 102—1

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Dec. 17, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	54	4	28	0	31	3	22	4	28	10
Surrey	54	10	32	0	32	4	21	6	30	0
Hertford	51	6	33	6	31	9	19	7	36	10
Bedford	52	7	35	4	30	8	15	10	32	8
Hunting.	47	10	00	0	29	8	16	6	28	0
Northamp	52	6	35	0	30	8	16	10	28	3
Rutland	53	0	00	0	34	0	18	0	30	0
Leiceſter	59	8	00	0	37	4	19	3	41	8
Notting.	58	6	44	6	36	10	21	0	36	10
Derby	61	0	00	0	39	2	22	10	42	7
Stafford	56	5	00	0	40	1	21	6	40	7
Salop	57	0	44	11	41	7	21	6	30	2
Hereford	58	9	48	0	39	7	20	8	29	2
Worceſt.	58	0	00	0	39	10	22	10	33	6
Warwick	59	6	00	0	33	10	19	10	41	4
Wilts	60	6	00	0	32	4	23	4	40	8
Berks	56	4	00	0	30	5	23	1	32	2
Oxford	58	3	00	0	29	2	19	10	33	0
Bucks	55	6	00	0	28	2	19	0	29	3
Montgom.	60	10	00	0	37	7	19	2	00	0
Brecon	65	8	48	0	37	7	18	8	00	0
Radnor	65	8	00	0	39	1	20	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

57	3	36	1	34	4	19	1	33	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

50	3	28	10	29	9	19	6	29	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	54	6	30	0	21	3	32	0		
Kent	52	2	00	0	29	6	20	3	26	1
Suſſex	51	4	00	0	30	4	10	0	24	6
Suffolk	48	9	00	0	29	4	17	9	23	5
Cambrid.	50	3	00	0	26	5	13	11	24	11
Norfolk	47	2	22	0	26	0	17	0	22	11
Lincoln.	50	8	30	0	32	3	16	8	29	2
York	49	8	35	11	31	2	17	7	33	0
Durham	53	6	49	1	34	1	20	4	00	0
Northum.	45	6	31	0	30	10	18	6	00	0
Cumberl.	58	8	40	11	35	3	19	8	00	0
Weſtmor.	63	11	44	0	33	10	20	9	00	0
Lancaſt.	58	3	00	0	39	11	21	6	45	4
Cheſter	54	10	00	0	43	11	22	5	00	0
Flint	56	2	00	0	40	4	20	0	00	0
Denbigh	59	9	00	0	42	8	19	8	44	10
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	69	0	34	0	32	6	16	8	00	0
Merioneth	56	0	42	5	40	0	19	5	00	0
Cardigan	63	3	33	4	32	0	13	0	00	0
Pembroke	51	6	00	0	33	2	12	0	00	0
Carmarth.	66	8	00	0	37	7	12	7	00	0
Glamorg.	69	1	00	0	33	10	18	6	00	0
Glouceſt.	62	5	00	0	35	4	19	3	34	5
Somerſet	65	10	00	0	38	4	00	0	45	4
Monm.	65	1	00	0	39	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	60	9	00	0	34	1	15	10	36	4
Cornwall	64	10	00	0	33	6	16	10	00	0
Dorſet	62	10	00	0	33	2	10	3	38	0
Hants	58	4	00	0	32	6	21	5	33	9

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	53	5	27	10	31	7	20	5	16	4
2	49	2	26	1	28	6	16	4	23	10
3	47	2	22	0	26	0	17	0	22	11
4	50	5	36	10	31	6	17	3	31	3
5	51	0	30	4	31	7	19	1	33	5
6	60	9	41	11	34	8	20	1	33	5
7	57	0	36	1	40	9	21	11	45	4
8	60	10	39	0	38	10	18	7	44	10
9	61	3	33	4	32	10	13	7	33	5
10	64	5	36	1	37	5	19	3	37	8
11	62	9	36	1	33	9	16	4	36	4
12	60	8	36	1	32	9	20	8	35	10
13	50	3	28	10	29	6	20	0	27	11
14	53	4	28	10	32	0	17	2	36	0
15	49	7	28	10	34	6	20	9	30	4
16	47	7	28	10	27	10	19	1	29	2

PRICES OF FLOUR,

Fine	45s. to 00s.	Middling	42s. to 56s.	Horſe Pollard	21s od to 0s od
Seconds	41s. to 42s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.	Bran	10s. 0d. to 0s.
Thirds	34s. to 38s.	Common ditto	12s 0d to 13s 0d		

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 39s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	7l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l.	8s. 0d.	Aver.	4l. 19s.	0d.
Straw	1l. 8s. 0d. to 1l.	11s. 6d.	Aver.	1l. 10s.	0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 21, 1796, is 60s. 7¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 10½d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 42s. 0d. to 44s. 0d. Sunderland, 36s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1796.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchequ. Bills.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	New L. 18 M.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27	Sunday																			
28	143½	56⅛	56⅛ a ½	72¾	85¾	16⅛	6⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52⅞	10⅛	—	12 8 0	—
29	143	56	56¼ a ⅞	72¾	86¾	16⅛	6⅞	177	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53⅛	10⅛	—	12 8 6	—
30	143¾	56⅛	56¼ a ½	72¾	85¾	16⅛	6⅞	176	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51⅞	—	—	12 9 0	—
1	142¾	55⅞	56¾	72¾	85⅝	16	6⅞	176¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 11 0	—
2	142¾	55¾	56¾	72¾	85⅝	16	6⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	—	53	10⅛	—	12 11 0	—
3	—	57¼	58¼	73¼	86½	16¼	6⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53⅞	10½	—	12 10 0	—
4	Sunday																			
5	—	57¾	58½ a 59	74⅛	87¾	16½	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75¼	55	10½	—	12 11 0	—
6	145	57⅞	58⅛	74¾	87½	16½	7	176¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10⅛	—	12 9 6	—
7	—	57¾	58⅛	74⅛	87¾	16⅛	7	176½	12 dis.	—	—	—	—	—	—	54½	10½	—	12 9 6	—
8	143½	57	57¾	73½	—	16⅛	—	176¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	10½	—	12 6 0	—
9	143¾	56½	57¼	73¼	—	16⅛	—	175½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53½	10⅛	—	12 5 0	—
10	—	56¾	57½	73¼	—	16⅛	6⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10⅛	—	12 7 0	—
11	Sunday																			
12	—	56⅞	57¾	73½	—	16¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54¼	10½	—	12 6 0	—
13	144½	56⅞	57¾	73½	—	16¼	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	10½	—	12 5 6	—
14	144	56⅞	57¾	73⅞	—	16¼	7	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	54⅛	—	—	12 6 0	—
15	144¼	57	58	73¾	—	16¼	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	54½	10¼	—	12 6 0	—
16	—	57¼	58	74½	—	16⅛	7	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	54¼	10½	—	12 6 0	—
17	—	57	57¾	74¼	—	16⅛	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75½	54½	10⅛	½ pr.	12 5 6	—
18	Sunday																			
19	144¾	57	57¾	74⅛	—	16⅛	7	—	15	—	—	—	—	2	75¼	54½	10½	¼	12 5 0	—
20	145½	57	58⅛	74¼	—	16⅛	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75¼	54⅛	10½	Par	12 5 0	—
21	—	56⅛	57¾	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½ dis.	12 4 0	—
22	144	56½	57¾	74	—	16¼	6⅞	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10⅛	¾	12 4 6	—
23	144½	56⅞	57¾	74	—	16¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	10⅛	1	12 4 0	—
24	—	55⅞	57 a 55½	72¾	—	16	6⅞	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	12 3 0	—
25	Sunday																			
26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

April 18. At Paris, Christopher Gabriel Allegrain, a celebrated statuary, born in October, 1710. Two of his best performances were the Venus and the Diana, in the gardens of the late Madame du Barré, at Luciennes, near Marly.

26. At Vienna, in his 34th year, Bartholomew Wugg, M. D. first physician to the general hospital.

May 4. At Oissel, near Rouen, Louis Alexander Dambourney, secretary of the late academy of sciences, and superintendant of the botanic garden at Rouen, author of a useful work, intituled, "Recherches sur les Teintures solides que l'on peut tirer des Vegetaux indigenes, published in 1781. He was born at Rouen, May 10, 1722.

July 5. In the island of Leen, near Cadiz, Don Antonio de Ulloa, born at Seville in 1716. In 1734, Louis XV. having made application to the Court of Spain for permission to send M. de la Condamine, and some other members of the academy of sciences, to make observations at Quito, in Spanish America, with a view to ascertain the figure of the earth, the king of Spain not only readily complied with this request, but ordered the directors of the royal academy of the Royal Guardias Marinas, at Cadiz, to recommend two persons who might do honour to the Spanish nation, and who might assist in the observations that were to be made. Don George Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa (then only 18 years old), were the persons appointed; and they sailed from Cadiz, in May, 1735, for Carthagena, where they were joined by the French academicians. They remained in America till 1744, when the two Spanish gentlemen sailed for Europe in two different French ships. Don George Juan got safe to Madrid; but the ship which carried Don de Ulloa put into Louisbourg, supposing it to belong to the French, but they found it in the hands of the English, and Don de Ulloa was brought as a prisoner to England in his majesty's ship the Sunderland, commanded by Capt. John Brett. During his stay in this country he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to Spain in 1746, after an absence of 11 years and 4 months; and, in 1748, in conjunction with his fellow-voyager, published at Madrid, a "Relacion historica del Viage de Orden de S. Maj. para Medir algunos grados de Meridiano." Of this work an English translation has been published. Some time after his return to Spain, he was sent by the Court to travel through Europe. The consequence of these travels has been, that, since that time, a number of young Spaniards attached to different sciences, have been sent out, at the king's expence, to reside for a certain time in different countries of Europe. Don Ulloa was again sent to Peru in 1759, on the business of the quicksilver mines. He was afterwards, for some time, governor of Louisiana. In 1776, he was appointed to the command of the galleon fleet which sailed from Cadiz to Mexico. His great work, intituled, "Entretenimientos physicos-historicos sobre la America Meridional y Septentrional oriental," appeared in 1772.

Oct. 5. In the Charité hospital at Paris, aged 68, Gaspard Gaillard de Beaurieu, a native of Saint Paul, in the *ci-devant* province of Artois. He was author of a work on education, in 3 vols. 12mo, intituled, "L'Eleve de la Nature;" of a "Cours d'Histoire Naturelle," in 7 vols. 12mo; of a "Cours d'Histoire sacrée et profane;" of "l'Heureux Vieillard," a dramatic performance; and of some other works. He was somewhat deformed; and was a man of singular manners, fond of wearing square shoes and a cloak. Towards the latter part of his life he married a young and handsome woman; but this union was neither long nor happy. His wife died before him.

19. At Wurzbourg, of apoplexy, Andrew Adam Senfft, M. D. and for 25 years professor of physick in that university.

Nov.... At Gottingen, Dr. Albert Antony Meyer, author of several works in Natural History.

Dec. 31. At Paris, of a pulmonary complaint, —— Vandermonde, member of the national institution of Sciences and Arts, born at Paris in 1731. He was a distinguished mathematician. He had also applied himself successfully to the theory of musick; and published, in 1780, a new system of harmony, which met with the approbation of Gluck, Philidor, and Piccini. He was elected a member of the late Academy of Sciences in 1771.

1796. *Jan.* 6. At Amsterdam, aged 38, Riche Van Ommeren, rector of the Latin school in that city; author of an "Epistola Horatiana ad Jacobum Hooft de Nativitate Filioli; of a Latin ode on the first federation in the Champ de Mars, printed by Didot, at Paris, in 1790; and of some other Latin poems.

Feb. 22. At Amsterdam, aged 40, Wiltet Bernard Salgersema, minister of the Gospel at Boxum, in Friesland, and author of some Essays on Natural and Revealed Religion, published by the Teylerian Society at Haerlem.

March 7. At Groningen, in his 94th year, Paul Chevalier, D. D. professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in that university.

14. At Rotterdam, aged 47, Francis William de Monchy, M. D. and one of the directors of the Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy in that city.

April 9. At Berlin, aged 76, John Ulric von Bilguer, a native of Chur, in the days des Grisons, and late surgeon-general to the Prussian army; author of a dissertation

"De

"De Membrorum Amputatione rariſſimè adminiſtranda aut quaſi abroganda," printed in 1761; of which an Engliſh tranſlation, under the title of a "Diſſertation on the Inutility of the Amputation of Limbs," was publiſhed in 1764. This work procured for the author letters of nobility from the Emperor Joſeph II.

May 16. At Calcutta, in Bengal, where ſhe had arrived about a year, Miſs Maria Briſco, eldeſt daughter of Major-general B. The memory of this amiable and accompliſhed young lady will live long in the hearts of all thoſe to whom her many virtues and perfections were known. To a mild, gentle, and cheerful diſpoſition, ſhe united the moſt captivating affability of deportment with elegance of manners. Poſſeſſed of an excellent underſtanding, her refined and judicious taſte enabled her to improve and cultivate it beyond the uſual attainments of her ſex. With a boſom alive to all the feelings of ſenſibility and tenderneſs, her ſoul was the ſeat of purity, as her heart was that of benevolence; and both derived additional luſtre from her unaffected piety and devotion. In the ſeveral relations of daughter, ſiſter, and friend, her conduct was alike exemplary and amiable. Admired and reſpected by all who approached her, to know her and to love her were the ſame thing. How juſt and appropriate theſe ſentiments are, the ſincere and deep ſorrow of all thoſe to whom ſhe was connected by theſe ties can fully teſtify. Her illneſs, which was long and ſevere, ſhe bore with truly Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation; and, though frequently ſuffering much bodily pain, her invariable ſweetneſs of temper and ſerenity of mind never once forſook her. The author of this tribute to her memory is aware that ſepulchral praiſe is but too often reproached with want of veracity; but no one, who knew the amiable perſon whoſe virtues he has attempted to perpetuate, will accuſe him of partiality or exaggeration.

June... In the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Geo. Howell, of the navy, and agent for tranſports.

24. Aged 21, of the yellow fever, at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, in the Weſt Indies, William M'Millan, eldeſt ſon of James M. eſq. of Barwhinnock.

July... In Elliot's-row, St. George's-fields, Rigden Brice, formerly muſter-maſter of the American provincial forces.

Aug. 9 On-board the St. George, Tho. Child, eſq. purſer of that ſhip, and a younger brother of Capt. C. of the navy.

24. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Capt. Clarke, of the 5th Weſt-India light dragoons.

25. At Tetenhall, Shropſhire, aged 60, during the greateſt part of which he had endured a ſeries of ill health, Mr.—Peerſon, however happy the releaſe to himſelf, his widow and 6 children, with his friends in general, muſt regret the loſs of a kind relative and worthy member of ſociety. He had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his 2d daughter married in April laſt to a ſon of Mr. Taylor, of Buntingſdale, in the ſame county; a man of large fortune. Mr. P. married the only daughter of the late Mr. Leake, of Newport, alſo in the ſame county, with whom he had a very conſiderable fortune, the leaſt advantage attending his judicious choice of a woman who is in every point of view a ſuperior character.

At Tetenhall, in his 69th year, Mr. —— Holyoake, an eminent ſolicitor; whoſe charity to the indigent, generoſity to his relatives, and hoſpitality to his friends, were equal to his income; and, in his profeſſional character, his integrity was above all praiſe. He married the ſiſter of Mr. Pearſon beforementioned, and has left the bulk of his fortune, nearly 2000l. *per ann.* to his nephew, Francis Holyoake, beſides 5000l. to two nieces.

29. At Martinique, Dr. Story, phyſician on the ſtaff.

Sept.... At Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas Iredell, many years preſident of the council in that iſland.

23. On his paſſage from the Weſt-Indies Mr. David M'Neight, ſurgeon of the 68th reg. ſon to Mr. Patrick M. of Barns.

Oct.... In his 42d year, of a conſumption, Mr. Matthew Waite, ſtone-maſon, of Long-lane, near St. George's church, Southwark. He was a native of Aukland, co. Durham, and was nephew and heir to Mr. Moſes W. ſtone-maſon, of the ſame place, afterwards of Ham Common, Surrey, where he died Feb. 2, 1785, aged 75, after having three times recovered the operation of being cut for the ſtone.

7. At Southampton, the Rev. Richard Davis, many years rector of Newbury and High Clere.

10. In her 29th year, Mrs. Catharine Deeker, wife of the Rev. Thomas D. rector of St. Simon and Jude in the city of Norwich. This amiable and beautiful woman fell an untimely ſacrifice to the fatal attack of a puerperal fever.

11. At Alicant, by a fall from his horſe, in his 22d year, Mr. Edward Franks.

Nov. 17. CATHARINE II. Empreſs of all the Ruſſias. She had been ſomewhat indiſpoſed ſeveral days previous to the 16th; but, on the morning of that day, was very cheerful, and took her coffee, as uſual, to breakfaſt. She afterwards went to the water-cloſet, where ſhe had already been twice in the courſe of the morning, and, as ſhe ſtayed an unuſual time, her attendants became extremely alarmed; at length one of her pages went to the door to liſten, and, not hearing the leaſt motion, called one of her principal female

female attendants, who opened the door, and found the Empress extended on her back, with her feet towards the door, in an apoplectic fit. Medical assistance was instantly sent for; but three quarters of an hour elapsed before her chief physician Dr. Rogerson (a Scotch gentleman) arrived. She was then bled twice, and appeared to be much relieved, but never spoke afterwards. She remained in this state till the following evening. The pulsation of the heart was perceptible till nine o'clock; but a quarter before ten the physicians pronounced her dead. When opened, two stones were found in the gall-bladder, one of which weighed an ounce, and the other half an ounce, Russian weight, which is one third less than the English weight. The Empress was daughter of Christian Augustus, Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, born May 2, 1729, married, Sept. 1, 1745, to Peter III. grandson of Peter the Great, who being deposed July 9, 1762, she was proclaimed sole Empress of all the Russias. In 1768, she established a new code of laws through her dominions, the grand instructions for framing which may be seen in our vol. XXXVIII. 574; and the same year she submitted to the hazard of inoculation for the benefit of her dominions, where it was unknown; and the experiment, under Baron Dimsdale, succeeded perfectly, and was commemorated by an annual thanksgiving. The first war in which she engaged was with the Turks in 1769, which continued 5 years; and, July 21, 1774, peace was signed, whereby the Crimea was declared independent of the Porte, a large tract of country between the Bog and the Dnieper was ceded to Russia, besides several islands restored, with free navigation in all the Turkish seas, including the passage of the Dardanelles, privileges granted to the most favoured nations, and stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1782, she concluded a commercial treaty with Portugal, and, in 1783, with the Danes; and, 1782, founded the order of Waldimur. In 1783, she opened a communication with both Indies. In 1784, she granted free trade to the coasts of the Euxine sea, and took a journey to the Crimea to be crowned Empress of the East. In 1787, she endeavoured to establish an East-India trade, ordered the geography of her empire to be explored; established three new universities 1786; and, among other exertions in favour of the Arts, purchased the Houghton collection of pictures 1779, and Mr. Lyde Brown's collection of antique statues. War was again declared with the Porte 1787. She had an interview with the Emperor of Germany at Cherson, and with the King of Poland at Kiow, the same year: the former joined her in the war with the Turks. In 1788, war was declared against Sweden; and the Russian troops entered Poland by force, and demanded quarters and forage. In this war her Imperial Majesty possessed herself of Oczakow, with the slaughter of only 12,000 men. The war between Russia and the Porte still continuing, Great Britain, whose mediation had been rejected by the former, began to arm in 1791, in defence of the latter. Peace was at length signed that year between the two rival powers, the Porte making large cessions of territory to the Empress; and between Russia and Sweden 1791. After the attack of the Tuilleries, and deposition of Louis XVI. on Aug. 10, 1792, the Empress recalled her ambassador from France, and ordered the French ambassador to quit her capital in 8 days. Whatever be the moral character of this great princess, she always exerted the most surprizing talents and abilities: Russia has been exalted to a pitch of grandeur and cultivation which Peter the Great can only be said to have begun. Her rapid progress from weakness and barbarism to civilization and a mighty state, with dominions extended by every effort of political skill and artifice, has been most astonishing. Providence, whose ways are beyond the reach of human reason or conjecture, permitted Catharine II. to make this use of her usurped dominion, and to anticipate, by the removal of a weak consort by means unwarranted by every principle of justice and humanity, that most important of all revolutions in the history of human kind, the civilization of so large a portion of the human race, and the cultivation of the wildest and most untrodden deserts. For whom of her successors it may be reserved to annihilate the Ottoman power is not for us to say: whether for her only son and successor, Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 1, 1754, married Oct. 1, 1776, to the Princess Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemberg Stergard, who, after her conversion to the Greek religion, took the name of Maria Feodorowna, and by whom he has three children. The Empress left one daughter also.—When the Empress was taken ill, the present Emperor was at Gatchinow, a country palace, about 28 English miles from St. Petersburg. He reached the capital about eight in the evening; and, immediately after his mother's decease, was proclaimed before the palace, in the usual form; and the whole Court, which was there assembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign, as did also the four regiments of guards; and every thing passed with the greatest order and tranquillity.

18. Suddenly, as he was going down a dance, Sir William Dick, bart. major of the Mid-Lothian fencible cavalry.

21. At St. Andrew's, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, mother to Lord Elibank.

22. Richard Marshall, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow and Dumbarton, major of the royal Glasgow volunteers, and formerly one of the magistrates of that city.

23. At his house in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Edward Augustus Murray, esq.

At her house in Upper Park-street, Bristol, Mrs. Traherne, wife of ——— Traherne, esq. receiver-general for the county of Glamorgan.

24. At his sister's, Mrs. Wauchope's, at Falmouth, Thomason Spottiswoode, esq. of the island of Tobago, whence he lately arrived in a very bad state of health.

In her 77th year, at her house on the Market-hill, Cambridge, Mrs. Munn, relict of the late Mr. Munn, upwards of 50 years tin-plate-worker in that town. Few people have lived and died more loved and respected than this venerable pair. By a steady attention to business, and the most upright dealings, they acquired considerable property, which has been constantly applied to the best of purposes, doing good. Their memory will long with gratitude be remembered by a numerous affinity, to whom, besides temporal advantages, they have left an example of piety, temperance, and industry, worthy their imitation. Mrs. Munn, after several valuable legacies to her relations, &c. has left 20l. to Addenbrooke's hospital, 10l. to the charity-school of Cambridge, and a yearly stipend for ever to be given in bread to the poor of Great St. Mary's parish on the 17th of Feb.

Mr. William Browne, attorney at law, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

25. Mrs. Ruddick, wife of Mr. Joseph R. of Queen's-row, Pentonville.

John Rear, a poor man of Blythborough, near Kirton Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Assisting to move a piece of timber across a sawpit, the rollers gave way, and he was struck with the timber on the lower part of his body, by which one thigh was broken, and he was otherwise so much hurt, that he expired in about five minutes after. He was a carpenter by trade, aged 71, and has left a character behind him worthy of imitation.

Mr. Nicholson, of Leicester, broker.

The Rev. John Hadley Swain, curate of St. George's, Queen-square, and lecturer of the united parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, which altogether produced but 80l. *per annum*, to maintain a wife and four daughters, till, about 12 months ago, he was presented by the Haberdasher's Company to the curacy of Leyston with Sidwell, co. Suffolk, the impropriate rectory of which they purchased under the will of Lady Weld; and, reserving 20l. *per ann.* out of the mean profits, till they made up the sum laid out in the first purchase, they then settled the whole rectory, valued at about 50l. *per annum*, on the minister, by lease, for 40 years, if he so long continued to serve the cure, paying for acknowledgement one barley-corn, if demanded. It is now worth 200l. *per annum*, without any house for the residence of the minister, who is allowed by the will to find a dwelling two miles distant from the chapel, which distance the Company, considering the difficulty of accommodation in such a country, have extended to five miles. Mr. S's son is apprenticed to an apothecary; and a subscription is opened for the rest of the family.

26. Mr. Massam, miller, of Ryall, near Stamford. He was standing cheerfully at his own door, suddenly dropped down, and expired almost instantly.

Herbert Lawrence, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Vauxhall, in her 15th year, Miss Mary Linging.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, aged 77, Mr. Clarke, farmer, at Hearne.

Six weeks after her marriage, Mrs. Anne Bowden; and, in the afternoon, after a long illness, her brother, Mr. John Lamb, both of Stapleford, near Nottingham.

At his seat, Fairy-hill, near Eltham, Kent, John Naylor, esq. of Bread-street.

27. In Sloane-street, Mrs. Stephens, wife of James S. esq. barrister at law. She was delivered of two daughters the Sunday preceding; who, with six others, survive her.

28. In an advanced age, Mr. Kendall, stone-mason, of Exeter.

At Exeter, Mr. Tozer, collector of imports.

The Rev. Robert Powley, rector of Sessay, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

At the manse of Petty, Inverness-shire, Mrs. Margaret Cameron, spouse to the Rev. Mr. William Smith, minister of Petty.

30. At Biggleswade, Miss Gosli.

At Hever, in Kent, in his 71st year, Rev. Stafford Newe, rector of that parish.

Lately. The Rev. Robert Barker, rector of Hickling, co. Nottingham, and formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's college; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; and B. D. 1770. The rectory is in the gift of the master and fellows of Queen's college.

Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1760, and A. M. 1763. A report was at one time industriously circulated but without foundation, except to flatter his vanity, that he was author of the letters signed *Junius*.

William Webber, esq. of Vanburgh-house, Blackheath, Kent.

Aged 69, at Landovery, co Carmarthen, much regretted, after two days illness, Arthur Davies, esq. many years a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Murdock, farmer, of Swinstead, and

found in it. Gen. Ernouff, who is arrived at Frankfort, only escaped by swiftness of his horse. As soon as the French appear, the alarm is given by the ringing of bells; when the peasants immediately assemble, to attack the enemy to advantage.

See pp. 957—959 for Dispatches of Sept. 19 and 20, which are thus continued:

Head-quarters, Weinheim, Sept. 28.

My Lord, In my dispatch of the 20th inst. I had the honour of mentioning to your Lordship the idea which prevailed that the enemy intended making a stand in the position of Ukareth. On the 21st, however, positive information was received, that only a rear guard remained on the Sieg, the main body having taken the direction of Dusseldorf, whilst two divisions of the right wing had actually crossed the Rhine at Bonn. The Archduke now saw himself at liberty to undertake the projected operation towards the Upper Rhine, and he lost not a moment in making the necessary arrangements for that purpose. Lieut.-Gen. Wesnach, who commands the army destined for the defence of the Lahn, received orders to advance on the 22d to Ukerath and the Sieg; and at the same time his Royal Highness began his march towards the Meyn. He crossed that river on the 25th inst. and leaving a considerable reserve cantoned betwixt Mayntz and Frankfort, proceeded to the Upper Rhine. The latest reports from Lieut.-Gen Petrasch, after mentioning a number of successful expeditions, in which the loss of the enemy had been very considerable, state the unfortunate issue of an attempt made on Kehl on the 7th inst. The attack took place in two columns, and was at first completely successful. The French were driven from the town and fort with great loss, and forced to take refuge on the other side of the Rhine. Unluckily, the commanding officer of one of the Austrian columns was killed, and that of the other taken prisoner, during the affair; and the troops, deprived of their leaders, fell into the greatest confusion; whilst the French, having received a reinforcement from Strasbourg, passed the bridge, which the Austrians had neglected to destroy, and, falling on them before they could be brought into any degree of order, drove them in their turn from the post which they had so gallantly carried. Lieut.-Gen. Petrasch, after an unsuccessful effort to dislodge the enemy, retired to his position at Bischoffsheim; and, leaving a detachment to observe Kehl, and guard the pass of Kniebis and the valley of the Keutzig, he marched with the rest of his corps towards Stutgard, where his van guard would arrive on the 24th inst. By reports from Gen. La Tour, it appears that Moreau, who, as I had the honour of mentioning to your Lordship, had retreated from the Yser, beyond the Leck, made a forward movement on the 17th inst. drove in the Austrian out-posts, and extended himself as far as Landsberg on the Leck. Gen. Froleig, descending the Illier, occupied on the 17th Immenstatt and Kempen, and on the 19th advanced to Isny, where he completely defeated the enemy, made 500 prisoners, and dispersed the rest of the corps in the woods; and thus the right of Moreau was completely uncovered. Gen. Nauendorff, in the mean time, had advanced with a considerable corps to Nordlingen, whence he took possession, on the 20th, of Donauwert and the Schellenberg. His parties extend to Dillengen, Ulm, and Gemund, whence he had put himself in connection with the light troops of Gen. Petrasch at Cronstadt. Under these circumstances, Moreau felt the necessity of a retreat. In the night of the 20th, he repassed the Leck at Anglbourg and Rain; on the 20th his head-quarters were at Weissenhem, and he had occupied Ulm, which was commanded by Gen. Nauendorff. Gen. La Tour had crossed the Leck on the 22d, and his advanced guard was at Werthinger.

ROB ANSTRUTHER.

Head quarters, Schwetzingen, Sept. 30.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Moreau, after abandoning his positions on the Leck, directed his retreat, with a very considerable part of the army, towards Ulm. Six commissaries, and all the people belonging to the bread-department, were taken on the 22d inst. upon the roads leading from Ulm towards Constadt and Stutguard. They had been sent forward to prepare bread, at the two latter places, for four divisions of Gen. Moreau's army; from which circumstance, as well as from other intelligence, it was evident, that his intention was to cross the Danube at Ulm, and retreat by Stutgard and Constadt towards Kehl. But Maj.-Gen. Nauendorf, advancing from the neighbourhood of Nordingen, arrived before Ulm time enough to frustrate Gen. Moreau's design, so that when, on the 23d, a strong column of the enemy defiled out of the town, they found the heights, commanding the road towards Stutgard, already occupied, and did not attempt to force them. The next day Gen. Nauendorf made his advanced guard (under Maj.-Gen. O'Reilly) attack this corps, and drove it back to the gates of Ulm. The enemy, finding himself thus prevented from executing his intended march to Constadt and Stutguard, abandoned Ulm on the 26th inst. leaving in it a large magazine, and a considerable number of his pontoons, and proceeded along the left bank of the Danube as far as Erbach

bach, where he again crossed the river, and directed his retreat (as is supposed) towards the forest towns. Gen. Nauendorf marched on the 27th by Blaubeuren towards Tubingen, where he would come into communication with Maj.-Gen. Meerfeldt, who was at Heckingen. Lieut.-Gen. Petrasch, after being informed of the enemy's being frustrated in his attempt to retreat by Sturgard, directed his march by Horb towards Vilengen; a detachment from his corps, under Col. D'Aspre, occupying the Knieby and the valley of Kinsig, the Rench, and the Murg. A corps, that had been detached by Gen. Moreau to reinforce the post of Kehl, had attempted to force the Kinsig Valley, but was repulsed, and obliged to retreat by Freyburg. Gens. Petrasch, Meerfeldt, and Nauendorf, in immediate and close co-operation with each other, will endeavour to fall upon the left flank of Gen. Moreau's retreat; whilst Gen. La Tour pursues him in front, and Gen. Frolich presses on his right. Gen. Neu has lately driven back the enemy's posts near Mayence, and taken a considerable number of prisoners. Gen. Bournonville is arrived as Commander in Chief of the French army of the Sambre and Meuse, in place of Gen. Jourdan; but he has not yet attempted to advance. ROB. CRAUFORD.

Wilhelmsbad, Sept. 21. A report of Gen. Moreau's directing his retreat through Franconia, in order to form a junction with Jourdan by Fulda, proves to have been industriously spread with a design to create alarm, but was, nevertheless, founded on the circumstance of the enemy's having pushed a corps of cavalry as far as Aichstadt. The acts of licentious barbarity that have lately been committed by the enemy even exceed every thing we have heard of their cruelty before. Numbers of villages have been burnt, not in the way of punishment, or to retard the pursuit of the conqueror, but merely from the delight they seem to take in wickedness, as they frequently went out of their road in order to set fire to them.

Leipsic, Sept. 23. The situation of the enemy's army, commanded by Gen. Moreau, is now such as to give no farther apprehension whatever as to the security of the whole Circle of Franconia, and also of a great part of that of Suabia; Gen. Nauendorf having, by his different movements, obtained in those parts a decided superiority of position over that of the enemy. Gen. Moreau's army in the environs of Donnawert, Augsburg, and Ulm, is in such confusion and terror, that they have nothing left but to seek how to effect their retreat over the Rhine. The Imperial troops have taken possession of Stutgard and Constadt, and extend themselves all along the Upper Rhine to Stalhoffen, and even as far as Kehl. All accounts received from those parts are filled with particulars relative to the capture of different French commissaries, together with their plunder and booty in money, and other objects of value, by the advanced Austrian troops. In this they are most eagerly supported by the peasants of those countries, who vie one with another in discovering every thing concealed by the enemy, and also in leading the Imperial troops through all difficult passages; by all which means a great number of the French fall daily into the hands of their pursuers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris, Dec. 14. Message from the Executive Directory to the Council of Five Hundred.

20th Frimaire (Dec. 10)

"The multiplied wants of the Republic imperiously call for your attention to the development and employment of its resources. You well know that every part of the service suffers; the pay of the troops is in arrears; the defenders of the country are exposed to the horrors of nakedness; their courage is enervated by the painful consciousness of their wants; the disgust occasioned by this gives rise to desertion; the hospitals are destitute of furniture, fuel, and medicines; the establishments of beneficence, exposed to similar wants, repel the indigent and infirm, whose only resource they constituted; the creditors of the state, the contractors who daily contribute to supply the wants of the armies, can obtain but a very small part of the sums which are due to them; their distress discourages men who might perform the same service with greater exactness, and with less expence to the public; the roads are destroyed; the communications interrupted; the public officers receive no salaries; from one end of the Republic to the other, the judges and administrators are reduced to the horrid alternative of continuing to live with their families in a state of extreme wretchedness, or of dishonouring themselves by corruption; in all quarters malevolence is at work; in many places assassination is organized; and the police remains without activity, and without force, because destitute of those pecuniary means which are necessary for the prevention of such disorders. "BARRAS."

A letter from *Lisbon* to an eminent merchant of Dublin, dated the 20th of last month, says, that an order had on that day been issued by government, forbidding the reading of any foreign gazette or news-paper; as also the discussion of any political subject whatever, under the severest penalties. The post-office is likewise forbid to transmit any letters having a printed paper inclosed.

COUNTRY

Country News.

Oct. 20. Mr. Macpherſon put an end to his exiſtence on *Enfield Chace*. Dragged by the rude hands of a runner and a conſtable before a Juſtice of Peace as a *French ſpy*, it appeared, on a ſhort examination, that he had been an uſher in ſeveral ſchools, which was confirmed by letters and bills found in his pocket, but had for ſeveral days in vain ſollicited relief or lodging in the town and neighbourhood for want of money to pay for them. He was diſmiſſed with an order to quit the pariſh; and the conſtable having in vain applied for a lodging at the public houſes, inſtead of lodging him at the watch-houſe or work-houſe for the night, left him to ſhift for himſelf, and find his way in the dark to Barnet over the Chace, where he was next morning found hanging on a tree, and hardly cold. About three weeks before, there had been found in a wood behind *Bowes Farm*, in *Edmonton* pariſh, another unfortunate wretch hanging by his ſtockings on a tree, but in ſo putrid a ſtate that his head and feet ſeparated from his body. He had on a good coat and a kerſeymeer waiſtcoat, and in his pocket only ſixpence and ſome halfpence.

Nov. 5. An awful and ſingular hail-ſtorm occurred in *Norwich*. Two very vivid flaſhes of lightning illumined the Southern and Northern hemiſpheres, ſucceeded by heavy peals of thunder, while the hail, which fell profuſely, appeared impregnated with fire.

On the evening of *Nov.* 8, information was given upon oath, to the magiſtrates at *Boſton*, that preparations were making in ſome of the neighbouring villages to obſtruct, by force, the Deputy-Lieutenants, in the execution of the militia-laws on the following days, expreſſes were immediately diſpatched to Joſhua Scrope, Eſq. Captain-Commandant of the South Holland ſquadron of Loyal Lincolnſhire gentlemen, and Yeomen cavalry, and to Thomas Wilſon, Eſq. Captain of the Spalding troop, to requeſt their aſſiſtance in repelling any unlawful force, and in maintaining the public peace. Although the commanding officers received this meſſage very late in the evening, and many of the volunteers in their reſpective troops live at a great diſtance from each other, yet ſuch was the zeal and alertneſs diſplayed in collecting them, that they arrived at Boſton on Wedneſday morning about 10 o'clock. A few minutes afterwards the rioters entered the town in a large body, blowing horns, and armed with ſtaves, having forced into their company a great number of ſervants and labourers in huſbandry; but, ſeeing the cavalry drawn up in the market-place in military order, they were deterred from committing any act of violence whatever. The buſineſs of the day (which was to receive and examine the liſts of perſons liable to ſerve in the preſent militia) then proceeded, and was completed, amidſt the moſt perfect tranquillity; the volunteers, headed by their reſpective officers, parading the town during the greateſt part of the day. Happily no violent meaſures were at all neceſſary, and no harm was done to any perſon. The cool and reſolute conduct of the troops cannot be ſpoken off in too high terms of commendation.

Stamford, Nov. 11. The new-elected member for *Peterborough*, French Lawrence, Eſq. LL.D. advocate of the court of arches, king's profeſſor in civil law in the univerſity of Oxford, and judge of the court of admiralty in the Cinque-ports, made the following ſpeech to his electors in the Town-hall:

"Gentlemen, I thank you. Though, in the practice of the profeſſion to which I belong, I am not unaccuſtomed to public ſpeaking, yet I now find that I have acquired the habit of expreſſing only the feelings of others, not my own: I want language to thank you as I ought. It ſhall be my ſtudy, therefore, in future, to manifeſt, by my actions, that gratitude which I am unable to declare in words. You know, gentlemen, what you have committed to my care. Your repreſentative is to watch over the intereſts, not only of this antient city, not only of this kingdom, not only of Great Britain, in her connection, ſuch as it now exiſts, with Ireland, but of the whole Britiſh empire; of an empire ſtretching forth its mighty branches to every quarter of the globe, and overſhadowing, with its protection, diſtant nations of various languages, manners, laws, and religions: he is to maintain, in all our relations to them and the whole world, the honour and dignity of the Britiſh name; above all, he is to preſerve inviolate for our poſterity, as we have received it from our anceſtors, that which is the foundation and ſupport of all, of our power and glory abroad, no leſs than of our proſperity and happineſs at home—our moſt excellent conſtitution. For the diſcharge of theſe momentous duties you might have found many more able, none more zealous than myſelf. To the beſt of my poor abilities, I will conſcientiouſly do what my own principles, as well as my obligations to you, require at my hands. I will ever firmly reſiſt theſe raſhneſs innovators, who diſſatisfied, they know not why, with the form of parliament under which this country has ſo long flouriſhed great and free, would ſubſtitute, they know not what, ſomething or any thing, on which no two of them could ever agree; who ſtigmatize you as unworthy to be truſted with the choice of repreſentatives; who, to purify you, as they call it, would poor

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is upon you half the Soke, which for centuries has depended, and is still willing to depend, upon this its proper Capital. I will ever firmly resist those narrow-minded theorists, who acknowledge no lawful authority in any government but the wildest democracy, such as they can perpetually agitate by their intrigues; who would annihilate that peerage which you cannot but revere, when you have here for ever in your eyes such illustrious patterns, less amiable in rank, than in every private and public virtue; who with the nobility would destroy the monarchy, the fountain of all grace and favour to the subjects of these realms, from which you have derived and enjoy all your high local privileges, immunities, and jurisdictions. I will ever resist, still more firmly if possible, those enemies of God and man, who, under the false name of Philosophy, would take from us the comforts of our holy Religion in sickness, in penury, in affliction, in death; who, as may best suit their impious purposes, now ridicule, or revile, that they may hereafter persecute, the ministers of her altars; who, if they can prevail, will make it their idle pastime to deface and demolish, after they shall have exhausted their wastefulness of invention, in profaning and polluting that beautiful fabric, which has defied the beating storms of so many winters, the pride and ornament of this venerable place.—Yes, gentlemen, whilst many of you, in pursuance of your late gallant offer, may be braving the inconveniencies and perils of the field, to combat under the leader you love, for your laws, your liberties, your king, your country, and your God; my feeble efforts in the same righteous cause, under the same leader, whom it will be the boast of my life to have followed, shall not be wanting in that warfare to which you send me. It is an awful moment. The whole frame of your government in church and state, the whole order of civil society, have been, and still are, in danger. The blackest cloud that ever lowered over Europe hangs in gloomy suspence, and saddens all the prospect around us. May the ray, which, breaking through the darkness of this morning, now shines upon us from above, be a propitious omen! If I shall have any distant share, however humble, in averting the enormious evil that threatens us, you, I am certain, will think it the best acquittal of my debt to you. With the blessing of God, I will at least endeavour to deserve your approbation. In the mean time, for the honour you have done me, and the confidence you have reposed in me, once more, gentlemen, accept my thanks."

Lincoln, Nov. 24. At half past 6 in the evening, John Wilson, aged 24, was found dead on the high road near the toll-gate above Hill, in this city. He was servant to Mr. Cracroft, of Hackthorne, and was driving a waggon loaded with coals. As he was dragged by the carriage in the dirt and mud for about three or four yards (by the appearance of the road where the body was found), it is supposed he was in a fit, and caught hold of the waggon; otherwise, that he fell in attempting to get upon the waggon, and received some internal violence which caused his death in a few minutes. His fellow-servant was driving a team at the same time at a small distance, but heard not any noise to alarm him.

Nov. 26. The *Goodwin Sand* floating-light parted its mooring in a hard gale of wind, which will prove of great detriment to the ships coming that way in these long and hazy nights.

Dec. 1. The flour-mills at *Sonning*, in Berks, were entirely destroyed by fire, and property to a very considerable amount. Mr. Green, proprietor of the mills, alone sustains a loss of 800 sacks of flour.

Dec. 15. The workmen employed in *Exeter* Cathedral, in making a cave for the late Bishop, (see p. 1061.) found, about two feet below the surface, covered with fine earth, a complete skeleton, put together with wires; on examining it more closely, and removing the dirt, the following inscription was discovered, very neatly and deeply cut, on that part of the scull termed by the anatomists the Occiput:

Opera
&
Studio
IOH: RITZENI
et
GODFR: SCHEORER
Germanorum
1632.

The most probable conjecture is, that the extreme ignorance of the English in every branch of surgery, and especially in anatomy, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, induced professors of that art to come from distant countries; but for what reason the labour and study of these two Germans should have been thus deposited in the cathedral still leaves room for conjecture.

Dec. 26, in the morning, the house at the end of *Enfield* town, lately occupied by Mr. Opiis, who died August 1, and had been principally concerned in executing the plans of the late celebrated *Capability* Brown, was burnt to the ground, by the fire of the greenhouse adjoining to it communicating with the parlour and kitchen party-wall. And the same morning the green-house at Mr. Mason's, at Crayhill, Enfield, with a quantity of valuable plants, was also destroyed by fire.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

THE Lord Mayor's day was observed with the usual form. The procession by water was nearly the same as usual; but that by land much less splendid. Among the company who dined at Guildhall were many of prime distinction; the Duke of York, Prince Ernest, the Prince of Orange, the Lord Chancellor, and almost all the great officers of state, many foreign ambassadors and general officers, Mr. Fox, &c. &c. The Tunisian ambassador, by his own desire, was present, but did not dine in the Hall. He drank coffee and smoked tobacco, in a room by himself, while the company were at dinner.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

This day Letters of Marque and Reprisals were issued against Spain.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The following letter was this day transmitted to all Admirals and Captains, whose names were mentioned in the Gazette by Earl Howe, as having signalized themselves in the action of the 1st of June, 1794, accompanying the medal which has been presented to them.

"My Lord, (or Sir),

"The King having been pleased to order a certain number of gold medals to be struck, in commemoration of the victory obtained by his Majesty's fleet under the command of Earl Howe over that of the enemy, in the actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June, 1794, I am commanded by his Majesty to present to your Lordship one of the medals abovementioned; and to signify his Majesty's pleasure that you should wear it when in your uniform, in the manner described by the directions which (together with the medal and ribband belonging to it) I have the honour to transmit to you. I am also commanded by his Majesty to acquaint your Lordship, that, had it been possible for all the officers on whom his Majesty is pleased to confer this mark of his approbation, to attend personally in London, his Majesty would have presented the medal to each of them in person; but that being, from various causes, at this time impossible, his Majesty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleased to direct them to be forwarded in this manner. Allow me to express the great satisfaction I feel in being made the channel of communicating to your Lordship so distinguished a mark of his Majesty's approbation. I have the honour to be, my Lord, (or Sir),

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, "SPENCER."

Admiralty, 30th Nov. 1796.

The captains to wear the medals suspended to a ribband, but fastened through the third and fourth buttonhole, on the left side. The colour of the ribband blue and white.]

The following letters were transmitted by the Minister on the subject of a loan.

(Copy.)

Downing-st. Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1796.

"Gentlemen, Under the present circumstances, it seems of peculiar importance, that a mode should be adopted for the providing for the service of the ensuing year, without incurring so heavy an annual charge, and so great an increase of capital, as would attend a loan made in the accustomed manner, at the present price of the funds. With this view, it is in contemplation to propose to parliament, that all persons possessed of a certain income should be required to lend a certain portion of it, say one-fourth, to be repaid at the period and on the terms stated in the inclosed memorandum *. There is great reason to hope, that many persons possessed of considerable income, both in the capital and in the country, will be indeed, without waiting for this measure being enforced, voluntarily to contribute in a larger proportion than would be required of them; but the extent of such a contribution will, in a great degree, depend upon the effect of example, and particularly on the degree of countenance which the measure may receive from the Bank. I will request the favour of you to lay these considerations before the court of directors in the first instance, and after, if they think fit, before the court of proprietors, and to express my earnest hope, that, from their zeal for the public service, and their sense of the importance of the present crisis, they will not be disinclined to take the lead in a measure which must have the

* "Every person subscribing 100l. to receive 112l. 10s. in 5 per cent. stock, to be irredeemable unless with the consent of the holder, until the expiration of three years after the present 5 per cent. shall have been redeemed or reduced; but with an option in the holder to be paid at par at any shorter period, not less than two years from the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace. Payment in either case to be made in money, or at the option of the holder, in 3 per cent. stock, valued at 75l. liable, if wished, to be converted for a certain proportion into a life annuity. The first payment about the 25th of January, the second in March, the remaining instalments between March and the October following. The receipt not to be issuable till after the second instalment, or till 10 per cent. is paid on each 100l. subscribed. —Discount, as usual, on prompt payment."

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moſt beneficial effect on public credit, and the moſt evident tendency to accelerate the reſtoration of peace on ſecure and honourable terms. I have the honour, &c. &c. &c. W. PITT.

To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England."

Downing-ſtreet, Dec. 1, 1796.

"My Lord, I take the liberty of tranſmitting to your lordſhip a copy of the letter which I have thought it my duty to write to the governor and deputy governor of the Bank, and of the memorandum therein referred to, which it is their intention to lay before a court of proprietors this day. I have the ſatisfaction of thinking, that the plan therein ſuggeſted is likely to receive the greateſt countenance from many great mercantile bodies, and reſpectable houſes in the metropolis. The repeated proofs which the citizens of London have given of their zeal and public ſpirit leave me no doubt, that, if it appears likely to promote the intereſts of the country at this important criſis, it will receive that cheerful ſupport in their individual capacity, as well as that of the corporate body, and of the different public companies. It is unneceſſary for me to ſtate the effect which ſuch an example would produce throughout the kingdom. With this view I would requeſt your lordſhip, if you ſee no impropriety in the meaſure, to take, as ſpeedily as poſſible, ſuch ſteps as you may think moſt adviſable, for bringing the ſubject under the conſideration of the court of common council, and of the different public companies, and for aſcertaining to what extent they may be inclined to contribute to the ſucceſs of the plan, in the event of its receiving the approbation of parliament. I have the honour, &c. W. PITT.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London."

Saturday, Dec. 3.

This day the tide in every part of the Thames was very high. In Tooley-ſtreet the inhabitants were taken out in boats; and a large quantity of foreign wheat, upon the ground floors of the warehouſes, was much damaged.

Monday, Dec. 5.

The public loan to the amount of 18 millions, was this morning completed with a moſt unexampled rapidity; many of the public companies and innumerable individuals not being able to get their names entered. The Corporation of London, who were this day convened for the expreſs purpoſe of ſhewing their loyalty and zeal, could only be admitted to ſubſcribe 100,000l. by an eſpecial favour.

This morning Dunn and Arnold, who were found guilty of the murder of Mr. Brewer, the beadle of St. Sepulchre's, were executed, purſuant to their ſentence, before the debtor's door of Newgate in the Old Bailey. (See pp. 962. 971.)

Monday, Dec. 12.

The official intimation of the war with Spain was this day given to both Houſes of Parliament by the uſual channel of a meſſage from his Majeſty.

Wedneſday, Dec. 14.

At a Common Hall, the Livery of London inſtructed their repreſentatives in parliament to move or ſupport a motion in the Houſe of Commons, for cenſuring the Miniſters, for having taken upon themſelves to ſend the money of the people of Great Britain to the Emperor of Germany, during the ſitting of Parliament, without the conſent of Parliament.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

This day the Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented the following meſſage.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majeſty thinks proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that he is at preſent engaged in concerting meaſures with his Allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual proſecutions of the war, if the failure of his Majeſty's earneſt endeavours to effect a general peace, on ſecure and honourable terms, ſhould unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable; and his Majeſty will not fail to take the firſt opportunity to communicate the reſult of their diſcuſſions to the Houſe. In the interval, his Majeſty conceives, that it may be of the greateſt importance to the common cauſe, that his Majeſty ſhould be enabled to continue ſuch temporary advances for the ſervice of the Emperor, as may be indiſpenſably neceſſary, with a view to military operations being proſecuted with vigour and effect at an early period; and his Majeſty recommends it to the Houſe, to conſider of making ſuch proviſion as may appear to them to be moſt expedient for this purpoſe.

"G. R."

Tueſday, Dec. 20.

The Court of Common Council agreed to a reſolution, 'That the pecuniary aid, recently furniſhed by his Majeſty's Miniſters to the Emperor of Germany, has been productive of great advantages to Great Britain, and enabled the Emperor, not only to withſtand the deſperate attempts of the French armies to over-run Germany, but alſo has given a decided and favourable turn to the war, and opened a fairer proſpect of obtaining an honourable peace to Great Britain and her Allies."

Thurſday, Dec. 29.

This afternoon Lord Malmeſbury arrived in town from France; the negotiation at Paris having been abruptly broken off by an order for his quitting Paris in 48 hours; the particulars of which we muſt reſerve for our SUPPLEMENT.

Pp. 358.

Pp. 358, 533. The Rev. Will. Sergrove, D. D. was lineally defcended, by the mother's fide, from Richard Teafdale, brother to Thomas Teafdale, efq. one of the founders of Pembroke college, Oxford. The early part of his education was at St. Paul's fchool, under George Thicknefſe, efq. then high-maſter; of whoſe friendſhip he enjoyed a peculiar ſhare till that gentleman's death. In Michaelmas term, 1762, he was admitted to a ſcholarſhip of Pembroke college on Teafdale's foundation, for which he had previouſly qualified himſelf, agreeably to the ſtatutes, by ſtaying awhile at Abingdon grammar-ſchool. In 1766, he became fellow as founder's kin; and, about the year 1774, on the reſignation of the Rev. Timothy Griffiths, ſucceeded him as college-tutor, and rector of St. Aldate's, in the city of Oxford. As he had before conciliated the maſter's* eſteem by the regularity of his conduct, ſo he now acquired that of his pupils, and of the Society at large, by his affable and friendly deportment. On the demiſe of Dr. Adams, in 1789, he was elected head of the college; to which he aſpired at a former vacancy, and which he certainly would have attained, had he not proved to be ineligible, at the time of election, by wanting 6 months of the ſtatutable age. To this preferment is annexed, by act of parliament, a prebend of Gloucester cathedral; and, as a member of that church, he was collated, in 1794, to the vicarage of Pennark cum Llantwith, co. Carmarthen, and diocese of Llandaff, South Wales. Attached, as might be expected, to the place where he had received the rudiments of learning, he was, on Wednesday, the 13th of laſt April, at the preſent high-maſter's†, preparing to attend, as uſual, the annual meeting of the governors‡ of that inſtitution; when, after a hearty breakfaſt, and with the appearance of high health, he ſuddenly, from a ſtroke of apoplexy, ſunk into a ſtupor, which, with a few ſhort intervals of ſpeech and recollection, terminated fatally on the Saturday following, having juſt completed the 49th year of his age§.

P. 533. Dr. Reid wrote "An Enquiry into the Humao Mind on the Principles of Common Senſe;" and, "Eſſays on the intellectual Powers of Man."

" Ibid. Dr. Fordyce was one of the 21 children, by one wife, of Provoſt F. of Aberdeen, where he was firſt educated in Mariſchal college. His firſt preferment was to be miniſter of Brechin, 1752; and ſoon after of Alloa till about 1760. In that year he came to London, and offered himſelf on a vacancy at the meeting in Carter-lane without ſucceſs; the inconſiſtency of a perſon, who had ſubſcribed a Scotch confeſſion of faith, offering to be miniſter to a Diſſenting congregation which held a very different creed, being ſtrongly objected to. This did not, however, prevent his being choſen co-paſtor with Dr. Lawrence, in Monkwell-ſtreet, where he continued to preach to crowded audiences many years. Such was the fame of his elocution and geſticulation, that Mr. Garrick himſelf was attracted by it. The univerſity of Glaſgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. 1760. In May, 1771, he married Miſs Henrietta Cummyng; and, in 1775, was involved in a diſpute with his coadjutor, Mr. Toller, ſon-in-law to Dr. Lawrence; at firſt, as it appears by the letters publiſhed on the occaſion, on account of the omiſſion of ſome ceremonials of politeneſs, which, by want of mutual conceſſions (for, the children of light are not always ſo wiſe as the children of this world), increaſed till the breach became too wide to be healed. On this occaſion the Doctor, with the addreſs that diſtinguiſhes his countrymen, took a ſtep which was not univerſally approved by his Diſſenting brethren; he engaged to do the duty of both parts of the day himſelf, and cauſed Mr. Toller to be ejected without any charge againſt him; for, he was a man of irreproachable character, though leſs popular as a preacher. From this period the congregation, dividing, declined; the Doctor began to feel the infirmities of old age, and at laſt the meeting-houſe was ſhut up. He retired firſt to his brother, the late Sir Wm. F's houſe, in Hants; and finally to Bath, where he died. His firſt publication was a preface to a poſthumous work, on the art of preaching of his brother David, who was a miniſter, and wrote alſo "Dialogues on Education," and a "Treatiſe on moral Philoſophy," in Dodſley's Preceptor; and, on his return from a tour over the Continent, was loſt in a ſtorm, Sept. 1751, on the coaſt of Holland. His death is pathetically noticed by the Doctor in one of his addreſſes to the Deity; and he wrote the following epitaph;

" Sacred to the memory
of Mr. DAVID FORDYCE,
late profeſſor of philoſophy in the
Mariſchal college, Aberdeen;
juſtly eſteemed
for his learning and fine taſte,
but much more valued
for his unaffected piety
and benevolent diſpoſition.
The ſocial duties
he warmly recommended to others,
and in his own conduct exemplified them.
The dutiful ſon,
the affectionate brother,
the ſincere friend,
and the kind maſter,
were blended in his character.

A [illegible]

* Dr. Ratcliffe. † Rev. Dr. Roberts.
‡ The maſter, wardens, and court of aſſiſtants, of the Mercers Company.
§ He was born March 26 1744.

A laudable thirst for useful knowledge
prompted him to visit foreign countries,
particularly Italy,
so long the seat of Liberty,
(ever dear to him!)
so justly famous
for the great men it produced,
and still distinguished for the finer
Arts.
In his return home,
after about a year's absence from his
native country,
the Supreme Disposer of all events
permitted this valuable person
to lose his life in a storm
on the coast of Holland, the of September, 1751.
Blame not, reader, but adore
that awful Providence,
which is ever directed
by unerring wisdom
and infinite goodness.
Was he thy friend?
Yet grieve not.
The friendly wave,
which wrapt him up from pain and
sorrow,
washed his soul from earth to heaven,
where his desire of knowledge
will be fully satisfied,
and his virtues
abundantly rewarded."

A complete specimen of that redundancy of thoughts and words which are the truest characteristicks of all the Doctor's compositions. The discerning reader will pronounce, that repetition of characters which David filled, the episodes on Italy and on Providence, and the overdrawn affirmation respecting his being *rapt* from earth to heaven by a wave, are the exceptionable parts of this composition. The pert pulpit-orators of the present day are unequal apes of Dr. James F.—The following is a list of the Doctor's works: "The Eloquence of the Pulpit, an Ordination Sermon; to which is added a Charge. 1752." Acts xviii. 24. "An Essay on the Action proper for the Pulpit." Both these are printed at the end of "Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching, by Mr. D. Fordyce" 3d ed. 1755. "The Methods of promoting Edification by public Institutions, an Ordination Sermon; with a Charge delivered at the Ordination of Mr. John Gibson, Minister of St. Ninian's. 1755." 1 Cor. xiv. 26. "The Temple of Virtue, a Dream, 1757." 2d edition, much altered, 1755. "A Funeral Sermon, 1757." Eccl. xi. 1. "The Folly, Infamy, and Misery, of unlawful Pleasure, a Sermon before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. 1760." Prov. vi. 6, 7. Inserted in the Scotch Preacher, I. 313. "A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lawrence, Oct. 1, 1760, with an Address at his Interment. 1762." Rev. xiv 6. "Sermons to young Women, 1766." 6 vols. "The Character and Conduct of the Female Sex, and the Advantage to be derived by young Men by the Society of virtuous Women. A Discourse, in Three Parts, from John xi. 5, delivered in Monkwell-street Chapel, Jan. 1, 1766." "Addresses to young Men, 1777." 2 vols. "The delusive and persecuting Spirit of Popery, a Fast Sermon on Feb. 10, 17[illegible]." "Charge delivered in Monkwell-street at the Ordination of the Rev. James Lindsey, 1783." Printed with the Sermon preached by Dr. Hunter on that occasion. "Addresses to the Deity, 1785." "Poems, 1786." In our present volume, p. 569. is an original eulogium by him, warm from the heart, "on the Humane Society;" and, in our last Number, p. 948, his death is beautifully lamented by a lady of the first-rate poetical merit.

P. 966. Mr. John Millar last year crossed the Atlantic for the enjoyment of the blessings of American independence, and of that liberty which he fancied could not be found at home. He was educated under the eye of his father, the learned Professor Millar, at Glasgow, and married a daughter of the late Dr. William Cullen, professor of physick in the university of Edinburgh. He published an useful treatise on the laws relative to insurance.

P. 969. Mr. Moore died in his 37th year, after a severe illness. His talents and virtues did honour to a name and family long characterized, and still adorned, by unaffected learning, and modest worth. He was distinguished by knowledge, skill, and gentleness; in the exercise of his profession, by rare powers of mind, and by extensive, yet well-digested, information. His memory was uncommonly faithful and retentive, his judgement clear and solid, his taste correct and elegant, and his conversation in no ordinary degree pleasant and instructive. But his mental endowments and literary accomplishments were united with more valuable qualities of character, with firmness of principle, with independence and sincerity of conduct, with a generous, benevolent, and public spirit, with amiable manners, and with the strictest attention to the relative and social duties.

P. 970. Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Cromarty, possessed a property of upwards of £.3000 *per annum*, forfeited in 1745 by George, earl of Cromarty, but restored by a late act of parliament to his son, Lord Macleod, at whose death, in 1789, Mr. M. now deceased, succeeded as heir-male and representative of the attainted family. Dying without issue, the Cromarty estate devolves upon Lady Isabella Mackenzie, sister of the late Lord Macleod, and widow of George

George, sixth Lord Elibank. In the Canongate church yard is a monument thus inscribed:

"Here *lieth* the remains
of
ISABELLA GORDON,
Countess of Cromertie,
who departed this life
the 23d April, A. D. 1769,
in the 64th year of her age.
Also,
the Right Honourable
JOHN, Lord MACLEOD,
major-general in the British service,
and colonel of the LXXIId regiment of foot,
Count Cromarty,
and a commandant of the order of the sword
in the kingdom of Sweden,
died 2d April, 1789, aged 64."

BIRTHS.

May AT Madras, the lady of the Hon. William Monson, a son,

Nov. 29. At Ormiston-hall, Lady Ann Hope, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Adams, late of Pembroke college, a son.

30. At Wakefield, the wife of William Dawson, esq. a son.

Lately. In Portman-square, the wife of Augustus Pechel, esq. a daughter.

Dec. 8. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of T. Lockwood, esq. a son.

9. At Ensham-house, co. Dorset, the wife of Lieutenant-col. Monro, a son.

In Cavendish-square, the wife of Will. Milbank, esq. a daughter.

11. At Gopsal-house, co. Leicester, Lady Charlotte Curzon, wife of the Hon. Penn Assheton C. M. P. for that county, a son.

13. At Brompton, Middlesex, the wife of William White, esq. a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton, rector of Saxby, co. Leicester, a daughter.

18. In Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, the wife of Henry Robinson, esq. banker, a son.

20. At Horton-house, co. Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. AT Philadelphia, Henry Philips, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Sophia Chew, daughter of the Hon. Benj. C. judge of the high court of errors and appeals.

Nov. 21. At Eglingham, co. Northumb. the Rev. Hugh Hodgson, vicar of that parish, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of the late William W. esq. of Newcastle.

22. At York, Mr. Parvin, of South Molton-street, to Miss Gledhill.

Samuel Stephens, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Wallis, daughter and sole heiress of the late Samuel W. esq. commissioner of his Majesty's navy.

23. At Ticehurst, Sussex, the Rev. Richard Wethrell, to Miss Caroline May.

24. The Rev. James Pope, rector of Great Staughton, co. Durham, to Miss Havens, of Donyland-hall, near Colchester.

25. Charles Holford, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Roberts, of Charterhouse-square.

26. At Greenwich, Mr. Stow, to Miss F. Cooke.

At Beddington, Surrey, P. C. Labouchere, esq. partner with Messrs. Hope and Co. to Miss Baring, third daughter of Sir Francis B. bart.

The Rev. George Wyld, of Speen, Berks, to Miss Mary Calcraft, of Scamptonhouse, Yorkshire, youngest daughter of the late General C.

27. At Plymouth, Lieut. Fletcher, of the royal corps of engineers, to Miss Mudge, daughter of the late Dr. M.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. John Braughton, of the navy, to Miss Arlett, of Old Bond-street.

28. At Falmouth, Mr. James Hodge, to to Miss Kitty Wood.

At St. Margaret's church, Leicester, Mr. Linwood, of Canonbury, Middlesex, to Miss Bird, daughter of the late Joseph B. esq. of Loughborough.

At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. M'Kinlay, of Friday-street, Cheapside, to Miss Rennell, of the Paragon, Kent road.

At Burnham, co. Norfolk, Capt. Isaac Wolley, of the royal navy, to Miss L. M. A. Martin, daughter of Sir M. M. bart.

29. Mr. William Warin, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, to Miss Walker, daughter of Mrs. W. bookseller, of that place.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, Mr. Thomas Pollett, of Great Bardfield, Essex, to Miss Chilton, of Cuckfield.

At Northam, co. Devon, the Rev. G. Burges, to Miss Chappell.

At the cathedral church, Canterbury, Mr. J. G. Wood, of Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, portrait-painter, to Miss Freeman.

30. Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. of Ribston, Yorkshire, to Miss Fortescue, one of the daughters of the late Right Hon. James F. and niece to the Earl of Clermont.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Thomas Bland, esq. of the 8th, or king's regiment, to Mrs. Martin, of Ham-court, Worcestershire.

Lately. At Lambeth chapel, by the Abp. of Canterbury, Capt. Markham, of the royal navy, to the Hon. Miss Rice, youngest sister of Lord Dynevor.

At Lambeth church, Mr. Bevan, of Brooke's-place, Kennington, to Miss Marynand, of Horseferry-road, Westminster.

At Snareston, co. Leicester, Mr. Robert Marshall, a respectable farmer of Swebston, to Miss Vernon.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Lesack, of the Jupiter man of war, to Miss Story, daughter of George S. esq.

At the same place, Major Shee, of the 33d regiment, to Miss St. Charles.

At

At Jersey, Capt. Daniel Douglas, of the marines, to Miss Mary Lydia Harvey.

Mr. Brooke, of Lincoln, stationer, to Miss Brooke.

Mr. Thomas Bray, hosier, of Hinckley, to Miss Needham.

At Chatham, Mr. William Pegan, surgeon and apothecary, to Mrs. Sarah Pope.

In the East Indies, Charles Boddam, esq. one of the joint collectors of the revenue of the provinces ceded by Tippoo, son of R. H. B. esq. late governor of Bombay, to Miss Berrington, one of the two daughters of Col. B. who fell on the Continent.

Dec. 1. Mr. W. Holding, of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Sutton, of Newham, Warwickshire.

Geo. Wallington Malins, esq. of Brackley, co. Northampton, to Miss King, dau. of the late Wm. K. of Farnborough, Oxon.

At Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, W. Watson Bolton, esq. one of the aldermen of Hull, to Miss Smith, daughter of John S. esq. merchant, at Gainsborough.

At Sculcoates, R. A. Salisbury, esq. of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, to Miss Caroline Staniforth, daughter of John S. esq. of Hull.

At Colchester, the Rev. Augustus Beevory of Norwich, to Miss Blatch, eldest daughter of James B. esq. many years major of the East Essex militia.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Robert Sheffield, to Miss Kennett, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. K.

Mr. George Potbury, druggist, of Exeter, to Miss Hill.

At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Lieut. Slade, of the royal navy, to Miss Cheney Roe, youngest daughter of Henry R. esq.

5. At Bishophill the Elder, Mr. Chr. Bolton, merchant, in Hull, to Miss Atkinson, second daughter of Mr. Thomas A. staff-merchant, in York.

Mr. Geo. Haydon, of Topsham, Devonshire, to Miss Price.

Mr. William Livesey, aged 73, to Mrs. Anne Johnson, aged 83, both of Blackburn.

7. At the Quakers meeting, Mr. Luke Howard, of Fleet-street, to Miss Elliott, of Bartholomew-close.

8. At Bow Layton, Essex, Mr. William Davis, of Goodman's-fields, to Miss Dorothy Rochicki, of St. Mary-at-Hill.

Mr. James Pearse, wine-merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Russell, niece of Thomas Russell, esq. of Andover.

10. At Hurst, in Berks, the Hon. Cropley Ashley, brother to the Earl of Shaftesbury, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Ann Spencer, dau. of his Grace the D. of Marlborough.

Mr. Charles Humfrey, of Cambridge, to Miss Griffin, of Huntingdon.

At Maidstone, Capt. James Brooke, of Grimbaugh, to Miss Pinker, of Stockwith.

11. Wm. Green, esq. of Camberwell-grove, to Miss Crosier.

At St. Clement Dane's, Mr. John Clarke, bookseller, of Portugal-street, to Miss Anning, of Kilmington, Devonshire.

12. At Bideford, Devon, Mr. Hume, of Long-acre, to Miss Gwennap, dau. of Capt. Walter G. of the royal navy.

13. Geo. Dewdney, esq. to Miss Jamieson, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. J. rector of Clapham, and vicar of Horsham, Surrey.

At Rugby, Warwickshire, the Rev. Michael Marlow, D.D. president of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miss Clare, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Clare, of Rugby.

15. Mr. Johnson, of Bell-yard, Coleman-street, to Mrs. Pedley, of Bartholomew-cl.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Mr. Peleria, merchant, of Lower James-street, Golden-square, to Miss Dawes, of New North-street, Red-lion-square.

17. At Clerkenwell, Mr. Cooper, of St. John's-street, to Miss Farnell, of Grantham.

At Dover, Mr. Shipdem, attorney, to Miss Walker, 2d dau. of William W. esq.

DEATHS.

1793, *Jan.* 7. AT his seat, called Sorterhaf, near Campen, in the province of Overyssel, aged 58, Jacob Orten Husly, architect, and director of the academy of painting at Amsterdam.

March 29. At Paris, Francis Clement, formerly a Benedictine monk, and author of that truly valuable work "L'Art de verifier les Dates." He was born at Beze, in Burgundy, April 7, 1714, and entered into the order of Benedictines in 1732. After many years residence in a Benedictine abbey at Beze, he was removed to the convent of Blancs Manteaux at Paris, and appointed to continue that great national work, begun and carried on by the Benedictines, intituled, "L'Histoire litteraire de France," which he was to take up at the 12th century. Of this work he undertook to finish the 11th volume, and to compose the whole of the 12th. He undertook too, after Father Bouquet, to continue the "Recueil des anciens Historiens de France." After the suppression of his order, he retired to the house of his nephew, Dubois Laverne, director of the national press, whom he had educated, and from whom he experienced the kindest attentions. The Constituent Assembly voted him a pension of 1800 livres. At the time of his death, which was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, he was engaged in preparing for the press a fourth edition of his work on dates.

Dec. 10. At Manheim, aged 64, Noel Joseph Necker, M.D. butchiff to the Elector Palatine, historiographer of the Palatinate, and of the dutchies of Berg and Juliers, and author of several botanical works.

1795. *Feb.* 26. At Wittenburg, aged 51, Christian Frederick Murnberger, M.D. professor of anatomy and botany.

April

April 18. At Paris, Christopher Gabriel Allegrain, a celebrated statuary, born in October, 1710. Two of his best performances were the Venus and the Diana, in the gardens of the late Madame du Barré, at Luciennes, near Marly.

26. At Vienna, in his 34th year, Bartholomew Wugg, M. D. first physician to the general hospital.

May 4. At Oissel, near Rouen, Louis Alexander Dambourney, secretary of the late academy of sciences, and superintendant of the botanic garden at Rouen, author of a useful work, intituled, "Recherches sur les Teintures solides que l'on peut tirer des Vegetaux indigenes, published in 1781. He was born at Rouen, May 10, 1722.

July 5. In the island of Leen, near Cadiz, Don Antonio de Ulloa, born at Seville in 1716. In 1734, Louis XV. having made application to the Court of Spain for permission to send M. de la Condamine, and some other members of the academy of sciences, to make observations at Quito, in Spanish America, with a view to ascertain the figure of the earth, the king of Spain not only readily complied with this request, but ordered the directors of the royal academy of the Royal Guardias Marinas, at Cadiz, to recommend two persons who might do honour to the Spanish nation, and who might assist in the observations that were to be made. Don George Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa (then only 18 years old), were the persons appointed; and they sailed from Cadiz, in May, 1735, for Carthagena, where they were joined by the French academicians. They remained in America till 1744, when the two Spanish gentlemen sailed for Europe in two different French ships. Don George Juan got safe to Madrid; but the ship which carried Don de Ulloa put into Louisbourg, supposing it to belong to the French, but they found it in the hands of the English, and Don de Ulloa was brought as a prisoner to England in his majesty's ship the Sunderland, commanded by Capt. John Brett. During his stay in this country he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to Spain in 1746, after an absence of 11 years and 4 months; and, in 1748, in conjunction with his fellow-voyager, published at Madrid, a "Relacion historica del Viage de Orden de S. Maj. para Medir algunos grados de Meridiano." Of this work an English translation has been published. Some time after his return to Spain, he was sent by the Court to travel through Europe. The consequence of these travels has been, that, since that time, a number of young Spaniards attached to different sciences, have been sent out, at the king's expence, to reside for a certain time in different countries of Europe. Don Ulloa was again sent to Peru in 1759, on the business of the quicksilver mines. He was afterwards, for some time, governor of Louisiana. In 1776, he was appointed to the command of the galleon fleet which sailed from Cadiz to Mexico. His great work, intituled, "Entretenimientos physicos-historicos sobre la America Meridional y Septentrional oriental," appeared in 1772.

Oct. 5. In the Charité hospital at Paris, aged 68, Gaspard Gaillard de Beaurieu, a native of Saint Paul, in the *ci-devant* province of Artois. He was author of a work on education, in 3 vols. 12mo, intituled, "L'Eleve de la Nature;" of a "Cours d'Histoire Naturelle," in 7 vols. 12mo; of a "Cours d'Histoire sacrée et profane;" of "l'Heureux Vieillard," a dramatic performance; and of some other works. He was somewhat deformed; and was a man of singular manners, fond of wearing square shoes and a cloak. Towards the latter part of his life he married a young and handsome woman; but this union was neither long nor happy. His wife died before him.

19. At Wurzbourg, of apoplexy, Andrew Adam Senfft, M. D. and for 25 years professor of physick in that university.

Nov. . . . At Gottingen, Dr. Albert Antony Meyer, author of several works in Natural History.

Dec. 31. At Paris, of a pulmonary complaint, —— Vandermonde, member of the national institution of Sciences and Arts, born at Paris in 1731. He was a distinguished mathematician. He had also applied himself successfully to the theory of musick; and published, in 1780, a new system of harmony, which met with the approbation of Gluck, Philidor, and Piccini. He was elected a member of the late Academy of Sciences in 1771.

1796. *Jan.* 6. At Amsterdam, aged 38, Riche Van Ommeren, rector of the Latin school in that city; author of an "Epistola Horatiana ad Jacobum Hooft de Nativitate Filioli; of a Latin ode on the first federation in the Champ de Mars, printed by Didot, at Paris, in 1790; and of some other Latin poems.

Feb. 22. At Amsterdam, aged 40, Wiltet Bernard Selgersema, minister of the Gospel at Boxum, in Friesland, and author of some Essays on Natural and Revealed Religion, published by the Teylerian Society at Haerlem.

March 7. At Groningen, in his 74th year, Paul Chevalier, D. D. professor of divinity and ecclesiastical history in that university.

14. At Rotterdam, aged 47, Francis William de Moncby, M. D. and one of the directors of the Batavian Society of Experimental Philosophy in that city.

April 9. At Berlin, aged 76, John Ulric von Bilguer, a native of Chur, in the Pays des Grisons, and late surgeon-general to the Prussian army; author of a dissertation "De

"De Membrorum Amputatione rarissimè administranda aut quasi abroganda," printed in 1761; of which an English translation, under the title of a "Dissertation on the Inutility of the Amputation of Limbs," was published in 1764. This work procured for the author letters of nobility from the Emperor Joseph II.

May 16. At Calcutta, in Bengal, where she had arrived about a year, Miss Maria Brisco, eldest daughter of Major-general B. The memory of this amiable and accomplished young lady will live long in the hearts of all those to whom her many virtues and perfections were known. To a mild, gentle, and cheerful disposition, she united the most captivating affability of deportment with elegance of manners. Possessed of an excellent understanding, her refined and judicious taste enabled her to improve and cultivate it beyond the usual attainments of her sex. With a bosom alive to all the feelings of sensibility and tenderness, her soul was the seat of purity, as her heart was that of benevolence; and both derived additional lustre from her unaffected piety and devotion. In the several relations of daughter, sister, and friend, her conduct was alike exemplary and amiable. Admired and respected by all who approached her, to know her and to love her were the same thing. How just and appropriate these sentiments are, the sincere and deep sorrow of all those to whom she was connected by these ties can fully testify. Her illness, which was long and severe, she bore with truly Christian fortitude and resignation; and, though frequently suffering much bodily pain, her invariable sweetness of temper and serenity of mind never once forsook her. The author of this tribute to her memory is aware that sepulchral praise is but too often reproached with want of veracity; but no one, who knew the amiable person whose virtues he has attempted to perpetuate, will accuse him of partiality or exaggeration.

June... In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Gen. Howell, of the navy, and agent for transports.

24. Aged 21, of the yellow fever, at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, in the West Indies, William M'Millan, eldest son of James M. esq. of Barwhinnock.

July... In Elliot's-row, St. George's-fields, Rigden Brise, formerly muster-master of the American provincial forces.

Aug. 9 On board the St. George, Tho. Child, esq. purser of that ship, and a younger brother of Capt. C. of the navy.

24. At Kingston, Jamaica, Capt. Clarke, of the 5th West-India light dragoons.

25. At Tatenhall, Shropshire, aged 60, during the greatest part of which he had endured a series of ill health, Mr. — Pearson. However happy the release to himself, his widow and 6 children, with his friends in general, must regret the loss of a kind relative and worthy member of society. He had the satisfaction of seeing his eldest daughter married in April last to a son of Mr. Taylor, of Buntingsdale, in the same county; a man of large fortune. Mr. P. married the only daughter of the late Mr. Leake, of Newport, also in the same county, with whom he had a very considerable fortune, the least advantage attending his judicious choice of a woman who is in every point of view a superior character.

At Tetenhall, in his 69th year, Mr. —— Holyoake, an eminent solicitor; whose charity to the indigent, generosity to his relatives, and hospitality to his friends, were equal to his income; and, in his professional character, his integrity was above all praise. He married the sister of Mr. Pearson beforementioned, and has left the bulk of his fortune, nearly 20000l. *per ann.* to his nephew, Francis Holyoake, besides 5000l. to two nieces.

29. At Martinique, Dr. Story, physician on the staff.

Sept.... At Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas Iredell, many years president of the council in that island.

22 On his passage from the West-Indies Mr. David M'Neight, surgeon of the 68th reg. son to Mr. Patrick M. of Barns.

Oct.... In his 42d year, of a consumption, Mr. Matthew Waite, stone-mason, of Long-lane, near St. George's church, Southwark. He was a native of Aukland, co. Durham, and was nephew and heir to Mr. Moses W. stone-mason, of the same place, afterwards of Ham Common, Surrey, where he died Feb. 2, 1785, aged 75, after having three times recovered the operation of being cut for the stone.

7. At Southampton, the Rev. Richard Davis, many years rector of Newbury and High Clere.

10. In her 29th year, Mrs. Catharine Deeker, wife of the Rev. Thomas D. rector of St. Simon and Jude in the city of Norwich. This amiable and beautiful woman fell an untimely sacrifice to the fatal attack of a puerperal fever.

11. At Alicant, by a fall from his horse, in his 22d year, Mr. Edward Franks.

Nov. 17. CATHARINE II. Empress of all the Russias. She had been somewhat indisposed several days previous to the 16th; but, on the morning of that day, was very cheerful, and took her coffee, as usual, to breakfast. She afterwards went to the water-closet, where she had already been twice in the course of the morning, and, as she stayed an unusual time, her attendants became extremely alarmed; at length one of her pages went to the door to listen, and, not hearing the least motion, called one of her principal female

female attendants, who opened the door, and found the Empress extended on her back, with her feet towards the door, in an apoplectic fit. Medical assistance was instantly sent for; but three quarters of an hour elapsed before her chief physician Dr. Rogerson (a Scotch gentleman) arrived. She was then bled twice, and appeared to be much relieved, but never spoke afterwards. She remained in this state till the following evening. The pulsation of the heart was perceptible till nine o'clock; but a quarter before ten the physicians pronounced her dead. When opened, two stones were found in the gall-bladder, one of which weighed an ounce, and the other half an ounce, Ruffian weight, which is one third less than the English weight. The Empress was daughter of Christian Augustus, Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, born May 2, 1729, married, Sept. 1, 1745, to Peter III. grandson of Peter the Great, who being deposed July 9, 1762, she was proclaimed sole Empress of all the Russias. In 1768, she established a new code of laws through her dominions, the grand instructions for framing which may be seen in our vol. XXXVIII. 574; and the same year she submitted to the hazard of inoculation for the benefit of her dominions, where it was unknown; and the experiment, under Baron Dimsdale, succeeded perfectly, and was commemorated by an annual thanksgiving. The first war in which she engaged was with the Turks in 1769, which continued 5 years; and, July 21, 1774, peace was signed, whereby the Crimea was declared independent of the Porte, a large tract of country between the Bog and the Dnieper was ceded to Russia, besides several islands restored, with free navigation in all the Turkish seas, including the passage of the Dardanelles, privileges granted to the most favoured nations, and stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1782, she concluded a commercial treaty with Portugal, and, in 1783, with the Danes; and, 1782, founded the order of Woldimur. In 1783, she opened a communication with both Indies. In 1784, she granted free trade to the coasts of the Euxine sea, and took a journey to the Crimea to be crowned Empress of the East. In 1787, she endeavoured to establish an East-India trade, ordered the geography of her empire to be explored; established three new universities 1786; and, among other exertions in favour of the Arts, purchased the Houghton collection of pictures 1779, and Mr. Lyde Brown's collection of antique statues. War was again declared with the Porte 1787. She had an interview with the Emperor of Germany at Cherson, and with the King of Poland at Kiow, the same year: the former joined her in the war with the Turks. In 1788, war was declared against Sweden; and the Russian troops entered Poland by force, and demanded quarters and forage. In this war her Imperial Majesty possessed herself of Ozakow, with the slaughter of only 12,000 men. The war between Russia and the Porte still continuing, Great Britain, whose mediation had been rejected by the former, began to arm in 1791, in defence of the latter. Peace was at length signed that year between the two rival powers, the Porte making large cessions of territory to the Empress; and between Russia and Sweden 1791. After the attack of the Tuilleries, and deposition of Louis XVI. on Aug. 10, 1792, the Empress recalled her ambassador from France, and ordered the French ambassador to quit her capital in 8 days. Whatever be the moral character of this great princess, she always exerted the most surprizing talents and abilities: Russia has been exalted to a pitch of grandeur and cultivation which Peter the Great can only be said to have begun. Her rapid progress from weakness and barbarism to civilization and a mighty state, with dominions extended by every effort of political skill and artifice, has been most astonishing. Providence, whose ways are beyond the reach of human reason or conjecture, permitted Catharine II. to make this use of her usurped dominion, and to anticipate, by the removal of a weak consort by means unwarranted by every principle of justice and humanity, that most important of all revolutions in the history of human kind, the civilization of so large a portion of the human race, and the cultivation of the wildest and most untrodden deserts. For whom of her successors it may be reserved to annihilate the Ottoman power is not for us to say; whether for her only son and successor, Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 1, 1754, married Oct. 1, 1776, to the Princess Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemberg Stargard, who, after her conversion to the Greek religion, took the name of Maria Fedrowna, and by whom he has three children. The Empress left one daughter also.—When the Empress was taken ill, the present Emperor was at Gatchinow, a country palace, about 28 English miles from St. Petersburg. He reached the capital about eight in the evening; and, immediately after his mother's decease, was proclaimed before the palace, in the usual form; and the whole Court, which was there assembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign, as did also the four regiments of guards; and everything passed with the greatest order and tranquillity.

18. Suddenly, as he was going down a dance, Sir William Dick, bart. major of the Mid-Lothian fencible cavalry.

6 At

21. At St. Andrew's, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, mother to Lord Elibank.

22. Richard Marshall, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow and Dumbarton, major of the royal Glasgow volunteers, and formerly one of the magistrates of that city.

23. At his house in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Edward Augustus Murray, esq.

At her house in Upper Park-street, Bristol, Mrs. Trahernе, wife of —— Trahernе, esq. receiver-general for the county of Glamorgan.

24. At his sister's, Mrs. Wauchope's, at Falmouth, Thomson Spottiswoode, esq. of the island of Tobago, whence he lately arrived in a very bad state of health.

In her 77th year, at her house on the Market-hill, Cambridge, Mrs. Munn, relict of the late Mr. Munn, upwards of 50 years tin-plate-worker in that town. Few people have lived and died more loved and respected than this venerable pair. By a steady attention to business, and the most upright dealings, they acquired considerable property, which has been constantly applied to the best of purposes, doing good. Their memory will long with gratitude be remembered by a numerous affinity, to whom, besides temporal advantages, they have left an example of piety, temperance, and industry, worthy their imitation. Mrs. Munn, after several valuable legacies to her relations, &c. has left 20l. to Addenbrooke's hospital, 20l. to the charity-schools of Cambridge, and a yearly stipend for ever to be given in bread to the poor of Great St. Mary's parish on the 17th of Feb.

Mr. William Browne, attorney at law, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

25. Mrs. Ruddick, wife of Mr. Joseph R. of Queen's-row, Pentonville.

John Rear, a poor man of Blythborough, near Kirton Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Assisting to move a piece of timber across a saw-pit, the rollers gave way, and he was struck with the timber on the lower part of his body, by which one thigh was broken, and he was otherwise so much hurt, that he expired in about five minutes after. He was a carpenter by trade, aged 71, and has left a character behind him worthy of imitation.

Mr. Nicholson, of Leicester, broker.

The Rev. John Hadley Swain, curate of St. George's, Queen-square, and lecturer of the united parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, which altogether produced but 80l. *per annum*, to maintain a wife and four daughters, till, about 12 months ago, he was presented by the Haberdasher's Company to the curacy of Leyston with Sidwell, co. Suffolk, the impropriate rectory of which they purchased under the will of Lady Weld; and, reserving 20l. *per ann.* out of the mean profits, till they made up the sum laid out in the first purchase, they then settled the whole rectory, valued at about 50l. *per annum*, on the minister, by lease, for 40 years, if he so long continued to serve the cure, paying for acknowledgement one barley-corn, if demanded. It is now worth 200l. *per annum*, without any house for the residence of the minister, who is allowed by the will to find a dwelling two miles distant from the chapel, which distance the Company, considering the difficulty of accommodation in such a country, have extended to five miles. Mr. S's son is apprenticed to an apothecary; and a subscription is opened for the rest of the family.

26. Mr. Massam, miller, of Ryall, near Stamford. He was standing cheerfully at his own door, suddenly dropped down, and expired almost instantly.

Herbert Lawrence, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Vauxhall, in her 15th year, Miss Mary Linging.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, aged 77, Mr. Clarke, farmer, at Hearne.

Six weeks after her marriage, Mrs. Anne Bowden; and, in the afternoon, after a long illness, her brother, Mr. John Lamb, both of Stapleford, near Nottingham.

At his seat, Fairy-hill, near Eltham, Kent, John Naylor, esq. of Bread-street.

27. In Sloane-street, Mrs. Stephens, wife of James S. esq. barrister at law. She was delivered of two daughters the Sunday preceding; who, with six others, survive her.

28. In an advanced age, Mr. Kendall, stone-mason, of Exeter.

At Exeter, Mr. Tozer, collector of imports.

The Rev. Robert Powley, rector of Sessay, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

At the manse of Petty, Inverness shire, Mrs. Margaret Cameron, spouse to the Rev. Mr. William Smith, minister of Petty.

30. At Biggleswade, Miss Gosli.

At Hever, in Kent, in his 71st year, Rev. Stafford Newe, rector of that parish.

Lately. The Rev. Robert Barker, rector of Hickling, co. Nottingham, and formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's college; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; and B. D. 1770. The rectory is in the gift of the master and fellows of Queen's college.

Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1760, and A. M. 1763. A report was at one time industriously circulated but without foundation, except to flatter his vanity, that he was author of the letters signed *Junius*.

William Webber, esq. of Vanburgh-house, Blackheath, Kent.

Aged 69, at Landovery, co Carmarthen, much regretted, after two days illness, Arthur Davies, esq. many years a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Murdock, farmer, of Swinstead, and

Mr. Usborne, father of the Vintners Company. He was formerly a linen-draper in Fleet-street (in the house now Anderton's coffee-house), and was afterwards for several years an inhabitant of Maidstone, Kent.

16. Charles Garnier, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Aurora. The particulars of this officer's death are both affecting and unfortunate. He had dined at Capt. Urry's, of Yarmouth, (off which port his ship lay, for the purpose of proceeding on her voyage to Lisbon), and was desirous of being in good time to get on board, preparatory to his departure. His boat had got alongside, when, by some accident, the tide overset it, and instantly they dropped astern. Assistance was sent out from the Aurora; and, after a fruitless search, alas! only one man was saved. The captain and four seamen were all drowned soon after the boat overset. Captain Garnier has left a widow, the sister of the present earl of Carlisle. This is the third instance of premature death in this worthy family during this year; and this last most unexpected event has occasioned the regret of his naval acquaintance, and the excessive grief of his nearest relation: sweetness of manners, goodness of heart, sound sense, and a virtuous mind, were the characteristics of this amiable and excellent man. He conducted the duty of his ship with a lenient hand, and supported the authority of his rank by mildness, with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to all under his command.

17. In Weymouth-str. Portland-place, William Pickett, esq. formerly partner with Mr. Theed, afterwards with Mr. Rundle, silversmith, on Ludgate hill, which business he carried on alone in Bond-street. He was elected alderman of Cornhill Ward in May, 1783; and filled the office of sheriff in 1784, and lord-mayor in 1789. As an active and worthy magistrate, his loss is much to be lamented. His unremitted exertions to accomplish his favourite object, the widening of the street without Temple-bar, from his first publication on the subject in 1789 (see vol. LIX. p. 340), almost to the last moment of his existence, will long be remembered to his credit (see two views of his intended plan in vol. LXIII. p. 1093); as will the honourable mode in which he conducted himself as a candidate to represent the city of London in parliament at the last and some preceding elections. Few individuals have experienced more domestic afflictions, and fewer still have met them with more fortitude than fell to his share. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was burnt to her clothes taking fire, in his parlour, Dec. 17, 1781, at the age of 23 years. His only son was killed by French pirates on board the Triton East Indiaman, Jan. 29, 1796. His wife died on the 3d of October (see p. 882). One daughter survives him. He was interred close to his parents, brothers and sister, wife and eldest daughter, on Saturday, the 24th, in Stoke Newington church yard, conveyed in a hearse and six, attended by a train of six coaches and six, and the carriages of several aldermen, those of the two sheriffs, and his own. Aldermen Plomer, Gill, Le Mesurier, Newman, Langston, and Staines, and Messrs. Rundle (his late partner), Bird, and Tatlor, attended the funeral.

At Yarmouth, in Norfolk, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Francis Turner, surgeon; a very able practitioner, and a very worthy man.

At his brother's house, at Twickenham, the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and M. P. for Derbyshire.

19. At Bristol, Mrs. Shipley, wife of the Rev. Charles-Lewis S. master of the grammar-school in Bromsgrove. She was a woman possessed of many amiable qualities, excellences, and virtues, but valued herself upon none of them. She was the daughter of the late Mr. John Jenkins, the patriotic miller and baker of Bristol.

In the 19th year of her age, at her father's house in Norton-street, of a deep decline, Miss Jane Riddell Moody, youngest daughter of Rob. Sadleir M. esq. one of the commissioners of the Victualling-office.

20. Mr. Ainslie, eldest son of Sir Robert A. This young gentleman was to have been married to Miss Baldwin, daughter of Mr. B. M. P. for Malton, on Thursday; but, in consequence of a violent fever, was carried off two days preceding.

21. At Forty hill, Enfield, in her 86th year, Mrs. Hotchkins, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Brettenham, Suffolk, Baldham, co. Cambridge, and master of the Charter-house, who died in 1750, and was succeeded in that situation by Dr. Crusius.

At George White's, esq. at Newington-house, co. Oxford, in her 22d year, regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. John White, wife of John White, of Soho-square, esq. younger brother of the above named George W.

(PREFERMENTS, &c. in SUPPLEMENT.)

BILL of MORTALITY, from November 29, to December 27, 1796.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males 1069	1993	Males 1310	2462	Between	2 and 5	246	50 and 60	209
Females 924		Females 1152			5 and 10	77	60 and 70	180
					10 and 20	72	70 and 80	140
Whereof have died under two years old 623					20 and 30	154	80 and 90	42
					30 and 40	225	90 and 100	5
					40 and 50	299	106—1	1

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Dec. 17, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	54	4	28	0	31	3	22	4	28	10
Surrey	54	10	34	0	31	4	21	6	30	0
Hertford	51	6	33	6	31	9	19	7	36	10
Bedford	52	7	35	2	30	6	15	10	32	8
Hunting.	47	10	00	0	29	8	15	6	28	0
Northamp	52	6	35	0	30	8	16	10	28	3
Rutland	53	0	00	0	34	0	18	0	30	0
Leicester	59	8	00	0	37	4	19	3	41	8
Notting.	58	6	44	6	36	10	21	0	36	10
Derby	61	0	00	0	39	2	22	10	42	7
Stafford	56	5	00	0	40	1	21	6	40	7
Salop	59	0	44	11	41	7	21	6	30	2
Hereford	58	9	18	0	39	7	20	8	29	2
Worcest.	58	0	00	0	39	10	22	10	33	6
Warwick	59	6	00	0	33	10	19	10	41	4
Wilts	60	6	00	0	32	4	23	4	40	8
Berks	56	4	00	0	30	5	23	1	32	2
Oxford	58	3	00	0	29	8	19	10	33	0
Bucks	55	6	00	0	28	2	19	0	29	3
Montgom.	60	10	00	0	37	7	19	2	00	0
Brecon	65	8	48	0	37	7	18	8	00	0
Radnor	65	8	00	0	39	1	20	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

57	3	36	1	34	4	19	1	33	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

50	3	28	10	29	9	19	6	29	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	54	6	00	0	30	0	21	0	32	0
Kent	52	2	00	0	29	6	20	5	26	1
Suffex	51	4	00	0	30	4	20	0	24	6
Suffolk	48	9	00	0	29	4	17	9	23	5
Cambrid.	50	3	00	0	26	5	13	11	24	11
Norfolk	47	7	22	0	26	0	17	0	22	11
Lincoln.	50	8	30	0	32	3	16	8	29	2
York.	49	8	35	1	31	2	17	7	33	0
Durham	53	6	29	1	34	1	20	4	00	0
Northum.	49	6	31	0	30	10	18	6	00	0
Cumberl.	58	8	40	1	35	3	19	8	00	0
Westmor.	63	11	44	0	33	10	20	9	00	0
Lancash.	58	3	00	0	29	11	21	6	45	4
Chester	54	10	00	0	43	11	22	5	00	0
Flint	56	2	00	0	40	4	20	0	00	0
Denbigh	59	9	00	0	42	8	19	8	44	10
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnary.	69	0	34	0	32	6	16	8	00	0
Merioneth	56	0	42	5	40	0	19	5	00	0
Cardigan	63	3	33	4	32	0	13	0	00	0
Pembroke	51	6	00	0	33	2	12	0	00	0
Carmarth.	66	8	00	0	37	7	12	7	00	0
Glamorg.	69	2	00	0	33	10	18	6	00	0
Glouceſt.	62	5	00	0	35	4	19	3	34	5
Somerſet	65	10	00	0	38	4	00	0	45	4
Monm.	65	1	00	0	39	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	60	9	00	0	34	1	15	10	36	4
Cornwall	64	10	00	0	33	6	16	10	00	0
Dorſet	62	10	00	0	33	1	20	3	38	0
Hants	58	4	00	0	32	6	21	5	33	9

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	53	5	27	10	31	7	20	5	26	4
2	49	2	36	1	28	6	16	4	23	10
3	47	2	22	0	26	0	17	0	22	11
4	50	5	36	10	31	6	17	3	31	3
5	51	0	30	4	31	7	19	1	33	5
6	60	9	41	11	34	8	20	1	33	5
7	57	0	36	1	40	9	21	11	45	4
8	60	10	39	0	38	10	18	7	44	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	61	3	33	4	32	10	13	7	35	5
10	64	5	36	1	37	5	19	3	37	8
11	62	9	36	1	33	9	16	4	36	4
12	60	8	36	1	32	9	20	8	35	10
13	50	3	28	10	29	6	20	0	27	11
14	53	4	28	10	32	0	17	2	36	0
15	51	7	28	10	34	6	20	9	30	4
16	47	7	28	10	27	10	19	1	29	2

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	45s. to 00s.	Middling	42s. to 56s.
Seconds	41s. to 42s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.
Thirds	34s. to 38s.	Common ditto	12s 0d to 13s 0d

Horſe Pollard	11s 0d to 0s 0d
Bran	10s. 0d. to 0s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 39s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	7l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 8s. 0d.	Aver. 4l. 19s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 8s. 6d. to 1l. 11s. 6d.	Aver. 1l. 10s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 21, 1796, is 60s. 7½d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 10½d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 42s. 0d. to 44s. 0d. Sunderland, 36s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1796.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchequ. Bills.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	New L. 18 M.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27	Sunday																			
28	143½	56⅛	56⅜ a ½	72⅜	85½	16⅛	6⅞									52⅞	10⅞		12 8 0	
29	143	56	56⅜ a ½	72⅜	86¼	16⅛	6⅞	177								53⅛	10⅞		12 8 6	
30	143½	56⅛	56⅜ a ½	72⅜	85½	16⅛	6⅞	176								52⅞			12 9 0	
31	142½	55⅞	56½	72⅜	85⅝	16	6⅞	176¼											12 11 0	
2	142½	55⅞	56½	72⅜	85⅝	16	6⅞							3 dif.		53	10⅞		12 11 0	
3		57½	58¼	73¼	86½	16⅛	6⅞									53⅛	10½		12 10 0	
4	Sunday																			
5		57⅜	58⅛ a 59	74⅛	87⅜	16⅛	7								7⅛	55	10½		12 11 0	
6	145	57⅜	58¼	74⅛	87⅜	16⅛	7	176½	12 dif.								10⅝		12 9 6	
7		57½	58⅜	74⅛	87⅜	16⅛	7	176½								54½	10⅝		12 9 6	
8	143¼	57	57⅜	73⅛		16⅛		176½								54	10⅝		12 6 0	
9	143⅝	56⅞	57⅜	73⅛		16⅛		175½								53½	10⅝		12 5 0	
10		56⅞	57½	73⅛		16⅛	6⅞										10⅝		12 7 0	
11	Sunday																			
12		56⅞	57⅜	73⅛		16⅛										54½	10⅝		12 6 0	
13	144½	56⅞	57⅜	73⅛		16⅛	7									54	10⅝		12 5 6	
14	144	56⅞	57⅜	73⅛		16⅛	7		20							54⅛			12 6 0	
15	144⅜	57	58	73⅛		16⅛	7							3		54⅛	10⅞		12 6 0	
16		57⅛	58	74⅛		16⅛	7		15							54⅛	10⅞		12 6 0	
17		57	57⅜	74⅛		16⅛	7								75½	54½	10⅞	½ pr.	12 5 6	
18	Sunday																			
19	144⅜	57	57⅜	74⅛		16⅛	7		15					2	75⅞	54⅛	10⅞	⅞	12 5 0	
20	145⅛	57	58⅛	74⅛		16⅛	7								75⅞	54⅛	10⅞	Par	12 5 0	
21		56⅞	57⅛															⅛ dif.	12 4 0	
22	144	56⅞	57⅛	74		16⅛	6⅞		18								10⅞	⅜	12 4 6	
23	144⅛	56⅞	57⅛	74		16⅛										54	10⅞	1	12 4 6	
24		55⅞	57 a 55⅞	74		16	6⅞											3	12 3 0	
25	Sunday																			
26																				

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

April 18. At Paris, Chriſtopher Gabriel Allegrain, a celebrated ſtatuary, born in October, 1710. Two of his beſt performances were the Venus and the Diana, in the gardens of the late Madame du Barré, at Luciennes, near Marly.

26. At Vienna, in his 34th year, Bartholomew Wugg, M. D. firſt phyſician to the general hoſpital.

May 4. At Oiſſel, near Rouen, Louis Alexander Bambourney, ſecretary of the late academy of ſciences, and ſuperintendant of the botanic garden at Rouen, author of a uſeful work, intituled, "Recherches ſur les Teintures ſolides que l'on peut tirer des Vegetaux indigenes, publiſhed in 1781. He was born at Rouen, May 10, 1722.

July 5. In the iſland of Leen, near Cadiz, Don Antonio de Ulloa, born at Seville in 1716. In 1734, Louis XV. having made application to the Court of Spain for permiſſion to ſend M. de la Condamine, and ſome other members of the academy of ſciences, to make obſervations at Quito, in Spaniſh America, with a view to aſcertain the figure of the earth, the king of Spain not only readily complied with this requeſt, but ordered the directors of the royal academy of the Royal Guardias Marinas, at Cadiz, to recommend two perſons who might do honour to the Spaniſh nation, and who might aſſiſt in the obſervations that were to be made. Don George Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa (then only 18 years old), were the perſons appointed; and they ſailed from Cadiz, in May, 1735, for Carthagena, where they were joined by the French academicians. They remained in America till 1744, when the two Spaniſh gentlemen ſailed for Europe in two different French ſhips. Don George Juan got ſafe to Madrid; but the ſhip which carried Don de Ulloa put into Louiſbourg, ſuppoſing it to belong to the French, but they found it in the hands of the Engliſh, and Don de Ulloa was brought as a priſoner to England in his majeſty's ſhip the Sunderland, commanded by Capt. John Brett. During his ſtay in this country he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to Spain in 1746, after an abſence of 11 years and 4 months; and, in 1748, in conjunction with his fellow-voyager, publiſhed at Madrid, a "Relacion hiſtorica del Viage de Orden de S. Maj. para Medir algunos grados de Meridiano." Of this work an Engliſh tranſlation has been publiſhed. Some time after his return to Spain, he was ſent by the Court to travel through Europe. The conſequence of theſe travels has been, that, ſince that time, a number of young Spaniards attached to different ſciences, have been ſent out, at the king's expence, to reſide for a certain time in different countries of Europe. Don Ulloa was again ſent to Peru in 1759, on the buſineſs of the quickſilver mines. He was afterwards, for ſome time, governor of Louiſiana. In 1776, he was appointed to the command of the galleon fleet which ſailed from Cadiz to Mexico. His great work, intituled, "Entretenimientos phyſicos-hiſtoricos ſobre la America Meridional y Septentrional oriental," appeared in 1772.

Oct. 5. In the Charité hoſpital at Paris, aged 68, Gaſpard Gaillard de Beaurieu, a native of Saint Paul, in the *ci-devant* province of Artois. He was author of a work on education, in 3 vols. 12mo, intituled, "L'Eleve de la Nature;" of a "Cours d'Hiſtoire Naturelle," in 7 vols. 12mo; of a "Cours d'Hiſtoire ſacrée et profane;" of "l'Heureux Vieillard," a dramatic performance; and of ſome other works. He was ſomewhat deformed; and was a man of ſingular manners, fond of wearing ſquare ſhoes and a cloak. Towards the latter part of his life he married a young and handſome woman; but this union was neither long nor happy. His wife died before him.

19. At Wurzbourg, of apoplexy, Andrew Adam Senfft, M. D. and for 25 years profeſſor of phyſick in that univerſity.

Nov. . . At Gottingen, Dr. Albert Anthony Meyer, author of ſeveral works in Natural Hiſtory.

Dec. 31. At Paris, of a pulmonary complaint, —— Vandermonde, member of the national inſtitution of Sciences and Arts, born at Paris in 1736. He was a diſtinguiſhed mathematician. He had alſo applied himſelf ſucceſsfully to the theory of muſick; and publiſhed, in 1780, a new ſyſtem of harmony, which met with the approbation of Gluck, Philidor, and Vacchi. He was elected a member of the late Academy of Sciences in 1771.

1790. *Jan.* 6. At Amſterdam, aged 58, Riché Van Ommeren, rector of the Latin ſchool in that city; author of an "Epiſtola Horatiana ad Jacobum Hooft de Nativitate Filioli; of a Latin ode on the firſt feſtivation in the Champ de Mars, printed by Didot, at Paris, in 1790; and of ſome other Latin poems.

Feb. 22. At Amſterdam, aged 90. Wilbert Bernard Selgerſma, miniſter of the Goſpel at Boxum, in Friesland, and author of ſome Eſſays on Natural and Revealed Religion, publiſhed by the Teyleriun Society at Haerlem.

March 7. At Groningen, in his 94th year, Paul Chevalier, D. D. profeſſor of divinity and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory in that univerſity.

14. At Rotterdam, aged 47, Francis William de Moncky, M. D. and one of the directors of the Batavian Society of Experimental Philoſophy in that city.

April 9. At Berlin, aged 76, John Ulric von Bilguer, a native of Chur, or the Grey des Grifons, and late ſurgeon-general in the Pruſſian army; author of a diſſertation "De

"De Membrorum Amputatione rariſſimè adminiſtranda aut quaſi abroganda," printed in 1761; of which an Engliſh tranſlation, under the title of a "Diſſertation on the Inutility of the Amputation of Limbs," was publiſhed in 1764. This work procured for the author letters of nobility from the Emperor Joſeph II.

May 16. At Calcutta, in Bengal, where ſhe had arrived about a year, Miſs Maria Briſco, eldeſt daughter of Major-general B. The memory of this amiable and accompliſhed young lady will live long in the hearts of all thoſe to whom her many virtues and perfections were known. To a mild, gentle, and cheerful diſpoſition, ſhe united the moſt captivating affability of deportment with elegance of manners. Poſſeſſed of an excellent underſtanding, her refined and judicious taſte enabled her to improve and cultivate it beyond the uſual attainments of her ſex. With a boſom alive to all the feelings of ſenſibility and tenderneſs, her ſoul was the ſeat of purity, as her heart was that of benevolence; and both derived additional luſtre from her unaffected piety and devotion. In the ſeveral relations of daughter, ſiſter, and friend, her conduct was alike exemplary and amiable. Admired and reſpected by all who approached her, to know her and to love her were the ſame thing. How juſt and appropriate theſe ſentiments are, the ſincere and deep ſorrow of all thoſe to whom ſhe was connected by theſe ties can fully teſtify. Her illneſs, which was long and ſevere, ſhe bore with truly Chriſtian fortitude and reſignation; and, though frequently ſuffering much bodily pain, her invariable ſweetneſs of temper and ſerenity of mind never once forſook her. The author of this tribute to her memory is aware that ſepulchral praiſe is but too often reproached with want of veracity; but no one, who knew the amiable perſon whoſe virtues he has attempted to perpetuate, will accuſe him of partiality or exaggeration.

June... In the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Gen. Howell, of the navy, and agent for tranſports.

24. Aged 21, of the yellow fever, at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, in the Weſt Indies, William M'Millan, eldeſt ſon of James M. eſq. of Barwhinnock.

July... In Elliot's-row, St. George's-fields, Rigden Brice, formerly muſter-maſter of the American provincial forces.

Aug. 9. On-board the St. George, Tho. Child, eſq. purſer of that ſhip, and a younger brother of Capt. C. of the navy.

24. At Kingſton, Jamaica, Capt. Clarke, of the 5th Weſt-India light dragoons.

25. At Tetenhall, Shropſhire, aged 60, during the greateſt part of which he had endured a ſeries of ill health, Mr. — Pearſon, however happy the releaſe to himſelf, his widow and 6 children, with his friends in general, muſt regret the loſs of a kind relative and worthy member of ſociety. He had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing his 2d daughter married in April laſt to a ſon of Mr. Taylor, of Buntingſdale, in the ſame county; a man of large fortune. Mr. P. married the only daughter of the late Mr. Leake, of Newport, alſo in the ſame county, with whom he had a very conſiderable fortune, the leaſt advantage attending his judicious choice of a woman who is in every point of view a ſuperior character.

At Tetenhall, in his 69th year, Mr. —— Holyoake, an eminent ſolicitor; whoſe charity to the indigent, generoſity to his relatives, and hoſpitality to his friends, were equal to his income; and, in his profeſſional character, his integrity was above all praiſe. He married the ſiſter of Mr. Pearſon beforementioned, and has left the bulk of his fortune, nearly 20000l. *per ann.* to his nephew, Francis Holyoake, beſides 5000l. to two nieces.

29. At Martinique, Dr. Story, phyſician on the ſtaff.

Sept.... At Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas Iredell, many years preſident of the council in that iſland.

22. On his paſſage from the Weſt-Indies Mr. David M'Neight, ſurgeon of the 68th reg. ſon to Mr. Patrick M. of Barns.

Oct.... In his 42d year, of a conſumption, Mr. Matthew Waite, ſtone-maſon, of Long-lane, near St. George's church, Southwark. He was a native of Aukland, co. Durham, and was nephew and heir to Mr. Moſes W. ſtone-maſon, of the ſame place, afterwards of Ham Common, Surrey, where he died Feb. 2, 1785, aged 75, after having three times recovered the operation of being cut for the ſtone.

7. At Southampton, the Rev. Richard Davis, many years rector of Newbury and High Clere.

10. In her 29th year, Mrs. Catharine Deeker, wife of the Rev. Thomas D. rector of St. Simon and Jude in the city of Norwich. This amiable and beautiful woman fell an untimely ſacrifice to the fatal attack of a puerperal fever.

11. At Alicant, by a fall from his horſe, in his 22d year, Mr. Edward Franks.

Nov. 17. CATHARINE II. Empreſs of all the Ruſſias. She had been ſomewhat indiſpoſed ſeveral days previous to the 16th; but, on the morning of that day, was very cheerful, and took her coffee, as uſual, to breakfaſt. She afterwards went to the water-cloſet, where ſhe had already been twice in the courſe of the morning, and, as ſhe ſtayed an unuſual time, her attendants became extremely alarmed; at length one of her pages went to the door to liſten, and, not hearing the leaſt motion, called one of her principal female

female attendants, who opened the door, and found the Empress extended on her back, with her feet towards the door, in an apoplectic fit. Medical assistance was instantly sent for; but three quarters of an hour elapsed before her chief physician Dr. Rogerson (a Scotch gentleman) arrived. She was then bled twice, and appeared to be much relieved, but never spoke afterwards. She remained in this state till the following evening. The pulsation of the heart was perceptible till nine o'clock; but a quarter before ten the physicians pronounced her dead. When opened, two stones were found in the gall-bladder, one of which weighed an ounce, and the other half an ounce, Russian weight, which is one third less than the English weight. The Empress was daughter of Christian Augustus, Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, born May 2, 1729, married, Sept. 1, 1745, to Peter III. grandson of Peter the Great, who being deposed July 9, 1762, she was proclaimed sole Empress of all the Russias. In 1768, she established a new code of laws through her dominions, the grand instructions for framing which may be seen in our vol. XXXVIII. 574; and the same year she submitted to the hazard of inoculation for the benefit of her dominions, where it was unknown; and the experiment, under Baron Dimsdale, succeeded perfectly, and was commemorated by an annual thanksgiving. The first war in which she engaged was with the Turks in 1769, which continued 5 years; and, July 21, 1774, peace was signed, whereby the Crimea was declared independent of the Porte, a large tract of country between the Bog and the Dnieper was ceded to Russia, besides several islands restored, with free navigation in all the Turkish seas, including the passage of the Dardanelles, privileges granted to the most favoured nations, and stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1782, she concluded a commercial treaty with Portugal, and, in 1783, with the Danes; and, 1782, founded the order of Woldimur. In 1783, she opened a communication with both Indies. In 1784, she granted free trade to the coasts of the Euxine sea, and took a journey to the Crimea to be crowned Empress of the East. In 1787, she endeavoured to establish an East-India trade, ordered the geography of her empire to be explored; established three new universities 1786; and, among other exertions in favour of the Arts, purchased the Houghton collection of pictures 1779; and Mr. Lyde Brown's collection of antique statues. War was again declared with the Porte 1787. She had an interview with the Emperor of Germany at Cherson, and with the King of Poland at Kiow; the same year: the former joined her in the war with the Turks. In 1788, war was declared against Sweden; and the Russian troops entered Poland by force, and demanded quarters and forage. In this war her Imperial Majesty possessed herself of Oczakow, with the slaughter of only 12,000 men. The war between Russia and the Porte still continuing, Great Britain, whose mediation had been rejected by the former, began to arm in 1791, in defence of the latter. Peace was at length signed that year between the two rival powers, the Porte making large cessions of territory to the Empress; and between Russia and Sweden 1791. After the attack of the Tuilleries, and deposition of Louis XVI. on Aug. 17, 1792, the Empress recalled her ambassador from France, and ordered the French ambassador to quit her capital in 8 days. Whatever be the moral character of this great princess, she always exerted the most surprizing talents and abilities: Russia has been exalted to a pitch of grandeur and cultivation which Peter the Great can only be said to have begun. Her rapid progress from weakness and barbarism to civilization and a mighty state, with dominions extended by every effort of political skill and artifice, has been most astonishing. Providence, whose ways are beyond the reach of human reason or conjecture, permitted Catharine II. to make this use of her usurped dominion, and to anticipate, by the removal of a weak consort by means unwarranted by every principle of justice and humanity, that most important of all revolutions in the history of human kind, the civilization of so large a portion of the human race, and the cultivation of the wildest and most untrodden deserts. For whom of her successors it may be reserved to annihilate the Ottoman power is not for us to say; whether for her only son and successor, Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 4, 1754, married Oct. 1, 1776, to the Princess Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemberg Stutgard, who, after her conversion to the Greek religion, took the name of Maria Feodrowna, and by whom he has three children. The Empress left one daughter also.—When the Empress was taken ill, the present Emperor was at Gatchinow, a country palace, about 28 English miles from St. Petersburg. He reached the capital about eight in the evening; and, immediately after his mother's decease, was proclaimed before the palace, in the usual form; and the whole Court, which was there assembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign, as did also the four regiments of guards; and every thing passed with the greatest order and tranquillity.

18. Suddenly, as he was going down a dance, Sir William Dick, bart. major of the Mid-Lothian fencible cavalry.

21. At St. Andrew's, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, mother to Lord Elibank.

22. Richard Marshall, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow and Dumbarton, major of the royal Glasgow volunteers, and formerly one of the magistrates of that city.

23. At his house in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Edward Augustus Murray, esq.

At her house in Upper Park-street, Bristol, Mrs. Traherne, wife of —— Traherne, esq. receiver-general for the county of Glamorgan.

24. At his sister's, Mrs. Wauchope's, at Falmouth, Thomson Spottiswoode, esq. of the island of Tobago, whence he lately arrived in a very bad state of health.

In her 77th year, at her house on the Market-hill, Cambridge, Mrs. Munn, relict of the late Mr. Munn, upwards of 50 years tin-plate-worker in that town. Few people have lived and died more loved and respected than this venerable pair. By a steady attention to business, and the most upright dealings, they acquired considerable property, which has been constantly applied to the best of purposes, doing good. Their memory will long with gratitude be remembered by a numerous affinity, to whom, besides temporal advantages, they have left an example of piety, temperance, and industry, worthy their imitation. Mrs. Munn, after several valuable legacies to her relations, &c. has left 20l. to Addenbrooke's hospital, 20l. to the charity-schools of Cambridge, and a yearly stipend for ever to be given in bread to the poor of Great St. Mary's parish on the 17th of Feb.

Mr. William Browne, attorney at law, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

25. Mrs. Ruddick, wife of Mr. Joseph R. of Queen's-row, Pentonville.

John Rear, a poor man of Blythborough, near Kirton Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Assisting to move a piece of timber across a saw-pit, the rollers gave way, and he was struck with the timber on the lower part of his body, by which one thigh was broken, and he was otherwise so much hurt, that he expired in about five minutes after. He was a carpenter by trade, aged 71, and has left a character behind him worthy of imitation.

Mr. Nicholson, of Leicester, broker.

The Rev. John Hadley Swain, curate of St. George's, Queen-square, and lecturer of the united parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, which altogether produced but 80l. *per annum*, to maintain a wife and four daughters, till about 12 months ago, he was presented by the Haberdasher's Company to the curacy of Leyston with Sidwell, co. Suffolk, the impropriate rectory of which they purchased under the will of Lady Weld; and, reserving, 30l. *per ann.* out of the mean profits, till they made up the sum laid out in the first purchase, they then settled the whole rectory, valued at about 50l. *per annum*, on the minister, by lease, for 40 years, if he so long continued to serve the cure, paying for acknowledgement one barley-corn, if demanded. It is now worth 200l. *per annum*, without any house for the residence of the minister, who is allowed by the will to find a dwelling two miles distant from the chapel, which distance the Company, considering the difficulty of accommodation in such a country, have extended to five miles. Mr. S's son is apprenticed to an apothecary; and a subscription is opened for the rest of the family.

26. Mr. Maffam, miller, of Ryall, near Stamford. He was standing cheerfully at his own door, suddenly dropped down, and expired almost instantly.

Herbert Lawrence, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Vauxhall, in her 15th year, Miss Mary Linging.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, aged 77, Mr. Clarke, farmer, at Hearne.

Six weeks after her marriage, Mrs. Anne Bowden; and, in the afternoon, after a long illness, her brother, Mr. John Lamb, both of Stapleford, near Nottingham.

At his seat, Fairy-hill, near Eltham, Kent, John Naylor, esq. of Bread-street.

27. In Sloane-street, Mrs. Stephens, wife of James S. esq. barrister at law. She was delivered of two daughters the Sunday preceding; who, with six others, survive her.

28. In an advanced age, Mr. Kendall, stone-mason, of Exeter.

At Exeter, Mr. Tozer, collector of imports.

The Rev. Robert Powley, rector of Sessay, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

At the manse of Petty, Inverness-shire, Mrs. Margaret Cameron, spouse to the Rev. Mr. William Smith, minister of Petty.

30. At Biggleswade, Miss Gosli.

At Hever, in Kent, in his 71st year, Rev. Stafford Newe, rector of that parish.

Lately. The Rev. Robert Barker, rector of Hickling, co. Nottingham, and formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's college; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; and B. D. 1770. The rectory is in the gift of the master and fellows of Queen's college.

Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1760, and A. M. 1763. A report was at one time industriously circulated but without foundation, except to flatter his vanity, that he was author of the letters signed *Junius*.

William Webber, esq. of Vanburgh-house, Blackheath, Kent.

Aged 69, at Landovery, co Carmarthen, much regretted, after two days illness, Arthur Davies, esq. many years a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Murdock, farmer, of Swinstead, and

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wednesday, Nov. 9.

THE Lord Mayor's day was observed with the usual form. The procession by water was nearly the same as usual; but that by land much less splendid. Among the company who dined at Guildhall were many of prime distinction; the Duke of York, Prince Ernest, the Prince of Orange, the Lord Chancellor, and almost all the great officers of state, many foreign ambassadors and general officers, Mr. Fox, &c. &c. The Tunisian ambassador, by his own desire, was present, but did not dine in the Hall. He drank coffee and smoked tobacco, in a room by himself, while the company were at dinner.

Thursday, Nov. 10.

This day Letters of Marque and Reprisals were issued against Spain.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.

The following letter was this day transmitted to all Admirals and Captains, whose names were mentioned in the Gazette by Earl Howe, as having signalized themselves in the action of the 1st of June, 1794, accompanying the medal which has been presented to them.

"My Lord, (or Sir),

"The King having been pleased to order a certain number of gold medals to be struck, in commemoration of the victory obtained by his Majesty's fleet under the command of Earl Howe over that of the enemy, in the actions of the 28th and 29th of May, and 1st of June, 1794, I am commanded by his Majesty to present to your Lordship one of the medals abovementioned; and to signify his Majesty's pleasure that you should wear it when in your uniform, in the manner described by the directions which (together with the medal and ribband belonging to it) I have the honour to transmit to you. I am also commanded by his Majesty to acquaint your Lordship, that, had it been possible for all the officers on whom his Majesty is pleased to confer this mark of his approbation, to attend personally in London, his Majesty would have presented the medal to each of them in person; but that being, from various causes, at this time impossible, his Majesty, in order to obviate all further delay, has therefore been pleased to direct them to be forwarded in this manner. Allow me to express the great satisfaction I feel in being made the channel of communicating to your Lordship so distinguished a mark of his Majesty's approbation. I have the honour to be, my Lord, (or Sir),

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, "SPENCER."

Wednesday, 30th Nov. 1796.

The captains to wear the medals suspended to a ribband, two inches through the third and fourth button-hole, on the left side. The colour of the ribband blue and white.]

The following letters were transmitted by the Minister on the subject of a loan.

(Copy.)

Downing-str. Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1796.

"Gentlemen, Under the present circumstances, it seems of peculiar importance, that a mode should be adopted for the providing for the service of the ensuing year, without incurring so heavy an annual charge, and so great an increase of capital, as would attend a loan made in the accustomed manner, at the present price of the funds. With this view, it is in contemplation to propose to parliament, that all persons possessed of a certain income should be required to lend a certain portion of it, say one-fourth, to be repaid at the period and on the terms stated in the inclosed memorandum *. There is great reason to hope, that many persons possessed of considerable income, both in the capital and in the country, will be induced, without waiting for this measure being enforced, voluntarily to contribute in a larger proportion than would be required of them; but the extent of such a contribution will, in a great degree, depend upon the effect of example, and particularly on the degree of countenance which the measure may receive from the Bank. I will request the favour of you to lay these considerations before the court of directors in the first instance, and after, if they think fit, before the court of proprietors, and to express my earnest hope, that, from their zeal for the public service, and their sense of the importance of the present crisis, they will not be disinclined to take the lead in a measure which must have the

* "Every person subscribing 100l. to receive 111l. 10s. in 5 per cent. stock, to be irredeemable unless with the consent of the holder, until the expiration of three years after the present 5 per cent. shall have been redeemed or reduced; but with an option in the holder to be paid at par at any shorter period, not less than two years from the conclusion of the definitive treaty of peace. Payment in either case to be made in money, or at the option of the holder, in 3 per cent. stock, valued at 75l. liable, if wished, to be converted for a certain proportion into a life annuity. The first payment about the 25th of January, the second in March, the remaining instalments between March and the October following. The receipt not to be signable till after the second instalment, or till 10 per cent. is paid on each 100l. subscribed. —Discount, as usual, on prompt payments."

must

most beneficial effect on public credit, and the most evident tendency to accelerate the restoration of peace on secure and honourable terms. I have the honour, &c. &c. &c. W. PITT.

"To the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of England."

Downing-street, Dec. 2, 1796.

"My Lord, I take the liberty of transmitting to your lordship a copy of the letter which I have thought it my duty to write to the governor and deputy governor of the Bank, and of the memorandum therein referred to, which it is their intention to lay before a court of proprietors this day. I have the satisfaction of thinking, that the plan therein suggested is likely to receive the greatest countenance from many great mercantile bodies, and respectable houses in the metropolis. The repeated proofs which the citizens of London have given of their zeal and public spirit, leave me no doubt, that, if it appears likely to promote the interests of the country at this important crisis, it will receive that cheerful support in their individual capacity, as well as that of the corporate body, and of the different public companies. It is unnecessary for me to state the effect which such an example would produce throughout the kingdom. With this view I would request your lordship, if you see no impropriety in the measure, to take, as speedily as possible, such steps as you may think most advisable, for bringing the subject under the consideration of the court of common council, and of the different public companies, and for ascertaining to what extent they may be inclined to contribute to the success of the plan, in the event of its receiving the approbation of parliament. I have the honour, &c. W. PITT.

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London."

Saturday, Dec. 3.

This day the tide in every part of the Thames was very high. In Tooley-street the inhabitants were taken out in boats; and a large quantity of foreign wheat, upon the ground floors of the warehouses, was much damaged.

Monday, Dec. 5.

The public loan to the amount of 18 millions, was this morning completed with a most unexampled rapidity; many of the public companies and innumerable individuals not being able to get their names entered. The Corporation of London, who were this day convened for the express purpose of shewing their loyalty and zeal, could only be admitted to subscribe 100,000l. by an especial favour.

This morning Dunn and Arnold, who were found guilty of the murder of Mr. Brewer, the beadle of St. Sepulchre's, were executed, pursuant to their sentence, before the debtor's door of Newgate in the Old Bailey. (See pp. 862. 971.)

Monday, Dec. 12.

The official intimation of the war with Spain was this day given to both Houses of Parliament by the usual channel of a message from his Majesty.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

At a Common Hall, the Livery of London instructed their representatives in parliament to move or support a motion in the House of Commons, for censuring the Ministers, for having taken upon themselves to send the money of the people of Great Britain to the Emperor of Germany, during the sitting of Parliament, without the consent of Parliament.

Saturday, Dec. 17.

This day the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented the following message.

"GEORGE R.

"His Majesty thinks proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he is at present engaged in concerting measures with his Allies, in order to be fully prepared for the vigorous and effectual prosecutions of the war, if the failure of his Majesty's earnest endeavours to effect a general peace, on secure and honourable terms, should unfortunately render another campaign unavoidable; and his Majesty will not fail to take the first opportunity to communicate the result of their discussions to the House. In the interval, his Majesty conceives, that it may be of the greatest importance to the common cause, that his Majesty should be enabled to continue such temporary advances for the service of the Emperor, as may be indispensably necessary, with a view to military operations being prosecuted with vigour and effect at an early period; and his Majesty recommends it to the House, to consider of making such provision as may appear to them to be most expedient for this purpose.

"G. R."

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

The Court of Common Council agreed to a resolution, "That the pecuniary aid, recently furnished by his Majesty's Ministers to the Emperor of Germany, has been productive of great advantages to Great Britain, and enabled the Emperor, not only to withstand the desperate attempts of the French armies to over-run Germany, but also has given a decided and favourable turn to the war, and opened a fairer prospect of obtaining an honourable peace to Great Britain and her Allies."

Thursday, Dec 29.

This afternoon Lord Malmesbury arrived in town from France; the negotiation at Paris having been absolutely broken off by an order for his quitting Paris in 48 hours; the particulars of which we must reserve for our SUPPLEMENT.

Pp. 358, 533. The Rev. Will. Sergrove, D.D. was lineally descended, by the mother's side, from Richard Teasdale, brother to Thomas Teasdale, esq. one of the founders of Pembroke college, Oxford. The early part of his education was at St. Paul's school, under George Thicknesse, esq. then high-master; of whose friendship he enjoyed a peculiar share till that gentleman's death. In Michaelmas term, 1762, he was admitted to a scholarship of Pembroke college on Teasdale's foundation, for which he had previously qualified himself, agreeably to the statutes, by staying awhile at Abingdon grammar-school. In 1766, he became fellow as founder's kin; and, about the year 1774, on the resignation of the Rev. Timothy Griffiths, succeeded him as college-tutor, and rector of St. Aldate's, in the city of Oxford. As he had before conciliated the master's* esteem by the regularity of his conduct, so he now acquired that of his pupils, and of the Society at large, by his affable and friendly deportment. On the demise of Dr. Adams, in 1789, he was elected head of the college; to which he aspired at a former vacancy, and which he certainly would have attained, had he not proved to be ineligible, at the time of election, by wanting 6 months of the statutable age. To this preferment is annexed, by act of parliament, a prebend of Gloucester cathedral; and, as a member of that church, he was collated, in 1794, to the vicarage of Pennark cum Llantwith, co. Carmarthen, and diocese of Llandaff, South Wales. Attached, as might be expected, to the place where he had received the rudiments of learning, he was, on Wednesday, the 13th of last April, at the present high-master's†, preparing to attend, as usual, the annual meeting of the governors‡ of that institution; when, after a hearty breakfast, and with the appearance of high health, he suddenly, from a stroke of apoplexy, sunk into a stupor, which, with a few short intervals of speech and recollection, terminated fatally on the Saturday following, having just completed the 49th year of his age §.

P. 533. Dr. Reid wrote "An Enquiry into the Human Mind on the Principles of Common Sense;" and, "Essays on the intellectual Powers of Man."

Ibid. Dr. Fordyce was one of the 21 children, by one wife, of Provost F. of Aberdeen, where he was first educated in Marischal college. His first preferment was to be minister of Brechin, 1752; and soon after of Alloa till about 1760. In that year he came to London, and offered himself on a vacancy at the meeting in Carter-lane without success; the inconsistency of a person, who had subscribed a Scotch confession of faith, offering to be minister to a Dissenting congregation which held a very different creed, being strongly objected to. This did not, however, prevent his being chosen co-pastor with Dr. Lawrence, in Monkwell-street, where he continued to preach to crowded audiences many years. Such was the fame of his elocution and gesticulation, that Mr. Garrick himself was attracted by it. The university of Glasgow conferred on him the degree of D.D. 1760. In May, 1771, he married Miss Henrietta Cummyng; and, in 1775, was involved in a dispute with his coadjutor, Mr. Toller, son-in-law to Dr. Lawrence; at first, as it appears by the letters published on the occasion, on account of the omission of some ceremonials of politeness, which, by want of mutual concessions (for, the children of light are not always so wise as the children of this world), increased till the breach became too wide to be healed. On this occasion the Doctor, with the address that distinguishes his countrymen, took a step which was not universally approved by his Dissenting brethren; he engaged to do the duty of both parts of the day himself, and caused Mr. Toller to be ejected without any charge against him; for, he was a man of irreproachable character, though less popular as a preacher. From this period the congregation, dividing, declined; the Doctor began to feel the infirmities of old age, and at last the meeting-house was shut up. He retired first to his brother, the late Sir Wm. F's house, in Hants; and finally to Bath, where he died. His first publication was a preface to a posthumous work, on the art of preaching, of his brother David, who was a minister, and wrote also "Dialogues on Education," and a "Treatise on moral Philosophy," in Dodsley's Preceptor; and, on his return from a tour over the Continent, was lost in a storm, Sept. 1751, on the coast of Holland. His death is pathetically noticed by the Doctor in one of his addresses to the Deity; and he wrote the following epitaph:

"Sacred to the memory
of Mr. DAVID FORDYCE,
late professor of philosophy in the
Marischal college, Aberdeen;
justly esteemed
for his learning and fine taste,
but much more valued
for his unaffected piety
and benevolent disposition.
The social duties
he warmly recommended to others,
and in his own conduct exemplified them.
The dutiful son,
the affectionate brother,
the sincere friend,
and the kind master,
were blended in his character.

A lau-

* Dr. Ratcliffe. † Rev. Dr. Roberts.

‡ The master, wardens, and court of assistants, of the Mercers Company.

§ He was born March 26, 1744-7.

A laudable thirst for useful knowledge
prompted him to visit foreign countries,
particularly Italy,
so long the seat of Liberty,
(ever dear to him!)
so justly famous
for the great men it produced,
and still distinguished for the finer
Arts.
In his return home,
after about a year's absence from his
native country,
the Supreme Disposer of all events
permitted this valuable person
to lose his life in a storm
on the coast of Holland, the of September,
1751.
Blame not, reader, but adore
that awful Providence,
which is ever directed
by unerring wisdom
and infinite goodness.
Was he thy friend?
Yet grieve not.
The friendly wave,
which wrapt him up from pain and
sorrow,
washed his soul from earth to heaven,
where his desire of knowledge
will be fully satisfied,
and his virtues
abundantly rewarded."

A complete specimen of that redundancy of thoughts and words which are the truest characteristicks of all the Doctor's compositions. The discerning reader will pronounce, that repetition of characters which David filled, the episodes on Italy and on Providence, and the overdrawn affirmation respecting his being *rapt* from earth to heaven by a wave, are the exceptionable parts of this composition. The pert pulpit-orators of the present day are unequal apes of Dr. James F.—The following is a list of the Doctor's works: "The Eloquence of the Pulpit, an Ordination Sermon; to which is added a Charge. 1752." Acts xviii. 24. "An Essay on the Action proper for the Pulpit." Both these are printed at the end of "Theodorus, a Dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching, by Mr. D. Fordyce" 3d ed. 1755. "The Methods of promoting Edification by public Institutions, an Ordination Sermon; with a Charge delivered at the Ordination of Mr. John Gibson, Minister of St. Ninian's. 1755." 1 Cor. xiv. 26. "The Temple of Virtue, a Dream, 1757." 2d edition, much altered, 1755. "A Funeral Sermon, 1757." Eccl. xi. 1. "The Folly, Infamy, and Misery, of unlawful Pleasure, a Sermon before the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. 1760." Prov. vi. 6, 7. Inserted in the Scotch Preacher, I. 313. "A Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Lawrence, Oct. 1, 1760, with an Address at his Interment. 1762." Rev. xiv 6. "Sermons to young Women, 1766." 6 vols. "The Character and Conduct of the Female Sex, and the Advantage to be derived by young Men by the Society of virtuous Women. A Discourse, in Three Parts, from John xi. 5, delivered in Monkwell-street Chapel, Jan. 1, 1766." "Addresses to young Men, 1777." 2 vols. "The delusive and persecuting Spirit of Popery, a Fast Sermon on Feb. 10, 1779." "Charge delivered in Monkwell-street at the Ordination of the Rev James Lindsey, 1783." Printed with the Sermon preached by Dr. Hunter on that occasion. "Addresses to the Deity, 1785." "Poems, 1786." In our present volume, p. 566, is an original eulogium by him, warm from the heart, "on the Humane Society;" and, in our last Number, p. 948, his death is beautifully lamented by a lady of the first-rate poetical merit.

P. 966. Mr. John Millar last year crossed the Atlantic for the enjoyment of the blessings of American independence, and of that liberty which he fancied could not be found at home. He was educated under the eye of his father, the learned Professor Millar, at Glasgow, and married a daughter of the late Dr. William Cullen, professor of physick in the university of Edinburgh. He published an useful treatise on the laws relative to insurance.

P. 960. Mr. Moore died in his 37th year, after a severe illness. His talents and virtues did honour to a name and family long characterized, and still adorned, by unaffected learning, and modest worth. He was distinguished by knowledge, skill, and gentleness; in the exercise of his profession, by rare powers of mind, and by extensive, yet well-digested, information. His memory was uncommonly faithful and retentive, his judgement clear and solid, his taste correct and elegant, and his conversation in no ordinary degree pleasant and instructive. But his mental endowments and literary accomplishments were united with more valuable qualities of character, with firmness of principle, with independence and sincerity of conduct, with a generous, benevolent, and public spirit, with amiable manners, and with the strictest attention to the relative and social duties.

P. 970. Kenneth Mackenzie, esq. of Cromarty, possessed a property of upwards of £.3000 *per annum*, forfeited in 1745 by George, earl of Cromarty, but restored by a late act of parliament to his son, Lord Macleod, at whose death, in 1789, Mr. M. now deceased, succeeded as heir-male and representative of the attainted family. Dying without issue, the Cromarty estate devolves upon Lady Isabella Mackenzie, sister of the late Lord Macleod, and widow of George

George, sixth Lord Elibank. In the Canongate church yard is a monument thus inscribed:

"Here *lieth* the remains
of
ISABELLA GORDON,
Countess of Cromertie,
who departed this life
the 23d April, A. D. 1769,
in the 64th year of her age.
Also,
the Right Honourable
JOHN, Lord MACLEOD,
major-general in the British service,
and colonel of the LXXIIt regiment of foot,
Count Cromarty,
and a commandant of the order of the sword
in the kingdom of Sweden,
died 2d April, 1789, aged 64."

BIRTHS.

May ... AT Madras, the lady of the Hon. William Monson, a son,

Nov. 29. At Ormiston-hall, Lady Ann Hope, a son.

At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Adams, late of Pembroke college, a son.

30. At Wakefield, the wife of William Dawson, esq. a son.

Lately. In Portman-square, the wife of Augustus Pechel, esq. a daughter.

Dec. 8. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the wife of T. Lockwood, esq. a son.

9. At Ensham-house, co. Dorset, the wife of Lieutenant-col. Monro, a son.

In Cavendish-square, the wife of Will. Milbank, esq. a daughter.

11. At Gopsal-house, co. Leicester, Lady Charlotte Curzon, wife of the Hon. Penn Asheton C. M. P. for that county, a son.

14. At Brompton, Middlesex, the wife of William White, esq. a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Dr. Myddleton, rector of Saxby, co. Leicester, a daughter.

18. In Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, the wife of Henry Robinson, esq. banker, a son.

20. At Horton-house, co. Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. Gunning, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. AT Philadelphia, Henry Philips, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Sophia Chew, daughter of the Hon. Benj. C. judge of the high court of errors and appeals.

Nov. 21. At Eglingham, co. Northumb. the Rev. Hugh Hodgson, vicar of that parish, to Miss Wilkinson, daughter of the late William W. esq. of Newcastle.

22. At York, Mr. Parvin, of South Molton-street, to Miss Gledhill.

Samuel Stephens, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Wallis, daughter and sole heiress of the late Samuel W. esq. commissioner of his Majesty's navy.

23. At Ticehurst, Sussex, the Rev. Richard Wethrell, to Miss Caroline May.

24. The Rev. James Pope, rector of Great Staughton, co. Durham, to Miss Havens, of Donyland-hall, near Colchester.

25. Charles Holford, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Roberts, of Charterhouse-square.

26. At Greenwich, Mr. Stow, to Miss F. Cooke.

At Beddington, Surrey, P. C. Labouchere, esq. partner with Messrs. Hope and Co. to Miss Baring, third daughter of Sir Francis B. bart.

The Rev. George Wyld, of Speen, Berks, to Miss Mary Calcraft, of Scampston-house, Yorkshire, youngest daughter of the late General C.

27. At Plymouth, Lieut. Fletcher, of the royal corps of engineers, to Miss Mudge, daughter of the late Dr. M.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. John Braughton, of the navy, to Miss Arlett, of Old Bond-street.

28. At Falmouth, Mr. James Hodge, to to Miss Kitty Wood.

At St. Margaret's church, Leicester, Mr. Linwood, of Canonbury, Middlesex, to Miss Bird, daughter of the late Joseph B. esq. of Loughborough.

At St. George's, Southwark, Mr. M'Kinlay, of Friday-street, Cheapside, to Miss Rennell, of the Paragon, Kent road.

At Burnham, co. Norfolk, Capt. Isaac Wolley, of the royal navy, to Miss L. M. A. Marsin, daughter of Sir M. M. bart.

29. Mr. William Warin, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, to Miss Walker, daughter of Mrs. W. bookseller, of that place.

At Cuckfield, Sussex, Mr. Thomas Pollett, of Great Bardfield, Essex, to Miss Chilton, of Cuckfield.

At Northam, co. Devon, the Rev. G. Burgess, to Miss Chappell.

At the cathedral church, Canterbury, Mr. J. G. Wood, of Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, portrait-painter, to Miss Freeman.

30. Sir Henry Goodricke, bart. of Ribston, Yorkshire, to Miss Fortescue, one of the daughters of the late Right Hon. James F. and niece to the Earl of Clermont.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Thomas Bland, esq. of the 8th, or king's regiment, to Mrs. Martin, of Ham-court, Worcestershire.

Lately. At Lambeth chapel, by the Abp. of Canterbury, Capt. Markham, of the royal navy, to the Hon. Miss Rice, youngest sister of Lord Dynevor.

At Lambeth church, Mr. Bevan, of Brooke's-place, Kennington, to Miss Marynand, of Horseferry-road, Westminster.

At Snareston, co. Leicester, Mr. Robert Marshall, a respectable farmer of Swebston, to Miss Vernon.

At the Cape of Good Hope, Capt. Lesack, of the Jupiter man of war, to Miss Story, daughter of George S. esq.

At the same place, Major Shee, of the 33d regiment, to Miss St. Charles.

At

At Jersey, Capt. Daniel Douglas, of the marines, to Miss Mary Lydia Harvey.

Mr. Brooke, of Lincoln, stationer, to Miss Brooke.

Mr. Thomas Bray, hosier, of Hinckley, to Miss Needham.

At Chatham, Mr. William Pegan, surgeon and apothecary, to Mrs. Sarah Pope.

In the East Indies, Charles Boddam, esq. one of the joint collectors of the revenue of the provinces ceded by Tippoo, son of R. H. B. esq. late governor of Bombay, to Miss Berrington, one of the two daughters of Col. B. who fell on the Continent.

Dec. 1. Mr. W. Holding, of Mansfield, co. Nottingham, lace-manufacturer, to Miss Sutton, of Newham, Warwickshire.

Geo. Wallington Malins, esq. of Brackley, co. Northampton, to Miss King, dau. of the late Wm. K. of Farnborough, Oxon.

At Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, W. Watson Bolton, esq. one of the aldermen of Hull, to Miss Smith, daughter of John S. esq. merchant, at Gainsborough.

At Sculcoates, R. A. Salisbury, esq. of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, to Miss Caroline Staniforth, daughter of John S. esq. of Hull.

At Colchester, the Rev. Augustus Beevor, of Norwich, to Miss Blatch, eldest daughter of James B. esq. many years major of the East Essex militia.

3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Robert Sheffield, to Miss Kennett, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. K.

Mr. George Pothury, druggist, of Exeter, to Miss Hill.

At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Lieut. Slade, of the royal navy, to Miss Cheney Roe, youngest daughter of Henry R. esq.

5. At Bishophill the Elder, Mr. Chr. Bolton, merchant, in Hull, to Miss Atkinson, second daughter of Mr. Thomas A. staff-merchant, in York.

Mr. Geo. Haydon, of Topsham, Devonshire, to Miss Price.

Mr. William Livesey, aged 73, to Mrs. Anne Johnson, aged 83, both of Blackburn.

7. At the Quakers meeting, Mr. Luke Howard, of Fleet-street, to Miss Elliott, of Bartholomew-close.

8. At Bow-Layton, Essex, Mr. William Davis, of Goodman's-fields, to Miss Dorothy Rochdell, of St. Mary-at-Hill.

Mr. James Pearse, wine-merchant, of Exeter, to Miss Russell, niece of Thomas Russell, esq. of Andover.

10. At Hurst, in Berks, the Hon. Cropley Ashley, brother to the Earl of Shaftesbury, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Ann Spencer, dau. of his Grace the D. of Marlborough.

Mr. Charles Humfrey, of Cambridge, to Miss Griffin, of Huntingdon.

At Maidstone, Capt. James Brooke, of Canterbury, to Miss Pinker, of Stockwith.

11. Wm. Green, esq. of Camberwell-grove, to Miss Crosier.

At St. Clement Dane's, Mr. John Clarke, bookseller, of Portugal-street, to Miss Anning, of Kilmington, Devonshire.

12. At Bideford, Devon, Mr. Hume, of Long-acre, to Miss Gwennap, dau. of Capt. Walter G. of the royal navy.

13. Geo. Dewdney, esq. to Miss Jameson, only dau. of the Rev. Wm. J. rector of Clapham, and vicar of Horsham, Surrey.

At Rugby, Warwickshire, the Rev. Michael Marlow, D.D. president of St. John's college, Oxford, to Miss Clare, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Clare, of Rugby.

15. Mr. Johnson, of Bell-yard, Coleman-street, to Mrs. Pedley, of Bartholomew-cl.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen-square, Mr. Peleria, merchant, of Lower James-street, Golden-square, to Miss Dawes, of New North-street, Red-lion-square.

17. At Clerkenwell, Mr. Cooper, of St. John's-street, to Miss Farnell, of Grantham.

At Dover, Mr. Shipdem, attorney, to Miss Walker, 2d dau. of William W. esq.

DEATHS.

1793, *Jan.* 7. AT his seat, called Sorterhaf, near Campen, in the province of Overyssel, aged 58, Jacob Orten Husly, architect, and director of the academy of painting at Amsterdam.

March 29. At Paris, Francis Clement, formerly a Benedictine monk, and author of that truly valuable work "L'Art de verifier les Dates." He was born at Beze, in Burgundy, April 7, 1714, and entered into the order of Benedictines in 1733. After many years residence in a Benedictine abbey at Beze, he was removed to the convent of Blancs Manteaux at Paris, and appointed to continue that great national work, begun and carried on by the Benedictines, intituled, "L'Histoire litteraire de France," which he was to take up at the 12th century. Of this work he undertook to finish the 11th volume, and to compose the whole of the 12th. He undertook too, after Father Bouquet, to continue the "Recueil des anciens Historiens de France." After the suppression of his order, he retired to the house of his nephew, Dubois Laverne, director of the national press, whom he had educated, and from whom he experienced the kindest attentions. The Constituent Assembly voted him a pension of 1800 livres. At the time of his death, which was occasioned by a fit of apoplexy, he was engaged in preparing for the press a fourth edition of his work on dates.

Dec. 10. At Manheim, aged 64, Noel Joseph Necker, M.D. botanist to the Elector Palatine, historiographer of the Palatinate, and of the dutchies of Berg and Juliers, and author of several botanical works.

1795. *Feb.* 26. At Wirtenburg, aged 51, Christian Frederick Nurnberger, M.D. professor of anatomy and botany.

April 18. At Paris, Chriſtopher Gabriel Allegrain, a celebrated ſtatuary, born in October, 1710. Two of his beſt performances were the Venus and the Diana, in the gardens of the late Madame du Barré, at Luciennes, near Marly.

26. At Vienna, in his 34th year, Bartholomew Wugg, M. D. firſt phyſician to the general hoſpital.

May 4. At Oiſſel, near Rouen, Louis Alexander Bambourney, ſecretary of the late academy of ſciences, and ſuperintendant of the botanic garden at Rouen, author of a uſeful work, intituled, "Recherches ſur les Teintures ſolides que l'on peut tirer des Vegetaux indigenes, publiſhed in 1781. He was born at Rouen, May 10, 1722.

July 5. In the iſland of Leon, near Cadiz, Don Antonio de Ulloa, born at Seville in 1716. In 1734, Louis XV. having made application to the Court of Spain for permiſſion to ſend M. de la Condamine, and three other members of the academy of ſciences, to make obſervations at Quito, in Spaniſh America, with a view to aſcertain the figure of the earth, the king of Spain not only readily complied with this requeſt, but ordered the directors of the royal academy of the Royal Guardias Marinas, at Cadiz, to recommend two perſons who might do honour to the Spaniſh nation, and who might aſſiſt in the obſervations that were to be made. Don George Juan, and Don Antonio de Ulloa (then only 18 years old), were the perſons appointed; and they ſailed from Cadiz, in May, 1735, for Carthagena, where they were joined by the French academicians. They remained in America till 1744, when the two Spaniſh gentlemen ſailed for Europe in two different French ſhips. Don George Juan got ſafe to Madrid; but the ſhip which carried Don de Ulloa put into Louiſbourg, ſuppoſing it to belong to the French, but they found it in the hands of the Engliſh, and Don de Ulloa was brought as a priſoner to England in his majeſty's ſhip the Sunderland, commanded by Capt. John Brett. During his ſtay in this country he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society. He returned to Spain in 1746, after an abſence of 11 years and 4 months; and, in 1748, in conjunction with his fellow-voyager, publiſhed at Madrid, a "Relacion hiſtorica del Viage de Orden de S. Maj. para Medir algunos grados de Meridiano." Of this work an Engliſh tranſlation has been publiſhed. Some time after his return to Spain, he was ſent by the Court to travel through Europe. The conſequence of theſe travels has been, that, ſince that time, a number of young Spaniards attached to different ſciences, have been ſent out, at the king's expence, to reſide for a certain time in different countries of Europe. Don Ulloa was again ſent to Peru in 1759, on the buſineſs of the quickſilver mines. He was afterwards, for ſome time, governor of Louiſiana. In 1776, he was appointed to the command of the galleon fleet which ſailed from Cadiz to Mexico. His great work, intituled, "Entretenimientos phyſico-hiſtoricos ſobre la America Meridional y Septentrional oriental," appeared in 1772.

Oct. 5. In the Charité hoſpital at Paris, aged 68, Gaſpard Gaillard de Beauriau, a native of Saint Paul, in the *ci-devant* province of Artois. He was author of a work on education, in 3 vols. 12mo, intituled, "L'Eleve de la Nature;" of a "Cours d'Hiſtoire Naturelle," in 7 vols. 12mo; of a "Cours d'Hiſtoire ſacrée et profane;" of "l'Heureux Vieillard," a dramatic performance; and of ſome other works. He was ſomewhat deformed; and was a man of ſingular manners, fond of wearing ſquare ſhoes and a cloak. Towards the latter part of his life he married a young and handſome woman; but this union was neither long nor happy. His wife died before him.

19. At Wurzbourg, of apoplexy, Andrew Adam Senfft, M. D. and for 25 years profeſſor of phyſick in that univerſity.

Nov. . . . At Gottingen, Dr. Albert Antony Meyer, author of ſeveral works in Natural Hiſtory.

Dec. 31. At Paris, of a pulmonary complaint, —— Vandermonde, member of the national inſtitution of Sciences and Arts, born at Paris in 1735. He was a diſtinguiſhed mathematician. He had alſo applied himſelf ſucceſsfully to the theory of muſick; and publiſhed, in 1780, a new ſyſtem of harmony, which met with the approbation of Gluck, Philidor, and Vogler. He was elected a member of the late Academy of Sciences in 1771.

1790. *Jan.* 6. At Amſterdam, aged 58, Riché Van Ommeren, rector of the Latin ſchool in that city; author of an "Epiſtola Horatiana ad Jacobum Hooft de Nativitate Filioli; of a Latin ode on the firſt federation in the Champ de Mars, printed by Didot, at Paris, in 1790; and of ſome other Latin poems.

Feb. 22. At Amſterdam, aged 40, Wilket Bernard Salgerſema, miniſter of the Goſpel at Boxum, in Friesland, and author of ſome Eſſays on Natural and Revealed Religion, publiſhed by the Teyleriun Society at Haerlem.

March 7. At Groningen, in his 79th year, Paul Chevalier, D. D. profeſſor of divinity and eccleſiaſtical hiſtory in that univerſity.

14. At Rotterdam, aged 47, Francis William de Moncky, M. D. and one of the directors of the Batavian Society of Experimental Philoſophy in that city.

April 9. At Berlin, aged 76, John Ulric von Edgar, a native of Chur, in the Grey Leagues des Grifons, and late ſurgeon-general to the Pruſſian army; author of a diſſertation

"De

"De Membrorum Amputatione rarissimè administranda aut quasi abrogenda," printed in 1761; of which an English translation, under the title of a "Dissertation on the Inutility of the Amputation of Limbs," was published in 1764. This work procured for the author letters of nobility from the Emperor Joseph II.

May 16. At Calcutta, in Bengal, where she had arrived about a year, Miss Maria Brisco, eldest daughter of Major-general B. The memory of this amiable and accomplished young lady will live long in the hearts of all those to whom her many virtues and perfections were known. To a mild, gentle, and cheerful disposition, she united the most captivating affability of deportment with elegance of manners. Possessed of an excellent understanding, her refined and judicious taste enabled her to improve and cultivate it beyond the usual attainments of her sex. With a bosom alive to all the feelings of sensibility and tenderness, her soul was the seat of purity, as her heart was that of benevolence; and both derived additional lustre from her unaffected piety and devotion. In the several relations of daughter, sister, and friend, her conduct was alike exemplary and amiable. Admired and respected by all who approached her, to know her and to love her were the same thing. How just and appropriate these sentiments are, the sincere and deep sorrow of all those to whom she was connected by these ties can fully testify. Her illness, which was long and severe, she bore with truly Christian fortitude and resignation; and, though frequently suffering much bodily pain, her invariable sweetness of temper and serenity of mind never once forsook her. The author of this tribute to her memory is aware that sepulchral praise is but too often reproached with want of veracity; but no one, who knew the amiable person whose virtues he has attempted to perpetuate, will accuse him of partiality or exaggeration.

June... In the West Indies, of the yellow fever, Lieut. Gen. Howell, of the navy, and agent for transports.

24. Aged 21, of the yellow fever, at Cape St. Nicholas Mole, in the West Indies, William M'Millan, eldest son of James M. esq. of Barrwhinnock.

July... In Elliot's-row, St. George's-fields, Rigden Brise, formerly master-master of the American provincial forces.

Aug. 9. On board the St. George, Tho. Child, esq. purser of that ship, and a younger brother of Capt. C. of the navy.

24. At Kingston, Jamaica, Capt. Clarke, of the 5th West-India light dragoons.

25. At Tetenhall, Shropshire, aged 60, during the greatest part of which he had endured a series of ill health, Mr. — Pearson, However happy the release to himself, his widow and 6 children, with his friends in general, must regret the loss of a kind relative and worthy member of society. He had the satisfaction of seeing his 2d daughter married in April last to a son of Mr. Taylor, of Buntingsdale, in the same county; a man of large fortune. Mr. P. married the only daughter of the late Mr. Leake, of Newport, also in the same county, with whom he had a very considerable fortune, the least advantage attending his judicious choice of a woman who is in every point of view a superior character.

At Tetenhall, in his 69th year, Mr. —— Holyoake, an eminent solicitor; whose charity to the indigent, generosity to his relatives, and hospitality to his friends, were equal to his income; and, in his professional character, his integrity was above all praise. He married the sister of Mr. Pearson beforementioned, and has left the bulk of his fortune, nearly 20000*l. per ann.* to his nephew, Francis Holyoake, besides 5000*l.* to two nieces.

29. At Martinique, Dr. Story, physician on the staff.

Sept.... At Jamaica, the Hon. Thomas Iredell, many years president of the council in that island.

22. On his passage from the West-Indies Mr. David M'Neight, surgeon of the 68th regiment, son to Mr. Patrick M. of Barns.

Oct.... In his 42d year, of a consumption, Mr. Matthew Waite, stone-mason, of Long-lane, near St. George's church, Southwark. He was a native of Aukland, co. Durham, and was nephew and heir to Mr. Moses W. stone-mason, of the same place, afterwards of Ham Common, Surrey, where he died Feb. 2, 1785, aged 75, after having three times recovered the operation of being cut for the stone.

7. At Southampton, the Rev. Richard Davis, many years rector of Newbury and High Clere.

10. In her 29th year, Mrs. Catharine Deeker, wife of the Rev. Thomas D. rector of St. Simon and Jude in the city of Norwich. This amiable and beautiful woman fell an untimely sacrifice to the fatal attack of a puerperal fever.

11. At Alicant, by a fall from his horse, in his 22d year, Mr. Edward Franks.

Nov. 17. CATHARINE II. Empress of all the Russias. She had been somewhat indisposed several days previous to the 16th; but, on the morning of that day, was very cheerful, and took her coffee, as usual, to breakfast. She afterwards went to the water-closet, where she had already been twice in the course of the morning, and, as she stayed an unusual time, her attendants became extremely alarmed; at length one of her pages went to the door to listen, and, not hearing the least motion, called one of her principal female

female attendants, who opened the door, and found the Empress extended on her back, with her feet towards the door, in an apoplectic fit. Medical assistance was instantly sent for; but three quarters of an hour elapsed before her chief physician Dr. Rogerson (a Scotch gentleman) arrived. She was then bled twice, and appeared to be much relieved, but never spoke afterwards. She remained in this state till the following evening. The pulsation of the heart was perceptible till nine o'clock; but a quarter before ten the physicians pronounced her dead. When opened, two stones were found in the gall-bladder, one of which weighed an ounce, and the other half an ounce, Ruffian weight, which is one third less than the English weight. The Empress was daughter of Chriſtian Auguſtus, Prince of Anhalt Zerbſt, born May 2, 1729, married, Sept. 1, 1745, to Peter III. grandſon of Peter the Great, who being depoſed July 9, 1762, ſhe was proclaimed ſole Empreſs of all the Ruſſias. In 1768, ſhe eſtabliſhed a new code of laws through her dominions, the grand inſtructions for framing which may be ſeen in our vol. XXXVIII. 574; and the ſame year ſhe ſubmitted to the hazard of inoculation for the benefit of her dominions, where it was unknown; and the experiment, under Baron Dimſdale, ſucceeded perfectly, and was commemorated by an annual thankſgiving. The firſt war in which ſhe engaged was with the Turks in 1769, which continued 5 years; and, July 21, 1774, peace was ſigned, whereby the Crimea was declared independent of the Porte, a large tract of country between the Bog and the Dnieper was ceded to Ruſſia, beſides ſeveral iſlands reſtored, with free navigation in all the Turkiſh ſeas, including the paſſage of the Dardanelles, privileges granted to the moſt favoured nations, and ſtipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1782, ſhe concluded a commercial treaty with Portugal, and, in 1783, with the Danes; and, 1782, founded the order of Woldimur. In 1783, ſhe opened a communication with both Indies. In 1784, ſhe granted free trade to the coaſts of the Euxine ſea, and took a journey to the Crimea to be crowned Empreſs of the Eaſt. In 1787, ſhe endeavoured to eſtabliſh an Eaſt-India trade, ordered the geography of her empire to be explored; eſtabliſhed three new univerſities 1786; and, among other exertions in favour of the Arts, purchaſed the Houghton collection of pictures 1779, and Mr. Lyde Brown's collection of antique ſtatues. War was again declared with the Porte 1787. She had an interview with the Emperor of Germany at Cherſon, and with the King of Poland at Kiow, the ſame year: the former joined her in the war with the Turks. In 1788, war was declared againſt Sweden; and the Ruſſian troops entered Poland by force, and demanded quarters and forage. In this war her Imperial Majeſty poſſeſſed herſelf of Oczakow, with the ſlaughter of only 12,000 men. The war between Ruſſia and the Porte ſtill continuing, Great Britain, whoſe mediation had been rejected by the former, began to arm in 1791, in defence of the latter. Peace was at length ſigned that year between the two rival powers, the Porte making large ceſſions of territory to the Empreſs; and between Ruſſia and Sweden 1791. After the attack of the Tuiſſeries, and depoſition of Louis XVI. on Aug. 10, 1792, the Empreſs recalled her ambaſſador from France, and ordered the French ambaſſador to quit her capital in 8 days. Whatever be the moral character of this great princeſs, ſhe always exerted the moſt ſurprizing talents and abilities: Ruſſia has been exalted to a pitch of grandeur and cultivation which Peter the Great can only be ſaid to have begun. Her rapid progreſs from weakneſs and barbariſm to civilization and a mighty ſtate, with dominions extended by every effort of political ſkill and artifice, has been moſt aſtoniſhing. Providence, whoſe ways are beyond the reach of human reaſon or conjecture, permitted Catharine II. to make this uſe of her uſurped dominion, and to anticipate, by the removal of a weak conſort by means unwarranted by every principle of juſtice and humanity, that moſt important of all revolutions in the hiſtory of human kind, the civilization of ſo large a portion of the human race, and the cultivation of the wildeſt and moſt untrodden deſarts. For whom of her ſucceſſors it may be reſerved to annihilate the Ottoman power is not for us to ſay; whether for her only ſon and ſucceſſor, Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 1, 1754, married Oct. 1, 1776, to the Princeſs Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemberg Stutgard, who, after her converſion to the Greek religion, took the name of Maria Feodrowna, and by whom he has three children. The Empreſs left one daughter alſo.—When the Empreſs was taken ill, the preſent Emperor was at Gatchinow, a country palace, about 28 Engliſh miles from St. Peterſburg. He reached the capital about eight in the evening; and, immediately after his mother's deceaſe, was proclaimed before the palace, in the uſual form; and the whole Court, which was there aſſembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empreſs's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new ſovereign, as did alſo the four regiments of guards; and every thing paſſed with the greateſt order and tranquillity.

18. Suddenly, as he was going down a dance, Sir William Dick, bart. major of the Mid-Lothian ſencible cavalry.

21. At St. Andrew's, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, mother to Lord Elibank.

22. Richard Marshall, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow and Dumbarton, major of the royal Glasgow volunteers, and formerly one of the magistrates of that city.

23. At his house in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Edward Augustus Murray, esq.

At her house in Upper Park-street, Bristol, Mrs. Trahernе, wife of ——— Trahernе, esq. receiver-general for the county of Glamorgan.

24. At his sister's, Mrs. Wauchope's, at Falmouth, Thomson Spottiswoode, esq. of the island of Tobago, whence he lately arrived in a very bad state of health.

In her 77th year, at her house on the Market-hill, Cambridge, Mrs. Munn, relict of the late Mr. Munn, upwards of 50 years tin-plate-worker in that town. Few people have lived and died more loved and respected than this venerable pair. By a steady attention to business, and the most upright dealings, they acquired considerable property, which has been constantly applied to the best of purposes, doing good. Their memory will long with gratitude be remembered by a numerous affinity, to whom, besides temporal advantages, they have left an example of piety, temperance, and industry, worthy their imitation. Mrs. Munn, after several valuable legacies to her relations, &c. has left 20l. to Addenbrooke's hospital, 20l. to the charity-schools of Cambridge, and a yearly stipend for ever to be given in bread to the poor of Great St. Mary's parish on the 17th of Feb.

Mr. William Browne, attorney at law, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

25. Mrs. Ruddick, wife of Mr. Joseph R. of Queen's-row, Pentonville.

John Rear, a poor man of Blythborough, near Kirton Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Assisting to move a piece of timber across a saw-pit, the rollers gave way, and he was struck with the timber on the lower part of his body, by which one thigh was broken, and he was otherwise so much hurt, that he expired in about five minutes after. He was a carpenter by trade, aged 71, and has left a character behind him worthy of imitation.

Mr. Nicholson, of Leicester, broker.

The Rev. John Hadley Swain, curate of St. George's, Queen-square, and lecturer of the united parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, which altogether produced but 80l. *per annum*, to maintain a wife and four daughters, till, about 12 months ago, he was presented by the Haberdasher's Company to the curacy of Loyston with Sidwell, co. Suffolk, the impropriate rectory of which they purchased under the will of Lady Weld; and, reserving 20l. *per ann.* out of the mean profits, till they made up the sum laid out in the first purchase, they then settled the whole rectory, valued at about 50l. *per annum*, on the minister, by lease, for 40 years, if he so long continued to serve the cure, paying for acknowledgement one barley-corn, if demanded. It is now worth 200l. *per annum*, without any house for the residence of the minister, who is allowed by the will to find a dwelling two miles distant from the chapel, which distance the Company, considering the difficulty of accommodation in such a country, have extended to five miles. Mr. S's son is apprenticed to an apothecary; and a subscription is opened for the rest of the family.

26. Mr. Maffam, miller, of Ryall, near Stamford. He was standing cheerfully at his own door, suddenly dropped down, and expired almost instantly.

Herbert Lawrence, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Vauxhall, in her 15th year, Miss Mary Linging.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, aged 77, Mr. Clarke, farmer, at Hearne.

Six weeks after her marriage, Mrs. Anne Bowden; and, in the afternoon, after a long illness, her brother, Mr. John Lamb, both of Stapleford, near Nottingham.

At his seat, Fairy-hill, near Eltham, Kent, John Naylor, esq. of Bread-street.

27. In Sloane-street, Mrs. Stephens, wife of James S. esq. barrister at law. She was delivered of two daughters the Sunday preceding; who, with six others, survive her.

28. In an advanced age, Mr. Kendall, stone-mason, of Exeter.

At Exeter, Mr. Tozer, collector of imports.

The Rev. Robert Powley, rector of Sessay, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

At the manse of Petty, Inverness-shire, Mrs. Margaret Cameron, spouse to the Rev. Mr. William Smith, minister of Petty.

30. At Biggleswade, Miss Gosli.

At Hever, in Kent, in his 71st year, Rev. Stafford Newe, rector of that parish.

Lately. The Rev. Robert Barker, rector of Hickling, co. Nottingham, and formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's college; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; and B. D. 1770. The rectory is in the gift of the master and fellows of Queen's college.

Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1760, and A. M. 1763. A report was at one time industriously circulated but without foundation, except to flatter his vanity, that he was author of the letters signed *Junius*.

William Webber, esq. of Vanburgh-house, Blackheath, Kent.

Aged 69, at Landovery, co Carmarthen, much regretted, after two days illness, Arthur Davies, esq. many years a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Murdock, farmer, of Swinstead, and

and one of the Bourn troop of loyal Lincolnshire yeomanry.

After a short illness, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. T. of York. The same day, Master George T. son of the above gentleman; who, within a fortnight, has lost his lady and two fine boys, the one 11, the other 10 years of age.

Mr. Ward, sen. of Hogs Norton, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Cosmo G. esq. surveyor of the king's tobacco warehouse, Tower-hill.

In the island of St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Lieutenant-col. Garnier, of the 82d regiment, and commandant of the town of Port-au-Prince, in that island. The enterprizing talents and active spirit of this young officer, together with the amiable virtues which constantly distinguished him, rendered his loss severe to his family, and deprived his country of abilities well calculated to promote the general welfare of the military profession. He signalized himself in the 14th regiment of foot, which was so long and so constantly engaged in Holland and in Flanders. Before the town of Dunkirk he was wounded by a musquet ball in the breast: this served only to make his worth more evident, and his firmness more conspicuous. After this fortunate escape, he fought on with the ardour of a true soldier, and possessed the coolness and courage which is observable in those of long experience and habitual intrepidity. From his well-known merit and well earned honours, he became major of the 82d, and, soon after, lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, which was ordered for the West-Indies; where, notwithstanding the danger of a sickly climate was added to the chance of war, he braved both for a twelvemonth, having survived an amiable brother (a lieutenant in the same regiment) who fell a sacrifice to the calamitous and fatal fever. At Port-au-Prince Colonel Garnier raised a corps of black cavalry, which he made soldiers by indefatigable services. At last, this military energy, and disregard of his own health by strictly observing his duty, was terminated by a fever, which closed at once his life and honours at the same moment. A more disinterested or real sense of honour, a better heart, or well-informed mind, could not exist in any one man in any one profession.

Much regretted, leaving behind her 12 children, Mrs. Raymond Barker, wife of John R. B. esq. of Fairford, Gloucestersh. director of the South-sea Company; dau. and co-heiress (with the widow of the late Sir Henry Hoghton, bart.) of Daniel Booth, esq. director of the Bank, who died June 7, 1788. Mrs. R. B. got her death after she removed to her own apartment from the table at Fairford park. A spark caught her head-dress, and set it in a blaze. Her screams calling up the company (her husband being ill of the gout), somebody present rolled the carpet over her, though she had before extinguished the fire, and felt no harm; but the fright killed her, and she, probably in calling for assistance, burst a blood-vessel, which was the cause of her death.

At Brighton, in consequence of a violent fever, W. Randall, esq. barrack-master.

Mr. Dawson, of the Dublin theatre. His last wife was mother to Mr. Lewis, of Covent-garden.

At Colworth, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Robert Drury Rye.

Mrs. Revell, of Boston, co. Lincoln. Her remains were interred at Billingborough by the side of the late Mr. John Sawwell, whose relict she was.

Phillips Glover, esq. late colonel in the royal North Lincolnshire militia, and one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for Lincolnshire, and cousin to the late Rich. G. esq. author of "Leonidas."

At Glentworth, co. Lincoln, Miss Louisa Baffett.

Of the hydrophobia, Anne Drury, of the alms-house, near Shawbury. She was bit by a mad dog about six weeks before. The same dog also, before he was destroyed, bit a mare and a pig, both which died mad.

The Rev. Richard Russel, of Lancing, in Sussex, a son of the late physician of that name, at Lewes, who published a treatise on sea-water.

Aged 103, —— Holmes, a poor woman, of Quare-common, near Derby.

After a short illness, at Platt-house, near Manchester, where he was on a visit, the Rev. Dr. Barker, of Bakewell, co. Derby. The vicarage is in the gift of the bp. of Linc.

Thomas Moody, the well known whipper-in for 30 years to the fox hounds of C. Forester, esq. He was carried to his grave by a number of old earth-stoppers, and attended by many other sporting friends, who heartily mourned for him. Directly after the corpse followed his old favourite horse (which he used always to call his Old Stag) carrying his last fox's brush in front of his bridle, with his cap, whip, boots, spurs, and girdle, across his saddle. The ceremony being over, he (by his own desire) had three clear rattling view-halloos given him over the grave.

Mr. Anthony Gilbert, master of the free school at Seaford.

In Parliament-street, Mrs. Webster.

Aged 73, in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, John Wade, esq. youngest son of the late Field-marshal W.

At Borstal, near St. Margaret's, Rochester, Mrs. Spong, wife of Ambrose S. esq. of Borstal.

At Nottingham, Mr. Green, one of the aldermen of that borough.

Suddenly

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Mason, of Spridlington, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At Torston, Suffolk, aged 82, a person of the name of Hawes, who has for many years lived by himself wholly unattended. He had used to gather sticks and straw for firing, with which he cooked the little food he allowed himself. He was possessed of four coats, all of which he wore in summer to prevent their being stolen, and in winter, to keep him warm and save fuel. A few days since he refused pu chasing a piece of pork because it was too much, weighing above a pound, although he died worth upwards of 1500l. During last winter he gave 1s. towards a subscription for the relief of the poor; and has for some time been heard to declare that these dear times would be his ruin.

Dec. 1. Mrs. Peake, mother of Mr. P. surgeon, of Leicester.

2. Mr. Thomas Boulton Pratt, goldsmith, of Cheapside.

Found dead in a field, near Millbrook, Lieutenant Deeble, of the royal navy. It is supposed he had been thrown from his horse, as his neck was dislocated, and his head and body much bruised. The horse was found at no great distance from him.

Mr. George Pyne, sen. of Exeter.

3. Owen Cluttop, esq. of Balcombe, co. Sussex.

In her 8th year, the youngest daughter of Jas. Graham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In his 78th year, and 50th of his ministry, at Kilbridge manse, in Arran, the Rev. Gresham Stewart, minister of that parish.

4. At his house at Topsham, Mr. David Sweetland, merchant.

At Ramsay-lodge, near Edinburgh, Jas. Ramsay, esq. general accountant of Excise for Scotland.

5. Of a paralytic stroke, the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, vicar of East Brent, co. Somerset, prebendary of Wells, &c.

6. At Honiton, co. Devon, Mr. Richard Northcote, aged near 80. He had a taste for literature, and a very retentive memory; which, with many years reading, made him an agreeable and instructive companion. His general knowledge, and happy facility of expression, rendered his society an acquisition; but he possessed that integrity and justice which is of greater estimation than mental or personal acquirements. He survived his wife one year and a half. In him ends the family of the Northcotes in Honiton, in a direct line, after having lived there some centuries in respect and affluence.

At Totnes, co. Devon, of an asthmatic complaint, to which he had been long subject, Ferdinand de Mierre, esq. late an eminent Spanish merchant, and partner with Mr. Christian, but who had retired from business about two years since.

At Maidstone, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. George Hopkins.

7. In his 19th year, Mr. Charles Cozens, of Teddington, son of the late Rev. Dr. C. many years minister of that place.

8. Found dead in his bed, aged 76, Mr. James Cant, of Uppingham.

Mr. Bennett, currier, of Welford. Returning home from Lutterworth, he was thrown from his horse, and killed, a little distance from that place.

9. In Bishopsgate-street Without, in his 43d year, Mr. Page, grocer. His death was occasioned by having been wet through in going to see his two sons at school at Hertford on Thursday, Nov. 17, and neglecting to change his wet cloaths, whereby the cold fell on his lungs, and, in spite of the best medical assistance, carried him off in the prime of life, to the great regret of his wife and three children.

At Slauston, co. Leicester, in her 66th year, of an asthmatical and dropsical complaint in the stomach, Mrs. Tailby, relict of Mr. John Tailby, a respectable farmer of that place (who died June 25, 1781, aged 53); and mother to Mr. Tailby, one of our ingenious correspondents.

10. At Saffron Walden, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Whitshaw, widow of Rich. W. esq. late of Dedham, co. Essex.

11. Mr. Richard Smith, jun. a respectable farmer and grazier, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At the Scar, near Bromyard, Herefordshire, aged 102, Jeremiah Atkins. He was a soldier at the taking of the Havannah and Martinico, and very near being scalped by the Indians, from whom he was rescued at the moment of the operation. He was likewise at the taking of Crown Point, in America, and in the battle of Fontenoy with the Duke of Cumberland, and fought against the rebels in Scotland. He was at the taking of Quebec, when Gen. Wolfe was killed, and afterwards at the battle of Tournay, in Flanders. This extraordinary man retained all his faculties but that of hearing to the period of his death.

12. After a tedious indisposition, heightened by severe domestic afflictions, which terminated in the dropsy in the chest, the Right Rev. Dr. William Buller, lord bishop of Exeter. Besides the gallant Col. Buller, who was slain on the Continent, he left two sons by consumption. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, where he proceeded A. M. 1759; thence removed to Christchurch, where he took the degrees of B. and D. D. 1782; was appointed dean of Exeter, ; and, on the promotion of Dr. Horne, dean of Canterbury, in which he was installed June 22, 1790. On the death of Dr. John Ross, 1793, he was advanced to the bishoprick of Exeter, and was consecrated Dec. 3 that year. His remains were privately interred on the 17th in Exeter cathedral. (See p. 1049.)

At his son's house, at Lambeth, aged 86,

Mr.

Mr. Usborne, father of the Vintners Company. He was formerly a linen-draper in Fleet-street (in the house now Anderton's coffee-house), and was afterwards for several years an inhabitant of Maidstone, Kent.

16. Charles Garnier, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Aurora. The particulars of this officer's death are both affecting and unfortunate. He had dined at Capt. Urry's, of Yarmouth, (off which port his ship lay, for the purpose of proceeding on her voyage to Lisbon), and was desirous of being in good time to get on board, preparatory to his departure. His boat had got alongside, when, by some accident, the tide overset it, and instantly they dropped astern. Assistance was sent out from the Aurora; and, after a fruitless search, alas! only one man was saved. The captain and four seamen were all drowned soon after the boat overset. Captain Garnier has left a widow, the sister of the present earl of Carlisle. This is the third instance of premature death in this worthy family during this year; and this last most unexpected event has occasioned the regret of his naval acquaintance, and the excessive grief of his nearest relation. Sweetness of manners, goodness of heart, sound sense, and a virtuous mind, were the characteristics of this amiable and excellent man. He conducted the duty of his ship with a lenient hand, and supported the authority of his rank by mildness, with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to all under his command.

17. In Weymouth-str. Portland-place, William Pickett, esq. formerly partner with Mr. Tweed, afterwards with Mr. Rundle, silversmith, on Ludgate hill, which business he carried on alone in Bond-street. He was elected alderman of Cornhill Ward in May, 1783; and filled the office of sheriff in 1784, and lord-mayor in 1789. As an active and worthy magistrate, his loss is much to be lamented. His unremitted exertions to accomplish his favourite object, the widening of the street without Temple-bar, from his first publication on the subject in 1789 (see vol. LIX. p. 340), almost to the last moment of his existence, will long be remembered to his credit (see two views of his intended plan in vol. LXIII. p. 1093); as will the honourable mode in which he conducted himself as a candidate to represent the city of London in parliament at the last and some preceding elections. Few individuals have experienced more domestic afflictions, and fewer still have met them with more fortitude than fell to his share. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was burnt, by her clothes taking fire, in his presence, Dec 17, 1781, at the age of 23 years. His only son was killed by French pirates on board the Triton East Indiaman, Jan. 1796. His wife died on the 3d of October (see p. 882). One daughter (surviving him). He was interred close to his parents, brothers and sister, wife and eldest daughter, on Saturday, the 24th, in Stoke Newington church yard, conveyed in a hearse and six, attended by a train of six coaches and six, and the carriages of several aldermen, those of the two sheriffs, and his own. Aldermen Plomer, Gill, Le Mesurier, Newman, Langston, and Staines, and Messrs. Rundle (his late partner), Bird, and Tilson, attended the funeral.

At Yarmouth, in Norfolk, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Francis Turner, surgeon; a very able practitioner, and a very worthy man.

At his brother's house, at Twickenham, the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and M. P. for Derbyshire.

19. At Bristol, Mrs. Shipley, wife of the Rev. Charles-Lewis S. master of the grammar-school in Bromsgrove. She was a woman possessed of many amiable qualities, excellences, and virtues, but valued herself upon none of them. She was the daughter of the late Mr. John Jenkins, the patriotic miller and baker of Bristol.

In the 19th year of her age, at her father's house in Norton-street, of a deep decline, Miss Jane Riddell Moody, youngest daughter of Rob. Sadleir M. esq. one of the commissioners of the Victualling-office.

20. Mr. Ainslie, eldest son of Sir Robert A. This young gentleman was to have been married to Miss Baldwin, daughter of Mr. B. M. P. for Malton, on Thursday; but, in consequence of a violent fever, was carried off two days preceding.

21. At Forty hill, Enfield, in her 86th year, Mrs. Hotchkins, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Brettenham, Suffolk, Feltham, co. Cambridge, and master of the Charter-house, who died in 1750, and was succeeded in that situation by Dr. Crusius.

At George White's, esq. at Newington-house, co. Oxford, in her 22d year, regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. John White, wife of John White, of Soho-square, esq. younger brother of the above named George W.

(PREFERMENTS, &c. in SUPPLEMENT.)

BILL of MORTALITY, from November 29, to December 27, 1796.

Christened.		Buried.				
Males 1069	1993	Males 1310	2462	Between	2 and 5	246
Females 984		Females 1152			5 and 10	77
					10 and 20	72
Whereof have died under two years old 623					20 and 30	154
					30 and 40	225
Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.					40 and 50	299
					50 and 60	309
					60 and 70	180
					70 and 80	200
					80 and 90	68
					90 and 100	15
					100—1	1

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Dec. 17, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	54	4	28	0	31	3	32	4	28	10
Surrey	54	10	32	0	31	4	31	6	30	0
Hertford	51	6	33	6	31	5	19	7	36	10
Bedford	52	7	35	2	30	6	15	10	32	8
Hunting.	47	10	00	0	29	8	16	6	28	0
Northam.	52	6	35	0	30	8	16	10	28	3
Rutland	53	0	00	0	34	0	18	0	30	0
Leicester	59	8	00	0	37	4	19	3	41	8
Notting.	58	6	44	6	36	10	21	0	36	10
Derby	61	0	00	0	39	2	22	10	42	7
Stafford	56	5	00	0	40	1	21	6	40	7
Salop	57	0	44	11	41	7	21	6	30	2
Hereford	58	9	48	0	39	7	20	8	29	2
Worcest.	58	0	00	0	39	10	22	10	33	6
Warwick	59	6	00	0	33	10	19	10	41	4
Wilts	60	6	00	0	32	4	23	4	40	8
Berks	56	4	00	0	30	5	23	1	32	2
Oxford	58	3	00	0	29	4	19	10	33	0
Bucks	55	6	00	0	28	2	19	0	29	3
Montgom.	60	10	00	0	37	7	19	2	00	0
Brecon	65	8	48	0	37	7	18	8	00	0
Radnor	65	8	00	0	39	1	20	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

57	3	36	1	34	4	19	1	33	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

50	3	28	10	29	9	19	6	29	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	52	6	30	6	30	0	21	3	32	0
Kent	52	2	00	0	29	6	20	3	26	1
Suffex	51	4	00	0	30	4	20	0	24	6
Suffolk	48	9	00	0	29	4	17	9	23	5
Cambrid.	50	3	00	0	26	5	13	11	24	11
Norfolk	47	2	22	0	26	0	17	0	22	11
Lincoln.	50	8	30	0	32	3	16	8	29	2
York	49	8	35	11	31	2	17	7	33	0
Durham	53	6	19	1	34	1	20	4	00	0
Northum.	48	6	31	0	30	10	18	6	00	0
Cumberl.	58	8	40	11	35	3	19	8	00	0
Westmor.	63	11	44	0	33	10	20	9	00	0
Lancast.	58	3	00	0	19	11	21	6	45	4
Chester	54	10	00	0	43	11	22	5	00	0
Flint	56	2	00	0	40	4	20	0	00	0
Denbigh	59	9	00	0	42	8	19	8	44	10
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnary.	60	0	34	0	32	6	16	8	00	0
Merioneth	56	0	42	5	40	0	19	5	00	0
Cardigan	63	3	33	4	32	0	13	0	00	0
Pembroke	52	6	00	0	33	2	12	0	00	0
Carmarth.	66	8	00	0	37	7	12	7	00	0
Glamorg.	60	1	00	0	33	10	18	6	00	0
Glouceft.	62	5	00	0	35	4	19	3	34	5
Somerfet	65	10	00	0	38	4	00	0	45	4
Monm.	65	1	00	0	39	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	60	9	00	0	34	1	15	10	36	4
Cornwall	64	10	00	0	33	6	16	10	00	0
Dorfet	62	10	00	0	33	2	10	3	38	0
Hants	58	4	00	0	32	6	21	5	33	9

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	53	5	27	10	31	7	20	5	16	4
2	49	2	36	1	28	6	16	4	23	10
3	47	2	22	0	26	0	17	0	22	11
4	50	5	36	10	31	6	17	3	31	3
5	51	0	30	4	31	7	19	1	33	5
6	60	9	42	11	34	8	20	1	33	5
7	57	0	36	1	40	9	21	11	45	4
8	60	10	39	0	38	10	18	7	44	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	61	3	33	4	32	10	13	7	33	5
10	64	5	36	1	37	5	19	3	37	8
11	62	9	36	1	33	9	16	4	36	4
12	60	8	36	1	32	9	20	8	35	10
13	50	3	28	10	29	6	20	0	27	11
14	53	4	28	10	32	0	17	2	36	0
15	51	7	28	10	34	6	20	9	30	4
16	47	7	28	10	27	10	19	1	29	2

PRICES OF FLOUR.

Fine	45s. to 00s.	Middling	42s. to 56s.
Seconds	41s. to 42s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.
Thirds	34s. to 38s.	Common ditto	12s od to 13s od
Horſe Pollard	11s od to 0s od
Bran	10s. 0d. to 0s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 39s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	7l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l.	8s. 0d.	Aver. 4l. 19s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 8s. 6d. to 1l. 11s.	6d.	Aver. 1l. 10s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 21, 1796, is 60s. 3¼d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 10½d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 42s. 0d. to 44s. 0d. Sunderland, 36s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1796.

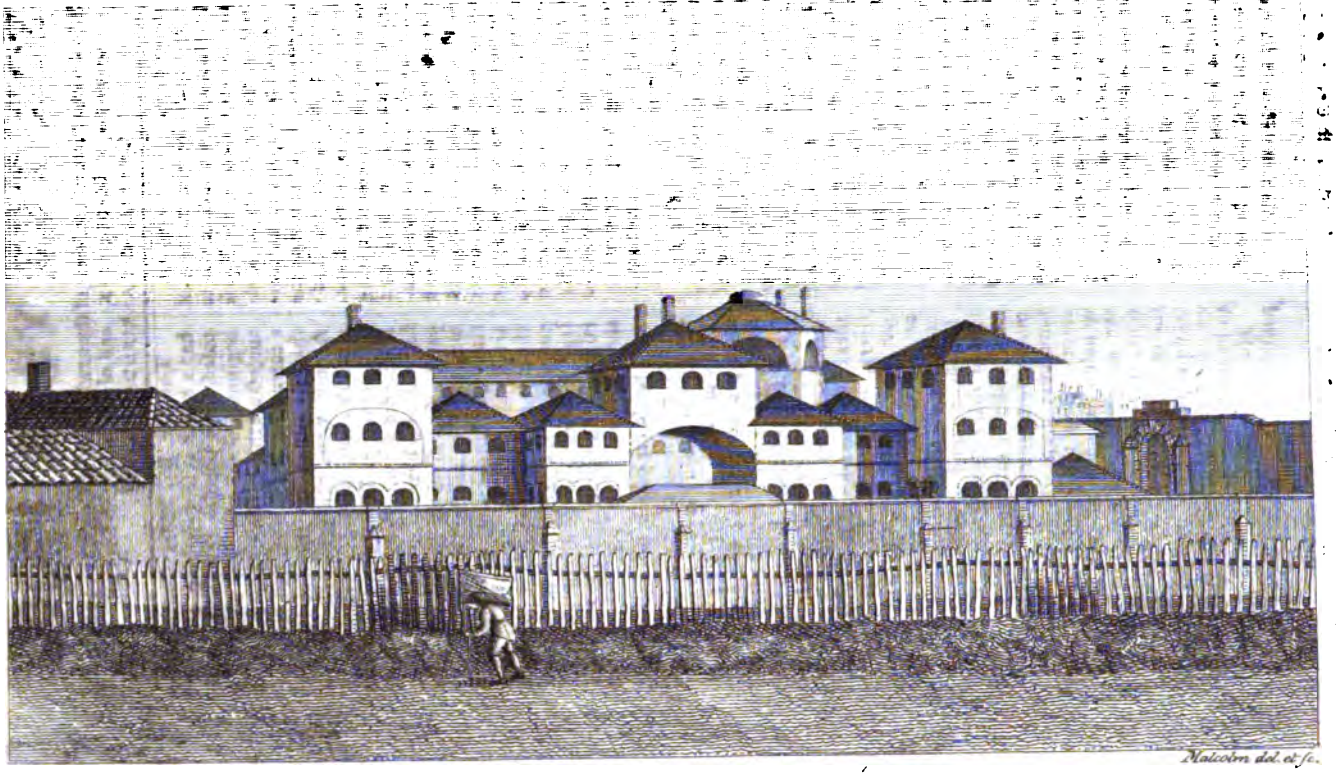
Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchequ. Bills.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	New L. 18 M.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27	Sunday																			
28	143½	56⅛	56⅛ a ⅜	72⅜	85½	16⅛	6⅞									52⅞	10⅛		12 8	c
29	143	56	56⅛ a ⅜	72½	86½	16⅛	6⅞	177								53⅛	10⅛		12 8	6
30	143½	56⅛	56⅛ a ½	72½	85½	16⅛	6⅞	176								52⅞			12 9	0
1	142½	55⅞	56⅛	72⅛	85⅝	16	6⅞	176¼											12 11	0
2	142¾	55⅞	56⅜	72⅛	85⅝	16	6⅞							3 dif.		53	10⅜		12 11	0
3		57⅛	58⅛	73⅛	86⅛	16⅛	6⅞									53⅞	10⅜		12 10	0
4	Sunday																			
5		57⅜	58½ a 59	74⅛	87⅛	16½	7								7 1/16	55	10½		12 11	0
6	145	57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	87⅛	16⅛	7	176½									10⅜		12 9	6
7		57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	87⅛	16⅛	7	176½	12 dif.							54⅛	10⅜		12 9	6
8	143¼	57	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛		176½								54	10⅜		12 6	0
9	142⅝	56⅞	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛		175½								53½	10⅜		12 5	c
10		56⅝	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛	6⅞										10⅜		12 7	0
11	Sunday																			
12		56⅞	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛										54⅛	10⅜		12 6	0
13	144½	56⅞	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛	7									54	10⅜		12 5	6
14	144	56⅞	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛	7		20							54⅛			12 6	0
15	144⅛	57	58	73⅛		16⅛	7							3		54⅛	10⅛		12 6	0
16		57⅛	58	74⅛		16⅛	7		15							54⅛	10⅛		12 6	c
17		57	57⅛	74⅛		16⅛	7								75½	54½	10⅛	½ pr.	12 5	6
18	Sunday																			
19	144⅛	57	57⅛	74⅛		16⅛	7		15					2	75⅛	54½	10⅛	⅛	12 5	0
20	145⅛	57	58⅛	74⅛		16⅛	7								75⅛	54⅛	10⅛	Par	12 5	0
21		56⅞	57⅛															⅛ dif.	12 4	0
22	144	56⅞	57⅛	74		16⅛	6⅞		18								10⅛	⅛	12 4	6
23	144⅛	56⅞	57⅛	74		16⅛										54	10⅛	1	12 4	0
24		55⅞	57 a 55⅛	72⅛		16	6⅞											3	12 3	0
25	Sunday																			
26																				

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. 1794.

Taken from Grays Inn Lane

Gent. Mag. Suppl. 1796. Vol. I. p. 104.



Malcolm del. et fe.

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1796.

Embellished with a Picturesque View of the new HOUSE of CORRECTION for the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX; and of the Inside of UNION CHAPEL, at FARRINGDON, BRIDE.

Mr URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

YOUR respect for the memory of Mr. HOWARD will induce you to insert the inclosed view of the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, formed principally on his judicious suggestions. It is situated on the North side of London, between Cold-Bath-Fields and Gray's-Inn-Lane. The spot on which it is erected having been naturally swampy, and long used for a public lay-stall, it was found prudent to lay the foundation so deep, and pile it so securely, that it is supposed there are as many bricks laid under ground in this vast building as appear in sight. What is more to the purpose, the internal regulations of this place of security are believed to be perfectly well adapted to the salutary purposes to which the building is appropriated.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

I received an unexpected pleasure from seeing the celebrated song of the *Vicar of Bray* in your last Magazine. The example of this sensible vicar is exhibited to us with peculiar propriety in such a situation of affairs as we are now placed in; and may probably be attended with beneficial effects, in a greater or less degree. Amidst revolutions in governments, and the struggles of contending parties for profit and power, what has a prudent priest to do, but be quiet during the uncertainty of the conflict, and, when the victory is decided, then to join the conquerors? This line of conduct is what I design to pursue, it being my maxim (and I would recommend it to my brethren) to keep what I have, and get what I can. But this is not the purport of my writing.

In the last stanza but one of the song, the line, which you print

"My principles I chang'd once more,"

stand, in the older editions, to be read

"I turn'd my cat-a-pan once more."

The late Dr. Miles Cooper, who had a knack at song-writing, and composed some popular things about the beginning of the American war, had a conjecture that the term *cat-a-pan** was a corruption of the text, and suspected that *cat in pan* was the true reading. At first view, this emendation seems plausible; but, with due deference to such authority, I presume to think the Doctor did not hit the nail on the head: for who ever heard of turning a *cat* in a pan? A custom in his own college might have helped him to a better solution. At Shrove-tide, when pancakes are a standing dish, the scholars, who chuse to try their dexterity at *turning a pancake* in the *frying-pan* in the college kitchen, pay a forfeit on their failure. This practice at once suggests the genuine reading, viz.

"I turn'd my cake in pan once more."

The gradation of corruption from the original purity is easy to be traced. The word *keep*, for brevity's sake, is often pronounced *kep*; and *give me* is abridged to *gi'me*: so also *cake*, in the rapidity of utterance, becomes *cak*. In this way, the expression *cake in pan* was transmuted into *cak in pan*, and thence, for the sake of more speedy delivery, was abreviated to *cak a pan*; just as we say *six o'clock* by way of dispatch, rather than take up time by pronouncing *six of the clock* at full length. The short sound of *cake* exciting the idea of that substance which a darling child, who is introduced by its fond mother to be admired by the company, sometimes drops involuntarily on the carpet, while the visitors are obliged to hold their noses till it is removed; the cant word *cak* was, in process of time, through delicacy, displaced for the unmeaning term *cat*; the primitive reading, *cake*, being, by long disuse, entirely forgotten. This I apprehend to be the true state of the case.

However, after all, it is not impossible but the term *cat-a-pan* might have

* On the etymology of this word, see our vol. XXIV, pp. 67, 172, 212. EDIT.

have been in the author's manuscript; for, it cannot reasonably be supposed, that so ingenious a clerk as the vicar (who wrote the song, as appears from his speaking in the first person) should be ignorant of Greek. *Cat-a-pan*, when properly distinguished, is literally a Grecian phrase in English characters, as I shall instantly prove, if Mr. Urban will pardon the trouble I give him in looking for his Greek types. Κατὰ βραχὺ is Greek for *paulatim*; κατὰ καιρὸν, for *opportunè*; and it is as clear as the day, that κατὰ πᾶν is Greek for *omninò*, in English, *entirely*, *thoroughly*, &c. Now, after restoring one word, namely *me*, which is the same in sound as *my*, and might easily be mistaken by the copyists, the line will run thus: *I turn'd me cat-a-pan once more*; that is, *I turn'd myself entirely*; or, according to your paraphrase, *I chang'd my principles*, as many other men do (and who can call it wrong?) when it suits their interest to do so.

Perhaps some of your correspondents, who are inclined to controversy, may give a different account of this matter. But, lest any of them should be desirous to appear bold by advancing to attack you, I hereby declare, that, being of a peaceable disposition, I will never fight while I have power to run away. O. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THE song (p. 950) has appeared in print before, and was occasioned (according to the information of a gentleman who well remembers the circumstance) by the marriage of the hon. Richard Lyttelton, brother to the celebrated lord Lyttelton, with the dutchess dowager of Bridgewater, mother to the present duke of Bridgewater. Yours, &c. J. H.

*** Mr. H. will find an answer to his question on "Incidit in Scyllam, &c." in our vol. LXIV. p. 1101, & p. ult. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Monmouth, Dec.* 14.

IN p. 950, Mr. Heyrick "has sent you a SONG said to have been found among a collection of papers belonging to an elderly relative, but was totally unacquainted with its allusion." As it probably might be pleasing to him to know something of its reference, and the character on whom it was written, I have sent him a brief account of its origin.

Richard Jones, esq. of Dingatlloe-court, in the county of Monmouth, (about four miles from Monmouth in the road to Abergavenny) had lived the life of a man of pleasure for many years; but, towards the decline of it, he turned his thoughts towards matrimony, and, at last, married an elderly lady of fortune, who was his near neighbour. In consequence of this unexpected connexion, which surprized the whole country, a young gentleman (whose name I am sorry I have not as yet been able to obtain), at that time under-master to the free grammar-school in Monmouth, produced the lines above referred to, by which name, "HAPPY DICK," he was afterwards called, and by it his memory is recollected at this day.

The song is often sung at convivial meetings in Monmouth; but its origin is as little known in that town (except to a few elderly individuals) as it is to your correspondent. A young man, of the name of Taylor, who died about two years ago, whom the inhabitants familiarly called "Dick Taylor," used to give it, when called upon, with familiar glee and point.

Tradition reports, to the credit of the author, that it was shewn soon after it was written to Mr. Pope, when at Bath, who bestowed the highest praise on its merit, and even went so far as to wish "that he could have written such a song." It might be said, without exaggeration, that it possesses the "gaiety of Horace," with all his elegance and wit; and, when the above account of it is first known, it certainly will be read with a peculiar degree of pleasure.

In a descriptive account of Raglan-castle I am now preparing for the press, I hope to introduce some anecdotes of Mr. Jones's life, as the house in which he lived will come under notice in that publication; but Mr. Heyrick will accept the present illustration, for whom it is particularly written by CHARLES HEATH, *Printer, Monmouth.*

Should any other matter of a local nature, inserted in your Miscellany, fall within the pale of my acquaintance, it will give me peculiar pleasure to add my feeble aid towards its elucidation.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Leipsig, Dec. 6.*

A CORRESPONDENT, (p. 772), has requested, that I would inform him, "what is the reading of the Vatican manuscript, Acts xx, 28, as neither Wetstein nor Griesbach take notice of it, and it does not appear that the MS. is mutilated in that part." I take therefore the earliest opportunity (for, this number of your Magazine is not long arrived here) of giving whatever information I am able to communicate on this subject. The celebrated Vatican MS which, in the Vatican library, is numbered 1209, is, according to the description which Birch has given of it in his Prolegomena to the four gospels, not defective at Acts xx, 28. But Wetstein has not quoted it there, because he himself had never seen the MS. The extracts which had been made from it by Werner of Nimeguen, Agellius, and Maldonatus, were so imperfect, that the reading of this MS. at Acts xx, 28, was, with many other important readings, left unnoticed; and though Bentley had, many years before the publication of Wetstein's edition, sent his nephew, Thomas Bentley, to Rome, to collate the MS. completely; yet Wetstein could not obtain a sight of the collation, for reasons which he assigns in his Prolegomena, p. 24. Nor did Griesbach meet with better success, when he was in England, collecting materials for his edition of the Greek Testament; and, consequently, he was likewise obliged to be silent, in respect to the Vatican MS. at the place in question. In the year 1781, the MS. was completely collated by Birch; but, as he has hitherto published only his extracts from the four Gospels, we are still left in the dark in respect to the reading of this MS. at Acts xx, 28.

"I am unable therefore to give an immediate answer to the proposed query; but I can inform your correspondent of a method by which he will easily obtain the desired intelligence. Bentley's collation of the Vatican MS. which Wetstein could not procure, and which Griesbach sought in vain, was, after it had rested above forty years in a state of obscurity, in the hands of Dr. Richard Bentley, a nephew of the great Bentley, at his rectory in Leicestershire, deposited a few years ago in the library of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where it is now preserved, with the rest of Bentley's MSS. in the cabinet marked B. This collation will undoubtedly furnish an answer to the proposed question. Farther; a copy of this very collation, a short time before it was deposited in Trinity-library, was taken by Woide, who had been informed by Dr. Hebesden of the place where this almost unknown treasure was preserved. And, as after Woide's death his papers were purchased, if I mistake not, by the curators of the Clarendon press, an answer to the proposed question may probably be obtained likewise in the university of Oxford.

Yours, &c. HERBERT MARSH.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec. 12.*

ON reading Mr. Churton's letter in your last Magazine, (p. 906), I have been led to remark, that Dr. Brett himself refers to his own work on tradition, in his dissertation annexed to his collection of Liturgies, which he thus begins. "In my Discourse concerning *the necessary use of tradition to understand the Holy Scripture*, I mentioned the liturgies of St. James and St. Mark, &c. &c." Mr. Churton, I respectfully presume, may not be displeased at my observing farther, that, in the translation of Dupin's Method of Studying Divinity, p. 366, under the article *Tradition*, "Dr. Brett's necessary Use of Tradition" is proposed by the translator.

I wish I had Dr. B's book to offer Mr. C. but I have not. However, I have a large volume of tracts, great part of which are by Dr. B. himself, or such in which he is concerned; and there is also in this collection an anonymous tract, printed likewise in 1718, on the subject of tradition. It is intituled "An Answer to a printed Letter said to be written by Mr. Lesley: against Alterations or Additions to the Liturgy of the Church of England. In a Letter to a Friend."

The bold writer, having stated *three* reasons why Mr. L. could not be the author of the said printed letter, (the *last* of which is, that "Mr. *Lesley* has too much knowledge and judgement not to know, what the author of the letter, it seems, is totally ignorant of, that we believe in the *Holy Scriptures* themselves from *tradition*; nor have they any other authority *ad extra*, from without, but *tradition*"—); the writer, I say, then presently

female attendants, who opened the door, and found the Empress extended on her back, with her feet towards the door, in an apoplectic fit. Medical assistance was instantly sent for; but three quarters of an hour elapsed before her chief physician Dr. Rogerson (a Scotch gentleman) arrived. She was then bled twice, and appeared to be much relieved, but never spoke afterwards. She remained in this state till the following evening. The pulsation of the heart was perceptible till nine o'clock; but a quarter before ten the physicians pronounced her dead. When opened, two stones were found in the gall-bladder, one of which weighed an ounce, and the other half an ounce, Russian weight, which is one third less than the English weight. The Empress was daughter of Christian Augustus, Prince of Anhalt Zerbst, born May 2, 1729, married, Sept. 1, 1745, to Peter III. grandson of Peter the Great, who being deposed July 9, 1762, she was proclaimed sole Empress of all the Russias. In 1768, she established a new code of laws through her dominions, the grand instructions for framing which may be seen in our vol. XXXVIII. 574; and the same year she submitted to the hazard of inoculation for the benefit of her dominions, where it was unknown; and the experiment, under Baron Dimsdale, succeeded perfectly, and was commemorated by an annual thanksgiving. The first war in which she engaged was with the Turks in 1769, which continued 5 years; and, July 21, 1774, peace was signed, whereby the Crimea was declared independent of the Porte, a large tract of country between the Bog and the Dnieper was ceded to Russia, besides several islands restored, with free navigation in all the Turkish seas, including the passage of the Dardanelles, privileges granted to the most favoured nations, and stipulations in favour of the inhabitants of Moldavia and Wallachia. In 1782, she concluded a commercial treaty with Portugal, and, in 1783, with the Danes; and, 1782, founded the order of Woldimur. In 1783, she opened a communication with both Indies. In 1784, she granted free trade to the coasts of the Euxine sea, and took a journey to the Crimea to be crowned Empress of the East. In 1787, she endeavoured to establish an East-India trade, ordered the geography of her empire to be explored; established three new universities 1786; and, among other exertions in favour of the Arts, purchased the Houghton collection of pictures 1778, and Mr. Lyde Brown's collection of antique statues. War was again declared with the Porte 1787. She had an interview with the Emperor of Germany at Cherson, and with the King of Poland at Krow, the same year: the former joined her in the war with the Turks. In 1788, war was declared against Sweden; and the Russian troops entered Poland by force, and demanded quarters and forage. In this warlike Imperial Majesty possessed herself of Ozakow, with the slaughter of only 12,000 men. The war between Russia and the Porte still continuing, Great Britain, whose mediation had been rejected by the former, began to arm in 1791, in defence of the latter. Peace was at length signed that year between the two rival powers, the Porte making large cessions of territory to the Empress; and between Russia and Sweden 1791. After the attack of the Tuilleries, and deposition of Louis XVI. on Aug. 10, 1792, the Empress recalled her ambassador from France, and ordered the French ambassador to quit her capital in 8 days. Whatever be the moral character of this great princess, she always exerted the most surprizing talents and abilities: Russia has been exalted to a pitch of grandeur and cultivation which Peter the Great can only be said to have begun. Her rapid progress from weakness and barbarism to civilization and a mighty state, with dominions extended by every effort of political skill and artifice, has been most astonishing. Providence, whose ways are beyond the reach of human reason or conjecture, permitted Catharine II. to make this use of her usurped dominion, and to anticipate, by the removal of a weak consort by means unwarranted by every principle of justice and humanity, that most important of all revolutions in the history of human kind, the civilization of so large a portion of the human race, and the cultivation of the wildest and most untrodden deserts. For whom of her successors it may be reserved to annihilate the Ottoman power is not for us to say: whether for her only son and successor, Paul Petrowitz, born Oct. 1, 1754, married Oct. 1, 1776, to the Princess Sophia Dorothea of Wirtemberg Stutgard, who, after her conversion to the Greek religion, took the name of Maria Feodrowna, and by whom he has three children. The Empress left one daughter also.—When the Empress was taken ill, the present Emperor was at Gatchinow, a country palace, about 28 English miles from St. Petersburg. He reached the capital about eight in the evening; and, immediately after his mother's decease, was proclaimed before the palace, in the usual form; and the whole Court, which was there assembled in anxious expectation from the morning of the Empress's accident to the moment of her death, immediately took the oath of allegiance to the new sovereign, as did also the four regiments of guards; and every thing passed with the greatest order and tranquillity.

18. Suddenly, as he was going down a dance, Sir William Dick, bart. major of the Mid-Lothian fencible cavalry.

21. At St. Andrew's, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, mother to Lord Elibank.

22. Richard Marshall, esq. barrack-master for Glasgow and Dumbarton, major of the royal Glasgow volunteers, and formerly one of the magistrates of that city.

23. At his house in Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, Edward Augustus Murray, esq.

At her house in Upper Park-street, Bristol, Mrs. Trahernе, wife of ——— Trahernе, esq. receiver-general for the county of Glamorgan.

24. At his sister's, Mrs. Wauchope's, at Falmouth, Thomson Spottiswoode, esq. of the island of Tobago, whence he lately arrived in a very bad state of health.

In her 77th year, at her house on the Market-hill, Cambridge, Mrs. Munn, relict of the late Mr. Munn, upwards of 50 years tin-plate-worker in that town. Few people have lived and died more loved and respected than this venerable pair. By a steady attention to business, and the most upright dealings, they acquired considerable property, which has been constantly applied to the best of purposes, doing good. Their memory will long with gratitude be remembered by a numerous affinity, to whom, besides temporal advantages, they have left an example of piety, temperance, and industry, worthy their imitation. Mrs. Munn, after several valuable legacies to her relations, &c. has left 20l. to Addenbrooke's hospital, 20l. to the charity-schools of Cambridge, and a yearly stipend for ever to be given in bread to the poor of Great St. Mary's parish on the 17th of Feb.

Mr. William Browne, attorney at law, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.

25. Mrs. Ruddick, wife of Mr. Joseph R. of Queen's-row, Pentonville.

John Rear, a poor man of Blythborough, near Kirton Lindsey, co. Lincoln. Assisting to move a piece of timber across a saw-pit, the rollers gave way, and he was struck with the timber on the lower part of his body, by which one thigh was broken, and he was otherwise so much hurt, that he expired in about five minutes after. He was a carpenter by trade, aged 71, and has left a character behind him worthy of imitation.

Mr. Nicholson, of Leicester, broker.

The Rev. John Hadley Swain, curate of St. George's, Queen-square, and lecturer of the united parishes of St. Austin and St. Faith, which altogether produced but 80l. *per annum*, to maintain a wife and four daughters, till, about 12 months ago, he was presented by the Haberdasher's Company to the curacy of Leyston with Sidwell, co. Suffolk, the impropriate rectory of which they purchased under the will of Lady Weld; and, reserving 20l. *per ann.* out of the mean profits, till they made up the sum laid out in the first purchase, they then settled the whole rectory, valued at about 50l. *per annum*, on the minister, by lease, for 40 years, if he so long continued to serve the cure, paying for acknowledgement one barley-corn, if demanded. It is now worth 200l. *per annum*, without any house for the residence of the minister, who is allowed by the will to find a dwelling two miles distant from the chapel, which distance the Company, considering the difficulty of accommodation in such a country, have extended to five miles. Mr. S's son is apprenticed to an apothecary; and a subscription is opened for the rest of the family.

26. Mr. Massam, miller, of Ryall, near Stamford. He was standing cheerfully at his own door, suddenly dropped down, and expired almost instantly.

Herbert Lawrence, esq. of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

At Vauxhall, in her 15th year, Miss Mary Linging.

Suddenly, after eating a hearty supper, aged 77, Mr. Clarke, farmer, at Hearne.

Six weeks after her marriage, Mrs. Anne Bowden; and, in the afternoon, after a long illness, her brother, Mr. John Lamb, both of Stapleford, near Nottingham.

At his seat, Fairy-hill, near Eltham, Kent, John Naylor, esq. of Bread-street.

27. In Sloane-street, Mrs. Stephens, wife of James S. esq. barrister at law. She was delivered of two daughters the Sunday preceding; who, with six others, survive her.

28. In an advanced age, Mr. Kendall, stone-mason, of Exeter.

At Exeter, Mr. Tozer, collector of imports.

The Rev. Robert Powley, rector of Sessay, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.

At the manse of Petty, Inverness-shire, Mrs. Margaret Cameron, spouse to the Rev. Mr. William Smith, minister of Petty.

30. At Biggleswade, Miss Gosli.

At Hever, in Kent, in his 71st year, Rev. Stafford Newe, rector of that parish.

Lately. The Rev. Robert Barker, rector of Hickling, co. Nottingham, and formerly fellow and tutor of Queen's college; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; and B. D. 1770. The rectory is in the gift of the master and fellows of Queen's college.

Rev. Philip Rosenhagen, formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of A. B. 1760, and A. M. 1763. A report was at one time industriously circulated but without foundation, except to flatter his vanity, that he was author of the letters signed *Junius*.

William Webber, esq. of Vanburgh-house, Blackheath, Kent.

Aged 69, at Landovery, co Carmarthen, much regretted, after two days illness, Arthur Davies, esq. many years a magistrate for that county.

Mr. Murdock, farmer, of Swinstead, and

and one of the Bourn troop of loyal Lincolnshire yeomanry.

After a short illness, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Col. T. of York. The same day, Master George T. son of the above gentleman; who, within a fortnight, has lost his lady and two fine boys, the one 11, the other 10 years of age.

Mr. Ward, sen. of Hogs Norton, co. Leicester.

Mrs. Gordon, wife of Cosmo G. esq. surveyor of the king's tobacco warehouse, Tower-hill.

In the island of St. Domingo, of the yellow fever, Lieutenant-col. Garnier, of the 82d regiment, and commandant of the town of Port-au-Prince, in that island. The enterprizing talents and active spirit of this young officer, together with the amiable virtues which constantly distinguished him, rendered his loss severe to his family, and deprived his country of abilities well calculated to promote the general welfare of the military profession. He signalized himself in the 14th regiment of foot, which was so long and so constantly engaged in Holland and in Flanders. Before the town of Dunkirk he was wounded by a musquet ball in the breast: this served only to make his worth more evident, and his firmness more conspicuous. After this fortunate escape, he fought on with the ardour of a true soldier, and possessed the coolness and courage which is observable in those of long experience and habitual intrepidity. From his well-known merit and well earned honours, he became major of the 82d, and, soon after, lieutenant-colonel of the same regiment, which was ordered for the West-Indies; where, notwithstanding the danger of a sickly climate was added to the chance of war, he braved both for a twelvemonth, having survived an amiable brother (a lieutenant in the same regiment) who fell a sacrifice to the calamitous and fatal fever. At Port-au-Prince Colonel Garnier raised a corps of black cavalry, which he made soldiers by indefatigable services. At last, this military energy, and disregard of his own health by strictly observing his duty, was terminated by a fever, which closed at once his life and honours at the same moment. A more disinterested or real sense of honour, a better heart, or well-informed mind, could not exist in any one man in any one profession.

Much regretted, leaving behind her 12 children, Mrs. Raymond Barker, wife of John R. B. esq. of Fairford, Gloucestersh. director of the South-sea Company, dau. and co-heiress (with the widow of the late Sir Henry Hoghton, bart.) of Daniel Booth, esq. director of the Bank, who died June 7, 1788. Mrs. R. B. got her death after she removed to her own spark sent from the table at Fairford park. A spark caught her head-dress, and set it in a blaze. Her screams calling up the company (her husband being ill of the gout), formerly present rolled the carpet over her, though she had before extinguished the fire, and felt no harm; but the fright killed her, and she, probably in calling for assistance, burst a blood-vessel, which was the cause of her death.

At Brighton, in consequence of a violent fever, W. Randall, esq. barrack-master.

Mr. Dawson, of the Dublin theatre. His last wife was mother to Mr. Lewis, of Covent-garden.

At Colworth, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Robert Drury Rye.

Mrs. Revell, of Buston, co. Lincoln. Her remains were interred at Billingborough by the side of the late Mr. John Saywell, whose relict she was.

Phillips Glover, esq. late colonel in the royal North Lincolnshire militia, and one of his Majesty's deputy-lieutenants for Lincolnshire, and cousin to the late Rich. G. esq. author of "Leonidas."

At Glentworth, co. Lincoln, Miss Louisa Bassett.

Of the hydrophobia, Anne Drury, of the alms-house, near Shawbury. She was bit by a mad dog about six weeks before. The same dog also, before he was destroyed, bit a mare and a pig, both which died mad.

The Rev. Richard Russel, of Lancing, in Sussex, a son of the late physician of that name, at Lewes, who published a treatise on sea-water.

Aged 103, —— Holmes, a poor woman, of Quare-common, near Derby.

After a short illness, at Platt-house, near Manchester, where he was on a visit, the Rev. Dr. Barker, of Bakewell, co. Derby. The vicarage is in the gift of the bp. of Linc.

Thomas Moody, the well known whipper-in for 30 years to the fox hounds of C. Forester, esq. He was carried to his grave by a number of old earth-stoppers, and attended by many other sporting friends, who heartily mourned for him. Directly after the corpse followed his old favourite horse (which he used always to call his Old Soul) carrying his last fox's brush in front of his bridle, with his cap, whip, boot, spurs, and girdle, across his saddle. The ceremony being over, he (by his own desire) had three clear rattling view-halloos given him over the grave.

Mr. Anthony Gilbert, master of the free school at Sleaford.

In Parliament-street, Mrs. Webber.

Aged 73, in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, John Wade, esq. youngest son of the late Field-marshal W.

At Borstal, near St. Margaret's, Rochester, Mrs. Spong, wife of Ambrose S. esq. of Borstal.

At Nottingham, Mr. Green, one of the aldermen of that borough.

Suddenly

Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Mason, of Spridlington, near Lincoln, farmer and grazier.

At Torston, Suffolk, aged 82, a person of the name of Hawes, who has for many years lived by himself wholly unattended. He had used to gather sticks and straw for firing, with which he cooked the little food he allowed himself. He was possessed of four coats, all of which he wore in summer to prevent their being stolen, and in winter, to keep him warm and save fuel. A few days since he refused pu chasing a piece of pork because it was too much, weighing above a pound, although he died worth upwards of 1500l. During last winter he gave 1s. towards a subscription for the relief of the poor; and has for some time been heard to declare that these dear times would be his ruin.

Dec. 1. Mrs. Peake, mother of Mr. P. surgeon, of Leicester.

2. Mr. Thomas Boulton Pratt, goldsmith, of Cheapside.

Found dead in a field, near Millbrook, Lieutenant Deeble, of the royal navy. It is supposed he had been thrown from his horse, as his neck was dislocated, and his head and body much bruised. The horse was found at no great distance from him.

Mr. George Pyne, sen. of Exeter.

3. Owen Cluttop, esq. of Balcombe, co. Sussex.

In her 8th year, the youngest daughter of Jas. Graham, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

In his 78th year, and 50th of his ministry, at Kilbridge manse, in Arran, the Rev. Gersham Stewart, minister of that parish,

4. At his house at Topsham, Mr. David Sweetland, merchant.

At Ramsay-lodge, near Edinburgh, Jas. Ramsay, esq. general accountant of Excise for Scotland.

5. Of a paralytic stroke, the Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, vicar of East Brent, co. Somerset, prebendary of Wells, &c.

6. At Honiton, co. Devon, Mr. Richard Northcote, aged near 80. He had a taste for literature, and a very retentive memory; which, with many years reading, made him an agreeable and instructive companion. His general knowledge, and happy facility of expression, rendered his society an acquisition; but he possessed that integrity and justice which is of greater estimation than mental or personal acquirements. He survived his wife one year and a half. In him ends the family of the Northcotes in Honiton, in a direct line, after having lived there some centuries in respect and affluence.

At Totnes, co. Devon, of an asthmatic complaint, to which he had been long subject, Ferdinand de Mierre, esq. late an eminent Spanish merchant, and partner with Mr. Christian, but who had retired from business about two years since.

At Maidstone, of the gout in his stomach, Mr. George Hopkins.

7. In his 19th year, Mr. Charles Cozens, of Teddington, son of the late Rev. Dr. C. many years minister of that place.

8. Found dead in his bed, aged 76, Mr. James Cant, of Uppingham.

Mr. Bennett, currier, of Welford. Returning home from Lutterworth, he was thrown from his horse, and killed, a little distance from that place.

9. In Bishopsgate-street Without, in his 43d year, Mr. Page, grocer. His death was occasioned by having been wet through in going to see his two sons at school at Hertford on Thursday, Nov. 17, and neglecting to change his wet cloaths, whereby the cold fell on his lungs, and, in spite of the best medical assistance, carried him off in the prime of life, to the great regret of his wife and three children.

At Slaufton, co. Leicester, in her 66th year, of an asthmatical and dropsical complaint in the stomach, Mrs. Tailby, relict of Mr. John Tailby, a respectable farmer of that place (who died June 25, 1781, aged 53); and mother to Mr. Tailby, one of our ingenious correspondents.

10. At Saffron Walden, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Whishaw, widow of Rich. W. esq. late of Dedham, co. Essex.

11. Mr. Richard Smith, jun. a respectable farmer and grazier, of Billingborough, co. Lincoln.

At the Scar, near Bromyard, Herefordshire, aged 102, Jeremiah Atkins. He was a soldier at the taking of the Havannah and Martinico, and very near being scalped by the Indians, from whom he was rescued at the moment of the operation. He was likewise at the taking of Crown Point, in America, and in the battle of Fontenoy with the Duke of Cumberland, and fought against the rebels in Scotland. He was at the taking of Quebec, when Gen. Wolfe was killed, and afterwards at the battle of Tournay, in Flanders. This extraordinary man retained all his faculties but that of hearing to the period of his death.

12. After a tedious indisposition, heightened by severe domestic afflictions, which terminated in the dropsy in the chest, the Right Rev. Dr. William Buller, lord bishop of Exeter. Besides the gallant Col. Buller, who was slain on the Continent, he left two sons by consumption. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, where he proceeded A. M. 1759; thence removed to Christchurch, where he took the degrees of B. and D. D. 1781; was appointed dean of Exeter, ; and, on the promotion of Dr. Horne, dean of Canterbury, in which he was installed June 22, 1790. On the death of Dr. John Ross, 1793, he was advanced to the bishoprick of Exeter, and was consecrated Dec. 4 that year. His remains were privately interred on the 17th in Exeter cathedral. (See p. 1049.)

At his son's house, at Lambeth, aged 86, Mr.

Mr. Usborne, father of the Vintners Company. He was formerly a linen-draper in Fleet-street (in the house now Anderton's coffee-house), and was afterwards for several years an inhabitant of Maidstone, Kent.

16. Charles Garnier, esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Aurora. The particulars of this officer's death are both affecting and unfortunate. He had dined at Capt. Urry's, of Yarmouth, (off which port his ship lay, for the purpose of proceeding on her voyage to Lisbon), and was desirous of being in good time to get on board, preparatory to his departure. His boat had got alongside, when, by some accident, the tide overset it, and instantly they dropped astern. Assistance was sent out from the Aurora; and, after a fruitless search, alas! only one man was saved. The captain and four seamen were all drowned soon after the boat overset. Captain Garnier has left a widow, the sister of the present earl of Carlisle. This is the third instance of premature death in this worthy family during this year; and this last most unexpected event has occasioned the regret of his naval acquaintance, and the excessive grief of his nearest relation: sweetness of manners, goodness of heart, sound sense, and a virtuous mind, were the characteristics of this amiable and excellent man. He conducted the duty of his ship with a lenient hand, and supported the authority of his rank by mildness, with credit to himself, and with satisfaction to all under his command.

17. In Weymouth-str. Portland-place, William Pickett, esq. formerly partner with Mr. Theed, afterwards with Mr. Rundle, silversmith, on Ludgate hill, which business he carried on alone in Bond-street. He was elected alderman of Cornhill Ward in May, 1783; and filled the office of sheriff in 1784, and lord-mayor in 1789. As an active and worthy magistrate, his loss is much to be lamented. His unremitted exertions to accomplish his favourite object, the widening of the street without Temple-bar, from his first publication on the subject in 1789 (see vol. LIX. p. 340), almost to the last moment of his existence, will long be remembered to his credit (see two views of his intended plan in vol. LXIII. p. 1093); as will the honourable mode in which he conducted himself as a candidate to represent the city of London in parliament at the last and some preceding elections. Few individuals have experienced more domestic afflictions, and fewer still have met them with more fortitude than fell to his share. His eldest daughter, Elizabeth, was burnt, by her cloaths taking fire, in his presence, Dec 21, 1781, at the age of 23 years. His only son was killed by French pirates on board the Triton East Indiaman, Jan. 1796. His wife died on the 3d of October (see p. 882). One daughter survives him. He was interred close to his parents, brothers and sister, wife and eldest daughter, on Saturday, the 24th, in Stoke Newington church yard, conveyed in a hearse and six, attended by a train of six coaches and six, and the carriages of several aldermen, those of the two sheriffs, and his own. Aldermen Plomer, Gill, Le Mesurier, Newman, Langston, and Combes, and Messrs. Rundle (his late partner), Bird, and Tilson, attended the funeral.

At Yarmouth, in Norfolk, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Francis Turner, surgeon; a very able practitioner, and a very worthy man.

At his brother's house, at Twickenham, the Right Hon. Lord John Cavendish, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, and M. P. for Derbyshire.

19. At Bristol, Mrs. Shipley, wife of the Rev. Charles-Lewis Sr. master of the grammar-school in Bromsgrove. She was a woman possessed of many amiable qualities, excellences, and virtues, but valued herself upon none of them. She was the daughter of the late Mr. John Jenkins, the patriotic miller and baker of Bristol.

In the 19th year of her age, at her father's house in Norton-street, of a deep decline, Miss Jane Riddell Moody, youngest daughter of Rob. Sadleir M. esq. one of the commissioners of the Victualling-office.

20. Mr. Ainslie, eldest son of Sir Robert A. This young gentleman was to have been married to Miss Baldwin, daughter of Mr. B. M. P. for Malton, on Thursday; but, in consequence of a violent fever, was carried off two days preceding.

21. At Forty hill, Enfield, in her 86th year, Mrs. Hotchkiss, relict of the Rev. Mr. H. rector of Brettenham, Suffolk, Balsham, co. Cambridge, and master of the Charter-house, who died in 1750, and was succeeded in that situation by Dr. Crusius.

At George White's, esq. at Newington-house, co. Oxford, in her 22d year, regretted by all who knew her, Mrs. John White, wife of John White, of Soho-square, esq. younger brother of the above named George W.

(PREFERMENTS, &c. in SUPPLEMENT.)

BILL of MORTALITY, from November 29, to December 27, 1796.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	1009	1993	Males	1310	2462
Females	984		Females	1152	

Whereof have died under two years old 623

Peck Loaf 2s. 9d.

Between			Between		
2 and 5	246		50 and 60	309	
5 and 10	77		60 and 70	180	
10 and 20	72		70 and 80	100	
20 and 30	154		80 and 90	38	
30 and 40	225		90 and 100	15	
40 and 50	299		106—1	102—1	

AVERAGE

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Dec. 17, 1796.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	54	4	28	0	31	3	22	4	28	10
Surrey	54	10	32	0	31	4	21	6	30	0
Hertford	51	6	33	6	31	5	19	7	36	10
Bedford	52	7	35	2	30	6	15	10	32	8
Hunting.	47	10	00	0	29	8	16	6	28	0
Northamp	52	6	35	0	30	8	16	10	28	3
Rutland	53	0	00	0	34	0	18	0	30	0
Leicester	59	8	00	0	37	4	19	3	41	8
Notting.	58	6	44	6	36	10	21	0	36	10
Derby	61	0	00	0	39	2	22	10	42	7
Stafford	56	5	00	0	40	1	21	6	40	7
Salop	57	0	44	11	41	7	21	6	30	2
Hereford	58	9	38	0	39	7	20	8	29	2
Worcest.	58	0	00	0	39	10	22	10	33	6
Warwick	59	6	00	0	33	10	19	10	41	4
Wilts	60	6	00	0	32	4	23	4	40	8
Berks	56	4	00	0	30	5	23	1	32	2
Oxford	58	3	00	0	29	8	19	10	33	0
Bucks	55	6	00	0	28	2	19	0	29	3
Montgom.	60	10	00	0	37	7	19	2	00	0
Brecon	65	8	48	0	37	7	18	8	00	0
Radnor	65	8	00	0	39	1	20	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

57	3	36	1	34	4	19	1	33	5

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

50	3	28	10	29	9	19	6	29	5

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	52	6	30	6	30	0	21	3	32	0
Kent	52	2	00	0	29	6	20	3	26	1
Sussex	51	4	00	0	30	4	10	0	24	6
Suffolk	48	9	00	0	29	4	17	9	23	5
Cambrid.	50	3	00	0	26	5	13	11	24	11
Norfolk	47	2	22	0	26	0	17	0	22	11
Lincoln.	50	8	30	0	32	3	16	8	29	2
York	49	8	35	3	31	2	17	7	33	0
Durham	53	6	19	1	34	1	20	4	00	0
Northum.	48	6	31	0	30	10	18	6	00	0
Cumberl.	58	8	40	11	35	3	19	8	00	0
Westmor.	63	11	44	0	33	10	20	9	00	0
Lancast.	58	3	00	0	19	11	21	6	45	4
Chester	54	10	00	0	43	11	22	5	00	0
Flint	56	2	00	0	40	4	20	0	00	0
Denbigh	59	9	00	0	42	8	19	8	44	10
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnary.	60	0	34	0	32	6	16	8	00	0
Merioneth	56	0	42	5	40	0	19	5	00	0
Cardigan	63	3	33	4	32	0	13	0	00	0
Pembroke	51	6	00	0	33	2	12	0	00	0
Carmarth.	66	8	00	0	37	7	12	7	00	0
Glamorg.	69	2	00	0	33	10	18	6	00	0
Glouceſt.	62	5	00	0	35	4	19	3	34	5
Somerſet	65	10	00	0	38	4	00	0	45	4
Monm.	65	1	00	0	39	7	00	0	00	0
Devon	60	9	00	0	34	1	15	10	36	4
Cornwall	64	10	00	0	33	6	16	10	00	0
Dorſet	62	10	00	0	33	2	20	3	38	0
Hants	58	4	00	0	32	6	21	5	33	9

AVERAGE PRICE, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	53	5	27	10	31	7	20	5	16	4
2	49	2	36	1	28	6	16	4	23	10
3	47	2	22	0	26	0	17	0	22	11
4	50	5	36	10	31	6	17	3	31	3
5	51	0	30	4	31	7	19	1	33	5
6	60	9	41	11	34	8	20	1	33	5
7	57	0	36	1	40	9	21	11	45	4
8	60	10	39	0	38	10	18	7	44	10

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	61	3	33	4	32	10	13	7	33	5
10	64	5	36	1	37	5	19	3	37	8
11	62	9	36	1	33	9	16	4	36	4
12	60	8	36	1	32	9	20	8	35	10
13	50	3	28	10	29	6	20	0	27	11
14	53	4	28	10	32	0	17	2	36	0
15	51	7	28	10	34	6	20	9	30	4
16	47	7	28	10	27	10	19	1	29	2

PRICES OF FLOUR,

Fine	45s. to 00s.	Middling	42s. to 56s.
Seconds	41s. to 42s.	Fine Pollard	22s. to 24s.
Thirds	34s. to 38s.	Common ditto	12s od to 13s od
Horſe Pollard	11s od to 0s od
Bran	10s. 0d. to 0s.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 39s. 3d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	4l. 4s. to 6l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	4l. 0s. to 5l. 12s.
Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 5l. 0s.	Ditto Bags	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.
Farnham Pockets	7l. 0s. to 11l. 0s.	Eſſex Ditto	3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	4l. 10s. 0d. to 5l. 8s. 0d.	Aver. 4l. 19s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 8s. 6d. to 1l. 11s. 6d.	Aver. 1l. 10s. 0d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Dec. 21, 1796, is 60s. 7¾d. per cwt. exclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.		

Tallow, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 10½d.

COALS. Newcaſtle, 42s. 0d. to 44s. 6d. Sunderland, 36s. 0d. to 42s. 0d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN DECEMBER, 1796.

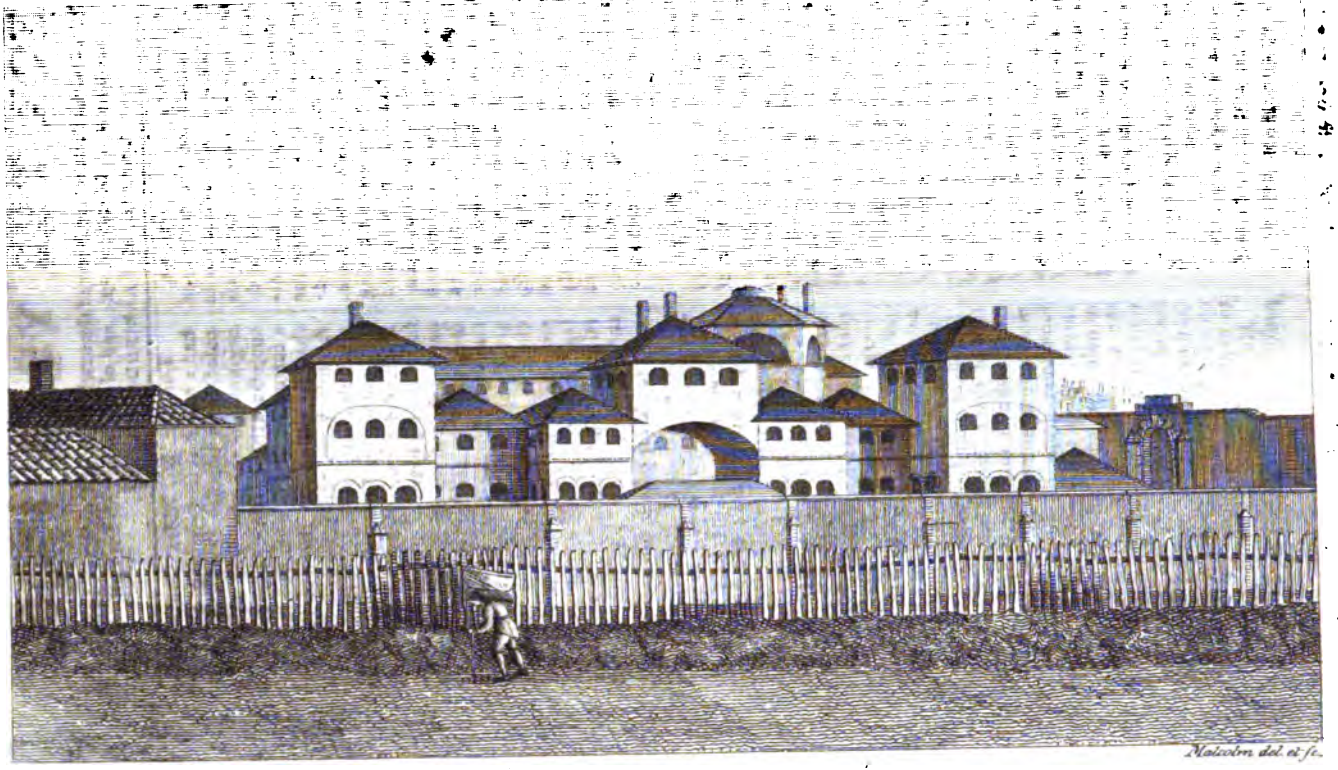
Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. reduc.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Ann.	Long Ann.	Short 1778-9	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	New Navy.	Exchequ. Bills.	Irish 3 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Imp. Ann.	New L. 18 M.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Lott. Tickets.
27	Sunday																			
28	143¾	56⅛	56⅜ a ½	72⅜	85⅞	16⅛	6⅞									52⅛	10⅛		12 8 0	
29	143	56	56⅜ a ½	72⅜	86⅛	16⅛	6⅞	177								53⅛	10⅛		12 8 6	
30	143⅜	56⅛	56⅜ a ½	72⅜	85⅞	16⅛	6⅞	176								52⅞			12 9 0	
1	142⅜	55⅛	56⅛	72⅜	85⅜	16	6⅞	176¼											12 11 0	
2	142⅜	55⅛	56⅛	72⅜	85⅜	16	6⅞							3 dif.		53	10⅜		12 11 0	
3		57⅛	58⅛	73⅛	86⅛	16⅛	6⅞									53⅛	10⅛		12 10 0	
4	Sunday																			
5		57⅛	58⅛ a 59	74⅛	87⅛	16⅛	9								7⅛	55	10⅛		12 11 0	
6	145	57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	87⅛	16⅛	7	176⅜									10⅛		12 9 6	
7		57⅛	58⅛	74⅛	87⅛	16⅛	7	176½	12 dif.							54½	10⅛		12 9 6	
8	143¼	57	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛		176½								54	10⅛		12 6 0	
9	142⅝	56½	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛		175½								53½	10⅛		12 5 0	
10		56⅛	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛	6⅞										10⅛		12 7 0	
11	Sunday																			
12		56⅛	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛										54⅛	10⅛		12 6 0	
13	144⅛	56⅛	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛	7									54	10⅛		12 5 6	
14	144	56⅛	57⅛	73⅛		16⅛	7		20							54⅛			12 6 0	
15	144⅛	57	58	73⅛		16⅛	7							3		54⅛	10⅛		12 6 0	
16		57⅛	58	74⅛		16⅛	7		15							54⅛	10⅛		12 6 0	
17		57	57⅛	74⅛		16⅛	7								75½	54½	10⅛	½ pr.	12 5 6	
18	Sunday																			
19	144⅛	57	57⅛	74⅛		16⅛	7		15					2	75⅛	54⅛	10⅛	⅛	12 5 0	
20	145⅛	57	58⅛	74⅛		16⅛	7								75⅛	54⅛	10⅛	Par	12 5 0	
21		56⅛	57⅛															⅛ dif.	12 4 0	
22	144	56⅛	57⅛	74		16⅛	6⅞		18								10⅛	⅛	12 4 6	
23	144⅛	56⅛	57⅛	74		16⅛										54	10⅛	1	12 4 0	
24		55⅛	57 a 55⅛	72⅛		16	6⅞											3	12 3 0	
25	Sunday																			
26																				

J. BRANSCOMB and Co. Stock-Brokers, at the Lucky Lottery office, No. 11, Holborn.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. 1794.

Taken from Grays Inn Lane.

Gent. Mag. Supp. 1796. Pl. I. p. 1065.



Malcolm del. et sc.

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1796.

Embellished with a Picturesque View of the new HOUSE of CORRECTION for the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX; and of the Inside of UNION CHAPEL, at FARRINGDON, BERKS.

Mr URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

YOUR respect for the memory of Mr. HOWARD will induce you to insert the inclosed view of the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, formed principally on his judicious suggestions. It is situated on the North side of London, between Cold-Bath-Fields and Gray's-Inn-Lane. The spot on which it is erected having been naturally swampy, and long used for a public lay-stall, it was found prudent to lay the foundation so deep, and pile it so securely, that it is supposed there are as many bricks laid under ground in this vast building as appear in sight. What is more to the purpose, the internal regulations of this place of security are believed to be perfectly well adapted to the salutary purposes to which the building is appropriated.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

I received an unexpected pleasure from seeing the celebrated song of the *Vicar of Bray* in your last Magazine. The example of this sensible vicar is exhibited to us with peculiar propriety in such a situation of affairs as we are now placed in; and may probably be attended with beneficial effects, in a greater or less degree. Amidst revolutions in governments, and the struggles of contending parties for profit and power, what has a prudent priest to do, but be quiet during the uncertainty of the conflict, and, when the victory is decided, then to join the conquerors? This line of conduct is what I design to pursue, it being my maxim (and I would recommend it to my brethren) to keep what I have, and get what I can. But this is not the purport of my writing.

In the last stanza but one of the song, the line, which you print

"My principles I chang'd once more,"

stood, in the older editions, to be read

"*as I* turn'd my cat-a-pan once more."

The late Dr. Miles Cowper, who had a knack at song-writing, and composed some popular things about the beginning of the American war, had a conjecture that the term *cat-a-pan** was a corruption of the text, and suspected that *cat in pan* was the true reading. At first view, this emendation seems plausible; but, with due deference to such authority, I presume to think the Doctor did not hit the nail on the head: for who ever heard of turning a *cat* in a pan? A custom in his own college might have helped him to a better solution. At Shrove-tide, when pancakes are a standing dish, the scholars, who chuse to try their dexterity at *turning a pancake* in the *frying-pan* in the college kitchen, pay a forfeit on their failure. This practice at once suggests the genuine reading, viz.

"I turn'd my cake in pan once more."

The gradation of corruption from the original purity is easy to be traced. The word *keep*, for brevity's sake, is often pronounced *kep*; and *give me* is abridged to *g'me*: so also *cake*, in the rapidity of utterance, becomes *cak*. In this way, the expression *cake in pan* was transmuted into *cak in pan*, and thence, for the sake of more speedy delivery, was abreviated to *cak a pan*; just as we say *fix o'clock* by way of dispatch, rather than take up time by pronouncing *six of the clock* at full length. The short sound of *cake* exciting the idea of that substance which a darling child, who is introduced by its fond mother to be admired by the company, sometimes drops involuntarily on the carpet, while the visitors are obliged to hold their noses till it is removed; the cant word *cak* was, in process of time, through delicacy, displaced for the unmeaning term *cat*; the primitive reading, *cake*, being, by long disuse, entirely forgotten. This I apprehend to be the true state of the case.

However, after all, it is not impossible but the term *cat-a-pan* might have

* On the etymology of this word, see our vol. XXIV, pp. 67, 172, 212. EDIT.

have been in the author's manuscript; for, it cannot reasonably be supposed, that so ingenious a clerk as the vicar (who wrote the song, as appears from his speaking in the first person) should be ignorant of Greek. *Cat-a-pan*, when properly distinguished, is literally a Grecian phrase in English characters, as I shall instantly prove, if Mr. Urban will pardon the trouble I give him in looking for his Greek types. Κατὰ βραχὺ is Greek for *paulatim*; κατὰ καιρὸν, for *opportunè*; and it is as clear as the day, that κατὰ πᾶν is Greek for *omninò*, in English, *entirely*, *thoroughly*, &c. Now, after restoring one word, namely *me*, which is the same in sound as *my*, and might easily be mistaken by the copyists, the line will run thus: *I turn'd me cat-a-pan once more*; that is, *I turn'd myself entirely*; or, according to your paraphrase, *I chang'd my principles*, as many other men do (and who can call it wrong?) when it suits their interest to do so.

Perhaps some of your correspondents, who are inclined to controversy, may give a different account of this matter. But, lest any of them should be desirous to appear bold by advancing to attack you, I hereby declare, that, being of a peaceable disposition, I will never fight while I have power to run away. O. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THE song (p. 950) has appeared in print before, and was occasioned (according to the information of a gentleman who well remembers the circumstance) by the marriage of the hon. Richard Lyttelton, brother to the celebrated lord Lyttelton, with the dutchess dowager of Bridgewater, mother to the present duke of Bridgewater. Yours, &c. J. H.

*** Mr. H. will find an answer to his question on "Incidit in Scyllam, &c." in our vol. LXIV. p. 1101, & p. ult. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Monmouth, Dec.* 24.

IN p. 950, Mr. Hayrick "has sent you a SONG said to have been found among a collection of papers belonging to an elderly relative, but was totally unacquainted with its allusion." As it probably might be pleasing to him to know something of its reference, and the character on whom it was written, I have sent him a brief account of its origin.

Richard Jones, esq. of Dingatstow-court, in the county of Monmouth, (about four miles from Monmouth in the road to Abergavenny) had lived the life of a man of pleasure for many years; but, towards the decline of it, he turned his thoughts towards matrimony, and, at last, married an elderly lady of fortune, who was his near neighbour. In consequence of this unexpected connexion, which surprized the whole country, a young gentleman (whose name I am sorry I have not as yet been able to obtain), at that time under-master to the free grammar-school in Monmouth, produced the lines above referred to, by which name, "HAPPY DICK," he was afterwards called, and by it his memory is recollected at this day.

The song is often sung at convivial meetings in Monmouth; but its origin is as little known in that town (except to a few elderly individuals) as it is to your correspondent. A young man, of the name of Taylor, who died about two years ago, whom the inhabitants familiarly called "Dick Taylor," used to give it, when called upon, with familiar glee and point.

Tradition reports, to the credit of the author, that it was shewn soon after it was written to Mr. Pope, when at Bath, who bestowed the highest praise on its merit, and even went so far as to wish "that he could have written such a song." It might be said, without exaggeration, that it possesses the "gaiety of Horace," with all his elegance and wit; and, when the above account of it is first known, it certainly will be read with a peculiar degree of pleasure.

In a descriptive account of Raglan-castle I am now preparing for the press, I hope to introduce some anecdotes of Mr. Jones's life, as the house in which he lived will come under notice in that publication; but Mr. Heyrick will accept the present illustration, for whom it is particularly written by CHARLES HEATH, *Printer, Monmouth.*

Should any other matter of a local nature, inserted in your Miscellany, fall within the pale of my acquaintance, it will give me peculiar pleasure to add my feeble aid towards its elucidation.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Leipsig, Dec.* 6.

A CORRESPONDENT, (p. 772), has requested, that I would inform him, "what is the reading of the Vatican manuscript, Acts xx, 28, as neither Wetstein nor Griesbach take notice of it, and it does not appear that the MS. is mutilated in that part." I take therefore the earliest opportunity (for, this number of your Magazine is not long arrived here) of giving whatever information I am able to communicate on this subject. The celebrated Vatican MS. which, in the Vatican library, is numbered 1209, is, according to the description which Birch has given of it in his Prolegomena to the four gospels, not defective at Acts xx, 28. But Wetstein has not quoted it there, because he himself had never seen the MS. The extracts which had been made from it by Werner of Nimeguen, Agellius, and Maldonatus, were so imperfect, that the reading of this MS. at Acts xx, 28, was, with many other important readings, left unnoticed; and though Bentley had, many years before the publication of Wetstein's edition, sent his nephew, Thomas Bentley, to Rome, to collate the MS. completely; yet Wetstein could not obtain a sight of the collation, for reasons which he assigns in his Prolegomena, p. 24. Nor did Griesbach meet with better success, when he was in England, collecting materials for his edition of the Greek Testament; and, consequently, he was likewise obliged to be silent, in respect to the Vatican MS. at the place in question. In the year 1781, the MS. was completely collated by Birch; but, as he has hitherto published only his extracts from the four Gospels, we are still left in the dark in respect to the reading of this MS. at Acts xx, 28.

I am unable therefore to give an immediate answer to the proposed query; but I can inform your correspondent of a method by which he will easily obtain the desired intelligence. Bentley's collation of the Vatican MS. which Wetstein could not procure, and which Griesbach sought in vain, was, after it had rested above forty years in a state of obscurity, in the hands of Dr. Richard Bentley, a nephew of the great Bentley, at his rectory in Leicestershire, deposited a few years ago in the library of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where it is now preserved, with the rest of Bentley's MSS. in the cabinet marked B. This collation will undoubtedly furnish an answer to the proposed question. Farther: a copy of this very collation, a short time before it was deposited in Trinity-library, was taken by Woide, who had been informed by Dr. Hebesden of the place where this almost unknown treasure was preserved. And, as after Woide's death his papers were purchased, if I mistake not, by the curators of the Clarendon press, an answer to the proposed question may probably be obtained likewise in the university of Oxford.

Yours, &c. HERBERT MARSH.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

ON reading Mr. Churton's letter in your last Magazine, (p. 906), I have been led to remark, that Dr. Brett himself refers to his own work on tradition, in his dissertation annexed to his collection of Liturgies, which he thus begins. "In my Discourse concerning *the necessary use of tradition to understand the Holy Scripture*, I mentioned the liturgies of St. James and St. Mark, &c. &c." Mr. Churton, I respectfully presume, may not be displeased at my observing farther, that, in the translation of Dupin's Method of Studying Divinity, p. 366, under the article *Tradition*, "Dr. Brett's necessary Use of Tradition" is proposed by the translator.

I wish I had Dr. B's book to offer Mr. C. but I have not. However, I have a large volume of tracts, great part of which are by Dr. B. himself, or such in which he is concerned; and there is also in this collection an anonymous tract, printed likewise in 1718, on the subject of tradition. It is intituled "An Answer to a printed Letter said to be written by Mr. Lesley: against Alterations or Additions to the Liturgy of the Church of England. In a Letter to a Friend."

The bold writer, having stated *three* reasons why Mr. L. could not be the author of the said printed letter, (the *last* of which is, that "Mr. *Lesley* has too much knowledge and judgement not to know, what the author of the letter, it seems, is totally ignorant of, that we believe in the *Holy Scriptures* themselves from *tradition*; nor have they any other authority *ad extra*, from without, but *tradition*"—): the writer, I say, then presently

presently speaks of himself as follows, p. 6:

"But, that I may not be mistaken in pleading for *tradition*, I do declare that I neither am a *Papist*, nor can I approve of their fondness of all *traditions* received or imposed by their *church*: nor indeed of any *tradition*, but such as we have well attested to have been received as *Apostolical* by the *illuminated fathers*; nor do I value any subsequent *tradition* farther than as it is an evidence of the former; nor do I value the single sentiments of any particular *father*, if he was alone in it. But there are two rules, which are golden ones, by which, I think, we ought to judge of all things: The one is that of Vincentius Lirinensis, *Quod ubique, semper, et ab omnibus*, &c. What was every where, always, and by all believed, ought to be by us believed also. And the other rule is, that what we cannot say when it began, that we must conclude to have been from the beginning. Now if *tradition* be inclosed, guarded, and explained, by these two noble rules, then, I think, it is impossible to be led into error by it."—

These extracts may not perhaps be uninteresting to those readers who are inquisitive after writings on tradition, and who may not have seen this tract: among which if Mr. Churton be, I beg to add, that the volume* is greatly at his service; and shall be sent him with much pleasure, if he wishes it. It should seem there were two parts or more of Dr. Brett's "Tradition;" for, on the last page of one of his tracts, printed in 1729, there is advertised "A *farther* Proof of the necessity of Tradition, to explain and interpret the Holy Scriptures, in an Answer to a Book, intituled, *No just Grounds for introducing the New Communion Office*, &c. By Thomas Brett, LL D. Price Two Shillings." Yours, &c. H. I. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

IN p. 925, a correspondent charged the editors of a volume of psalms and hymns, lately published, with "having taken a most crafty and unwarrantable freedom" with the writings of Dr. Watts, and with having done so for the purpose of bringing the "Dr's psalms and hymns, as they are now sung, into disrespect and disuse." Could I imagine that such were the motives of the editors, I should condemn them as much as the writer of that letter has done. But may not prejudice have led him to see the matter in a wrong point of view? Persons of liberality, whatever may be their own sentiments, will not refuse to others the right of professing differing opinions, and worshiping in conformity to them. Now, Mr. Urban, it is well known, that the congregations who use this new volume could not, with consistency, and therefore in charity, we may say, could not conscientiously, use the greater part of Dr. Watts's psalms and hymns as published by himself. What then has been the crime of the editors? Acknowledging and admiring Dr. Watts's poetical and devotional talents, and therefore unwilling to be deprived of his assistance in their public worship, they have made these *wanton* and much-censured alterations that they might be able to use a much greater number of his psalms than they could otherwise do; and they have, from the same motive, made alterations in some of Dr. Doddridge's hymns, and other publications. They have done this *openly* and *professedly*, as appears from the preface; not with any intention to pass the sentiments as those of Dr. Watts, or the other writers. They have done it, too, for the use of their own congregations, not for persons of different persuasions; and, consequently, their compilations cannot tend to misrepresent his opinions, or draw any from the orthodox faith; nor is it likely that the amiable author would have had any objection to his compositions being thus rendered serviceable to any class of Christians. Whether the selection and alterations have been judiciously made, is a different question; but it seems uncharitable to call in question the *integrity* of the editors, as your correspondent certainly does.

A Friend to Candour.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

AN "Enemy to Misrepresentation," who, (p. 925), complains so feelingly, and with so much reason, of the very unfair treatment that Dr. Watts's psalms and hymns have met with

5

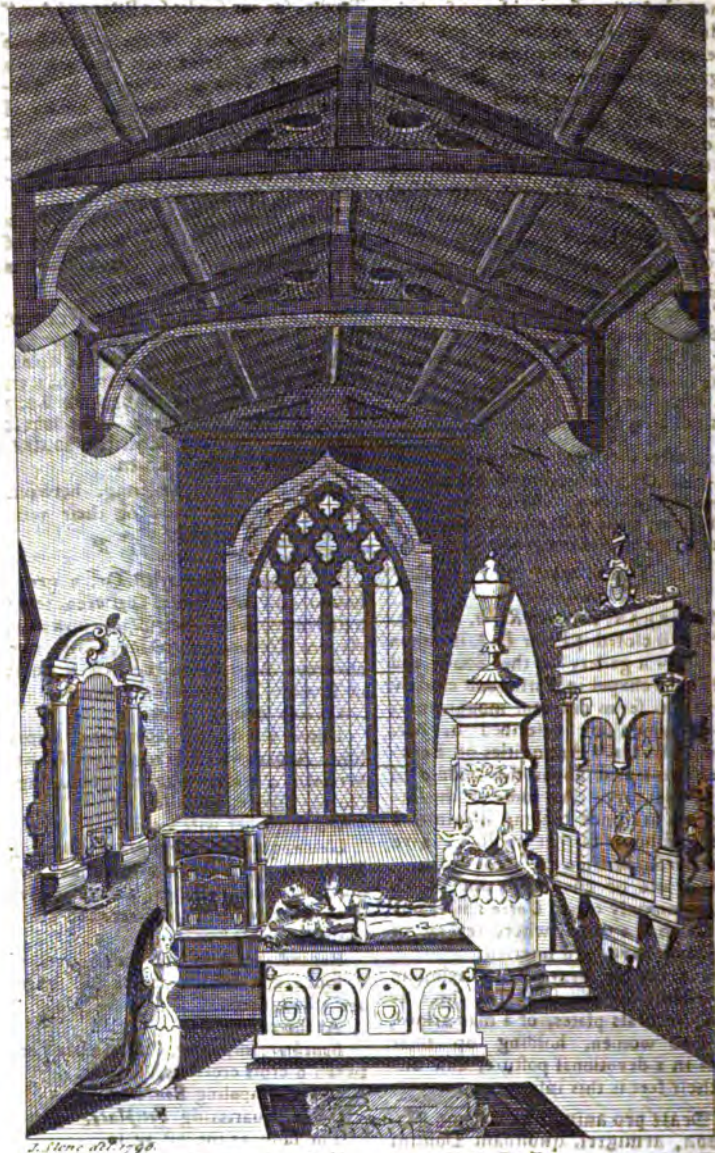
* In which also is another larger tract intituled "Mr. Leslie's Defence from some erroneous and dangerous Principles advanced in a Letter said to have been written by him concerning the New Separation. *By a known Friend of Mr. Leslie.* 1719.

[illegible] purpose of bringing the [illegible] and humors, as they are [illegible] and disuse." Could [illegible] that such were the [illegible] I should con- [illegible] writer of [illegible] may not [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] be [illegible] in [illegible] have [illegible] be- [illegible] any [illegible] the [illegible] been ju- [illegible] question; [illegible] to call in [illegible] of the editors, [illegible] correspondent certainly does.

A Friend to Candour.

Mr. Urban, Dec. 18.

A [illegible] "Enemy to Misrepresentation," [illegible] (p. 925), complains to [illegible] very, and with so much reason, of the very unfair treatment that Dr. Watts's pictures and hymns have met with



J. Stone del. 1796.

Inside View of Unton's Chapel in Farringdon Church

with from the editors of an Arian or Socinian collection of hymns lately published, and who seems to have formed just the same idea of their conduct with the author of the critique upon this publication in a former Magazine, inquires how Dr. Doddridge's hymns have fared under the hands of these operators: in answer to this question, I offer to his consideration the following, extracted from the two publications, &c.—*ex uno discat omnes.*

Doddridge's Hymn 56.

5. But O! that brighter world above,
Where lives and reigns incarnate love!
God's only Son, in flesh array'd,
For man a bleeding victim made,

6. Thither, my soul, with rapture soar;
There in the land of praise adore;
This theme demands an angel's lay,
Demands an undeclining day.

New Collection, Hymn 498.

4. But O! that brighter world above,
Where lives and reigns eternal love!
Thither, my soul, with rapture soar,
There in the land of praise adore.

Yours, &c. E.

Mr. Urban, *Letcomb Regis, May* 24.

THE inclosed *(Plate II.)* is taken from a gallery at the South end of Unton's chapel in Faringdon church. It exhibits seven different monuments; five of which are described by Mr. Ashmole in his "Antiquities of Berkshire," collected about the middle of the last century. As some of the inscriptions are since become illegible, I shall, without farther apology, give them *verbatim* from the above work.

In an aile or chapel on the North side, commonly called *Unton's* aile, under which is a vault, where several of the family have been interred.

On a marble grave-stone, lying in the middle of the said aile, three figures, in brass plates, of a man armed, and two women, holding up their hands in a devotional posture, and under their feet is this inscription:

"Orate pro animabus Thome Ffazyndon, armigeri, quondam Domini de Farnham, et de Lusteshull, qui obiit secundo die Febr. anno Domini MCCCXCIII. Margarete uxoris ejus que obiit secundo Maii, anno Domini MCCCCIII, et Katerine Pynchepole, filie et her. predictorum Thome et Margaret.., que obiit xi die Decemb. anno Domini MCCCCXLIII: quorum animabus propicietur Deus.

"We pray you, in the worship of the Trinity, for our sowles sey Pater and Ave."

At each corner of the grave-stone were coats of arms, but they are torn away, and were probably so in Ashmole's time, as he takes no notice of them. The inscription is somewhat more abbreviated than it is here given. This monument appears on the foreground in the annexed plate.

In the same chapel, under the North window, is a fair raised monument of grey marble, on which is fastened a brass plate, with this inscription:

"Here under lieth Sir Alexander Unton, knight, Mary and Lady Cecil, his wyfes, which Alexander deceased the xvi day of December, 1547, in the first Year of our Soveraine Lord King Edward the Sixth. On whose soule, and on all Christen soules, Jhesu have mercy. Amen.

Over it, a man kneeling, between two women; on each of their vests their coats of armour.

On the man's are:

Bl. on a fess ingrailed Or, a greyhound current, Sable, between three half lances, with their points upwards, Argent, *Unton*; quartering, Gules, two chevrons Argent, on the first a point of Ermine, a martlet for difference.

On one woman's coat:

Unton quartering *Fetiplace*, impaling, Argent, a cross ingrailed, Gules, between 4 water-bougets, quartering, Gules, billety, and a fess Or.

On the other wife's coat:

Unton, quartering *Fetiplace*, impaling *Bulstrode*, quartering, 1. Ermine, two horse-barnacles, Gules, a chief paly; 2. on a chevron Gules, between three squirrels Sable.

Behind the man are the figures of 7 sons; and behind one of the wives are 3 daughters.

At the corners:

Bouchier, impaling, Gules, a bend between 6 cross crosslets, Argent,

Unton, impaling *Bouchier*.

Unton, quartering *Fetiplace*.

The same as the last again.

Under the aforesaid light, near the former, on a raised alabaster monument, are the proportions of a man and woman, lying along, holding up their hands in a devout posture of prayer, and on the verge is this inscription;

"Here

"Here lyeth Sir Thomas Unton, knight, and dame Elizabeth his wife."

At the bottom are these arms:

Unton, quartering *Fetiplace*, impaling, Bl. three griffins rampant, Argent.

Unton, quartering *Fetiplace*.

Against the East wall of the said chapel is erected a very fair arch-monument of marble, at the bottom of which is this inscription:

"Here lyeth Sir Edward Unton, knight of the most noble order of the Bath, who married Anne, countess of Warwick, daughter to Edward Seymer, duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, by whom he had five sons, whereof three died young in the life of their father; two, namely Edward and Henry, only survived, and succeeded him, the one after the other, in their father's inheritance; and two daughters, Anne, married to Sir Valentine Knightly, knight, and Sciffill, married to John Wentworth, esq.

Over it are these arms:

Unton, impaling *Bulstrode*.

Unton, impaling *Bouchier*.

Unton, quartering, 1. *Fetiplace*; 2. Bl. three griffins rampant, Argent; 3. Gules, on a bend Argent, five birds Sable; 4. Gules, a fess, between three right hands, couped Argent; 5. the same as the first, impaling *Seymer*, a pale, with lions and fleurs de lis, quartering, 1. Gules, two wings, Or; 2. verry, Argent, Bl.; 3. Argent, three demi lions rampant, Gules; 4. in bend, Argent and Gules, three roses in bend, counter-charged; 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three lions faces, Or.

Oudley, with quarterings, impaling *Seymer* with quarterings as before.

Seymer, with quarterings, impaling quarterly . . . . . quartering, 1. Vert, three greyhounds current, Or; 2. Sable, a bend between six croslets crosslets, Argent; 3. Argent, three saltires ingrailed, Sable, a crescent in fess point.

Over it, in a lozenge, *Seymer*, with quarterings.

On one side, *Unton*, impaling, Bl. a chevron between three lozenges, Or.

On the other side, *Seymer*, impaling *Wentworth*.

Over all, *Unton*, with quarterings and crest.

At the sides of the monument are supporters, an unicorn Argent, and a bull Blue, gorged with a crown Or.

On a tablet, hanging against the West wall of the same chapel, is this inscription:

"Virtuti et honori sacrum. Henrico Untono, equiti aurato, Edwardi Untoni, equitis aurati, filio, ex Anna comitissa Warwici, filia Edwardi de S'co Mauro ducis Somersetti, et Angliæ Protectoris; qui optimarum artium studiis, a prima ætate, in academia Oxon. enutritus; magnam orbis Christiani partem perlustravit; ob virtutem bellicam in Zutphaniæ obsidione, dignitate equestri donatus; propter singularem prudentiam, spectatam fidem, et multiplicem rerum, iterum legatus a serenissima Angliæ regina, ad Christianissimum regem missus in Galliam; a qua ad celsam patriam remigravit 23 die Martii, anno salutis MDXCVI. Dorothea uxor charissima, filia charissimi viri Thomæ Wroughten, ex equestri ordine, quæ maximo cum luctu corpus huc transferendum curavit, in mutui amoris et conjugalis fidei testimonium hoc monumentum mœstissima posuit, MDCVI."

In 1658 this last stone was put up, because the former was pulled down in the civil wars about the year 1643.

At the same time the effigies of his lady which appears kneeling on the floor, is said to have been thrown down and mutilated, which before stood on a pedestal at the foot of her husband's monument, and must have been there, or on the pavement, in Mr. Ashmole's time, though he makes no mention of it.

The monument which remains to be described is that in the North East corner of the chapel: it is of fine white marble and has the following inscription:

"Hoc nomini sacrum,
Henrici Puresoy,
de Wadley, in Berckeriâ, baronetti,
Parentum hæredis tum Gorgii ibidem armigeri,
tum Catharinæ, 2° genitæ coheredis
Henrici Wilughby,
de Risley, in Darbiensi agro, baronetti;
XIIII Augusti, anno ætatis
Christianæ MDCLIV. nati, XVII prefati
mensis die, MDCLXXXVI. denati.
Juxta quicquid ejus amori potuit
erigendum curavit
Wilughby Aston, Baronetti."

The arms are supported by weeping youths, in a reclining posture; over all are cherubim's heads, incircled with clouds; and the whole is terminated by a handsome urn.

In the list of benefactions, set up against the front of the gallery, is also following extraordinary one:

"Sir Henry Unton, knight, the 26th of June, 1591, leased for land called the Sands, in Westbrook, to 5 inhabitants of the port of Faringdon, in trust, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said port, in pursuance of the 4 surviving trustees (which

(which number, by ſubſequent deeds, is enlarged to five) ſhould, from time to time, aſſign the land to 15 other inhabitants of Port, to be nominated by the inhabitants of Port, to theſe uſes, viz. The rents, or ſo much as ſhould be neceſſary, to be employed towards eaſing the poor inhabitants of Port from taxes and payments impoſed upon them for houſes inhabited by them in Port; for reparation of cauſeways; payment of fifteenths; ſetting out ſoldiers; reparation and maintenance of the port-arms, and drummers' pay; for the reparation of the port-well and port-ſluices; charges of buckets and fire-hooks: wages of marſhals; conveying paſſengers and cripples; ſending men to gaol and houſe of correction; and for relief of impotent and poor people, and alſo from the like taxes and payments for public ſervices, ſo as they might not be thereby overburthened; and the overplus to be kept for increaſe of ſtock for the ſame uſes under more preſſing occaſions; and, in the mean time, ſuch ſtock to be lent, on good ſecurity to ſome young hopeful tradeſman in Port, and, if poor, to be lent gratis; and, if no ſuch poor tradeſman to whom it may be fitly lent, then the ſame to be lent to others upon good ſecurity for ſome fit conſideration, and the profit thereſrom to be employed in putting out poor and friendleſs apprentices to huſbandry or honeſt trade; and the truſtees to account yearly for the rents, and the employment thereof, to the next juſtices, and the lord of the manor (if he will be preſent), who are to ſettle any queſtion touching the performance of the decree, and, in caſe of difficulty, to reſort to the juſtices of aſſize of Berks, on their circuit, for advice."

Yours, &c. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 28.

AS the cold on Chriſtmas day laſt was, perhaps, as great as has ever been known in England, it may afford ſatisfaction to the curious to have the degrees of it aſcertained in different places. Below you have the exact ſtate of it, taken by two of Fahrenheit's thermometers, ſuſpended in the air, in a North aſpect, about ten feet from the ground, at Saliſbury-place, New-road, Mary le bone, which had been placed there the preceding evening.

H.	Min.			
8	*A.M.*	4 below 0	Calm	Cloudleſs ſky, but great froſty exhalation.
8	30	2		
9		1	SE, light air, wind E, ſmall	
9	30	0		
10		4 above 0		
10	30	5	More wind	
11		8		
1	*P.M.*	17	NE, quick	
2		18		Barom. ſlowly falling from 29,80 in the morning to 29,68 evening.
3		19	Very bright, E, ſmall	
4		18		
5		19	Ditto	
6		18		
7		18	Nearly calm	Bright ſky the whole day.
8		17		
9		19	Calm	
10		21	Ditto	

The froſt remained upon the windows of a room the whole day in which a large fire was conſtantly burning. The 26th milder; mercury 31° at 9 o'cock A. M.; ſtrong South-Eaſt wind.

From a very accurate journal of the weather at Boſton in America, kept by a gentleman of ingenuity there for ſeven years, I find the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer was never below 2 degrees under 0, and only twice ſo low as that during that period. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, Jan.* 1.

I PUBLISHED in your vol. LXV. p. 183, a ſomewhat circumſtantial account of the hard froſt that uſhered in that year; and, as the inclement ſeaſon which cloſed 1796 is in every reſpect more deſerving of being recorded, I have taken the liberty of tranſmitting you a hiſtory of the weather of December.

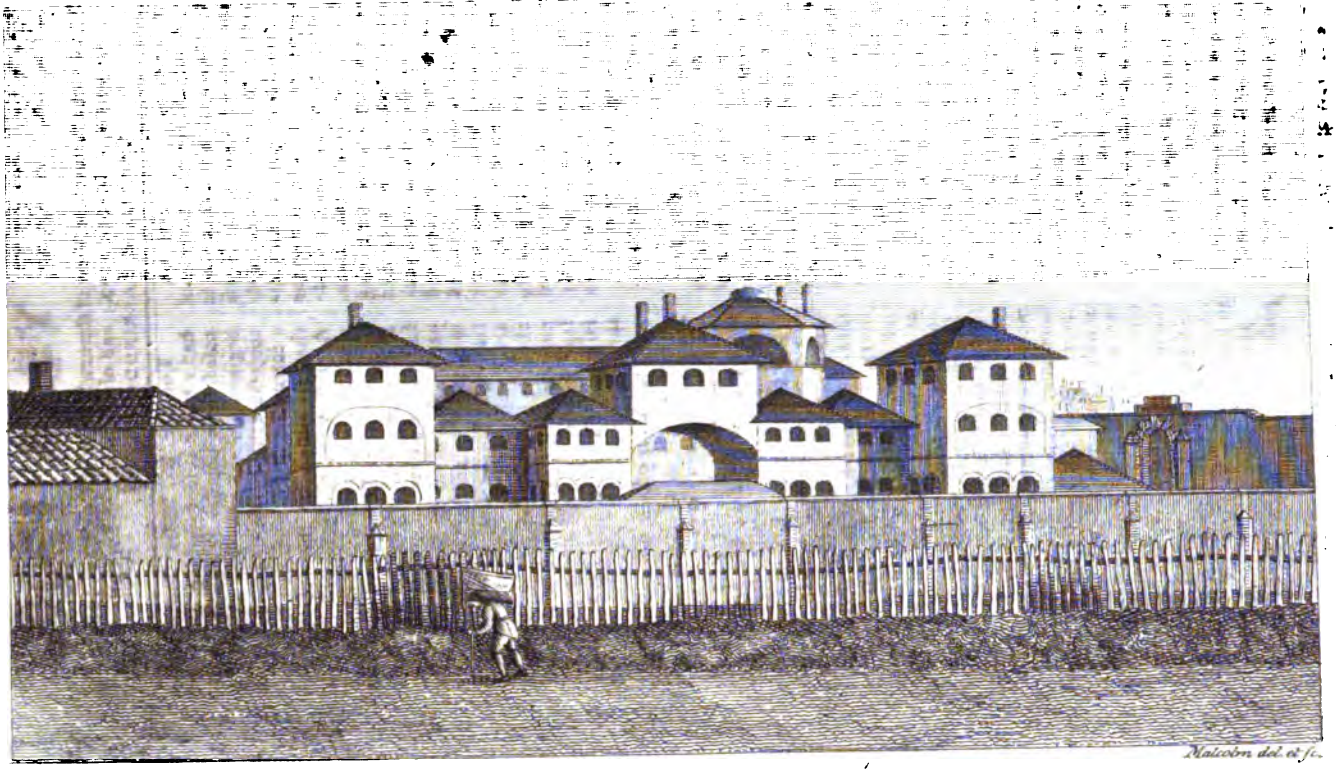
November afforded but little rain for the ſeaſon; the wind was commonly (but not always) in the North and North-Eaſt after the 12th; with ſome

ſmart

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION FOR THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX. 1794.

Taken from Grays Inn Lane.

Gent. Mag. Supp. 1796. Pl. I. p. 1060.



Malcolm del. et sc.

SUPPLEMENT
FOR THE YEAR 1796.

Embellished with a Picturesque View of the new HOUSE of CORRECTION for the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX; and of the Inside of UNTON CHAPEL, at FARRINGDON, BERKS.

Mr URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

YOUR respect for the memory of Mr. HOWARD will induce you to insert the inclosed view of the House of Correction for the county of Middlesex, formed principally on his judicious suggestions. It is situated on the North side of London, between Cold-Bath-Fields and Gray's-Inn-Lane. The spot on which it is erected having been naturally swampy, and long used for a public lay-stall, it was found prudent to lay the foundation so deep, and pile it so securely, that it is supposed there are as many bricks laid under ground in this vast building as appear in sight. What is more to the purpose, the internal regulations of this place of security are believed to be perfectly well adapted to the salutary purposes to which the building is appropriated.

Yours, &c. EUGENIO.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 11.

I received an unexpected pleasure from seeing the celebrated song of the *Vicar of Bray* in your last Magazine. The example of this sensible vicar is exhibited to us with peculiar propriety in such a situation of affairs as we are now placed in; and may probably be attended with beneficial effects, in a greater or less degree. Amidst revolutions in governments, and the struggles of contending parties for profit and power, what has a prudent priest to do, but be quiet during the uncertainty of the conflict, and, when the victory is decided, then to join the conquerors? This line of conduct is what I design to pursue, it being my maxim (and I would recommend it to my brethren) to keep what I have, and get what I can. But this is not the purport of my writing.

In the last stanza but one of the song, the line, which you print

"My principles I chang'd once more,"

read, in the older editions, to be read

"I turn'd my cat-a-pan once more."

The late Dr. Miles Cowper, who had a knack at song-writing, and composed some popular things about the beginning of the American war, had a conjecture that the term *cat-a-pan** was a corruption of the text, and suspected that *cat in pan* was the true reading. At first view, this emendation seems plausible; but, with due deference to such authority, I presume to think the Doctor did not hit the nail on the head: for who ever heard of turning a *cat* in a pan? A custom in his own college might have helped him to a better solution. At Shrove-tide, when pancakes are a standing dish, the scholars, who chuse to try their dexterity at *turning a pancake* in the *frying-pan* in the college kitchen, pay a forfeit on their failure. This practice at once suggests the genuine reading, viz.

"I turn'd my cake in pan once more."

The gradation of corruption from the original purity is easy to be traced. The word *keep*, for brevity's sake, is often pronounced *kep*; and *give me* is abridged to *gi'me*: so also *cake*, in the rapidity of utterance, becomes *cak*. In this way, the expression *cake in pan* was transmuted into *cak in pan*, and thence, for the sake of more speedy delivery, was abreviated to *cak a pan*; just as we say *fix o'clock* by way of dispatch, rather than take up time by pronouncing *six of the clock* at full length. The short sound of *cake* exciting the idea of that substance which a darling child, who is introduced by its fond mother to be admired by the company, sometimes drops involuntarily on the carpet, while the visitors are obliged to hold their noses till it is removed; the cant word *cak* was, in process of time, through delicacy, displaced for the unmeaning term *cat*; the primitive reading, *cake*, being, by long disuse, entirely forgotten. This I apprehend to be the true state of the case.

However, after all, it is not impossible but the term *cat-a-pan* might have

* On the etymology of this word, see our vol. XXIV, pp. 67, 172, 212. EDIT.

have been in the author's manuscript; for, it cannot reasonably be supposed, that so ingenious a clerk as the vicar (who wrote the song, as appears from his speaking in the first person) should be ignorant of Greek. *Cat-a-pan*, when properly distinguished, is literally a Grecian phrase in English characters, as I shall instantly prove, if Mr. Urban will pardon the trouble I give him in looking for his Greek types. Κατὰ βραχὺ is Greek for *paulatim*; κατὰ καιρὸν, for *opportunè*; and it is as clear as the day, that κατὰ πᾶν is Greek for *omninò*, in English, *entirely*, *thoroughly*, &c. Now, after restoring one word, namely *me*, which is the same in sound as *my*, and might easily be mistaken by the copyists, the line will run thus: *I turn'd me cat-a-pan once more*; that is, *I turn'd myself entirely*; or, according to your paraphrase, *I chang'd my principles*, as many other men do (and who can call it wrong?) when it suits their interest to do so.

Perhaps some of your correspondents, who are inclined to controversy, may give a different account of this matter. But, lest any of them should be desirous to appear bold by advancing to attack you, I hereby declare, that, being of a peaceable disposition, I will never fight while I have power to run away. O. X.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THE song (p. 950) has appeared in print before, and was occasioned (according to the information of a gentleman who well remembers the circumstance) by the marriage of the hon. Richard Lyttelton, brother to the celebrated lord Lyttelton, with the dutchess dowager of Bridgewater, mother to the present duke of Bridgewater. Yours, &c. J. H.

*** Mr. H. will find an answer to his question on "Incidit in Scyllam, &c." in our vol. LXIV. p. 1101, & p. ult. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Monmouth, Dec.* 24.

IN p. 950, Mr. Heyrick "has sent you a SONG said to have been found among a collection of papers belonging to an elderly relative, but was totally unacquainted with its allusion." As it probably might be pleasing to him to know something of its reference, and the character on whom it was written, I have sent him a brief account of its origin.

Richard Jones, esq. of Dingatlove-court, in the county of Monmouth, (about four miles from Monmouth in the road to Abergavenny) had lived the life of a man of pleasure for many years; but, towards the decline of it, he turned his thoughts towards matrimony, and, at last, married an elderly lady of fortune, who was his near neighbour. In consequence of this unexpected connexion, which surprized the whole country, a young gentleman (whose name I am sorry I have not as yet been able to obtain), at that time under-master to the free grammar-school in Monmouth, produced the lines above referred to, by which name, "HAPPY DICK," he was afterwards called, and by it his memory is recollected at this day.

The song is often sung at convivial meetings in Monmouth; but its origin is as little known in that town (except to a few elderly individuals) as it is to your correspondent. A young man, of the name of Taylor, who died about two years ago, whom the inhabitants familiarly called "Dick Taylor," used to give it, when called upon, with familiar glee and point.

Tradition reports, to the credit of the author, that it was shewn soon after it was written to Mr. Pope, when at Bath, who bestowed the highest praise on its merit, and even went so far as to wish "that he could have written such a song." It might be said, without exaggeration, that it possesses the "gaiety of Horace," with all his elegance and wit; and, when the above account of it is first known, it certainly will be read with a peculiar degree of pleasure.

In a descriptive account of Raglan-castle I am now preparing for the press, I hope to introduce some anecdotes of Mr. Jones's life, as the house in which he lived will come under notice in that publication; but Mr. Heyrick will accept the present illustration, for whom it is particularly written by CHARLES HEATH, *Printer, Monmouth.*

Should any other matter of a local nature, inserted in your Miscellany, fall within the pale of my acquaintance, it will give me peculiar pleasure to add my feeble aid towards its elucidation.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Leipsig, Dec.* 6.

A CORRESPONDENT, (p. 772), has requested, that I would inform him, "what is the reading of the Vatican manuscript, Acts xx, 28, as neither Wetstein nor Griesbach take notice of it, and it does not appear that the MS. is mutilated in that part." I take therefore the earliest opportunity (for, this number of your Magazine is not long arrived here) of giving whatever information I am able to communicate on this subject. The celebrated Vatican MS which, in the Vatican library, is numbered 1209, is, according to the description which Birch has given of it in his Prolegomena to the four gospels, not defective at Acts xx, 28. But Wetstein has not quoted it there, because he himself had never seen the MS. The extracts which had been made from it by Werner of Nimeguen, Agellius, and Maldonatus, were so imperfect, that the reading of this MS. at Acts xx, 28, was, with many other important readings, left unnoticed; and though Bentley had, many years before the publication of Wetstein's edition, sent his nephew, Thomas Bentley, to Rome, to collate the MS. completely; yet Wetstein could not obtain a sight of the collation, for reasons which he assigns in his Prolegomena, p. 24. Nor did Griesbach meet with better success, when he was in England, collecting materials for his edition of the Greek Testament; and, consequently, he was likewise obliged to be silent, in respect to the Vatican MS. at the place in question. In the year 1781, the MS. was completely collated by Birch; but, as he has hitherto published only his extracts from the four Gospels, we are still left in the dark in respect to the reading of this MS. at Acts xx, 28.

I am unable therefore to give an immediate answer to the proposed query; but I can inform your correspondent of a method by which he will easily obtain the desired intelligence. Bentley's collation of the Vatican MS. which Wetstein could not procure, and which Griesbach sought in vain, was, after it had rested above forty years in a state of obscurity, in the hands of Dr. Richard Bentley, a nephew of the great Bentley, at his rectory in Leicestershire, deposited a few years ago in the library of Trinity-college, Cambridge, where it is now preserved, with the rest of Bentley's MSS. in the cabinet marked B. This collation will undoubtedly furnish an answer to the proposed question. Further; a copy of this very collation, a short time before it was deposited in Trinity-library, was taken by Woide, who had been informed by Dr. Hebeſden of the place where this almoſt unknown treasure was preserved. And, as after Woide's death his papers were purchased, if I mistake not, by the curators of the Clarendon press, an answer to the proposed question may probably be obtained likewise in the university of Oxford.

Yours, &c. HERBERT MARSH.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 12.

ON reading Mr. Churton's letter in your last Magazine, (p. 906), I have been led to remark, that Dr. Brett himself refers to his own work on tradition, in his dissertation annexed to his collection of Liturgies, which he thus begins. "In my Discourse concerning *the necessary use of tradition to understand the Holy Scripture*, I mentioned the liturgies of St. James and St. Mark, &c. &c." Mr. Churton, I respectfully presume, may not be displeased at my observing farther, that, in the translation of Dupin's Method of Studying Divinity, p. 366, under the article *Tradition*, "Dr. Brett's necessary Use of Tradition" is proposed by the translator.

I wish I had Dr. B's book to offer Mr. C. but I have not. However, I have a large volume of tracts, great part of which are by Dr. B. himself, or such in which he is concerned; and there is also in this collection an anonymous tract, printed likewise in 1718, on the subject of tradition. It is intituled "An Answer to a printed Letter said to be written by Mr. Lesley: against Alterations or Additions to the Liturgy of the Church of England. In a Letter to a Friend."

The bold writer, having stated *three* reasons why Mr. L. could not be the author of the said printed letter, (the *last* of which is, that "Mr. *Lesley* has too much knowledge and judgement not to know, what the author of the letter, it seems, is totally ignorant of, that we believe in the *Holy Scriptures* themselves from *tradition*; nor have they any other authority *ad extra*, from without, but *tradition*"—): the writer, I say, then presently

preſently ſpeaks of himſelf as follows, p. 6:

"But, that I may not be miſtaken in pleading for *tradition*, I do declare that I neither am a *Papiſt*, nor can I approve of their fondneſs of all *tradition* received or impoſed by their *church*: nor indeed of any *tradition*, but ſuch as we have well atteſted to have been received as *Apoſtolical* by the *illuminated fathers*; nor do I value any ſubſequent *tradition* farther than as it is an evidence of the former; nor do I value the ſingle ſentiments of any particular *father*, if he was alone in it. But there are two rules, which are golden ones, by which, I think, we ought to judge of all things: The one is that of Vincentius Lirinenſis, *Quod ubique, ſemper, et ab omnibus, &c.* What was every where, always, and by all believed, ought to be by us believed alſo. And the other rule is, that what we cannot ſay when it began, that we muſt conclude to have been from the beginning. Now if *tradition* be incloſed, guarded, and explained, by theſe two noble rules, then, I think, it is impoſſible to be led into error by it."—

Theſe extracts may not perhaps be unintereſting to thoſe readers who are inquiſitive after writings on tradition, and who may not have ſeen this tract: among which if Mr. Churton be, I beg to add, that the volume* is greatly at his ſervice; and ſhall be ſent him with much pleaſure, if he wiſhes it. It ſhould ſeem there were two parts or more of Dr. Brett's "Tradition;" for, on the laſt page of one of his tracts, printed in 1729, there is advertiſed "A *farther* Proof of the neceſſity of Tradition, to explain and interpret the Holy Scriptures, in an Anſwer to a Book; intituled, *No juſt Grounds for introducing the New Communion Office, &c.* By Thomas Brett, LL D. Price Two Shillings." Yours, &c. H. I. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 16.

IN p. 925, a correſpondent charged the editors of a volume of pſalms and hymns, lately publiſhed, with "having taken a moſt crafty and unwarrantable freedom" with the writings of Dr. Watts, and with having done ſo for the purpoſe of bringing the "Dr's pſalms and hymns, as they are now ſung, into diſreſpect and diſuſe." Could I imagine that ſuch were the motives of the editors, I ſhould condemn them as much as the writer of that letter has done. But may not prejudice have led him to ſee the matter in a wrong point of view? Perſons of liberality, whatever may be their own ſentiments, will not refuſe to others the right of profeſſing differing opinions, and worſhiping in conformity to them. Now, Mr. Urban, it is well known, that the congregations who uſe this new volume could not, with conſiſtency, and therefore in charity, we may ſay, could not conſcientiouſly, uſe the greater part of Dr. Watts's pſalms and hymns as publiſhed by himſelf. What then has been the crime of the editors? Acknowledging and admiring Dr. Watts's poetical and devotional talents, and therefore unwilling to be deprived of his aſſiſtance in their public worſhip, they have made theſe *wanton* and much-cenſured alterations that they might be able to uſe a much greater number of his pſalms than they could otherwiſe do; and they have, from the ſame motive, made alterations in ſome of Dr. Doddridge's hymns, and other publications. They have done this *openly* and *profeſſedly*, as appears from the preface; not with any intention to paſs the ſentiments as thoſe of Dr. Watts, or the other writers. They have done it, too, for the uſe of their own congregations, not for perſons of different perſuaſions; and, conſequently, their compilations cannot tend to miſrepreſent his opinions, or draw any from the orthodox faith; nor is it likely that the amiable author would have had any objection to his compoſitions being thus rendered ſerviceable to any claſs of Chriſtians. Whether the ſelection and alterations have been judiciouſly made, is a different queſtion; but it ſeems uncharitable to call in queſtion the *integrity* of the editors, as your correſpondent certainly does.

A Friend to Candour.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 18.

AN "Enemy to Miſrepreſentation," who, (p. 925), complains ſo feelingly, and with ſo much reaſon, of the very unfair treatment that Dr. Watts's pſalms and hymns have met with

5

* In which alſo is another larger tract intituled "Mr. Leſlie's Defence from ſome erroneous and dangerous Principles advanced in a Letter ſaid to have been written by him concerning the New Separation. *By a known Friend of Mr. Leſlie.* 1719.

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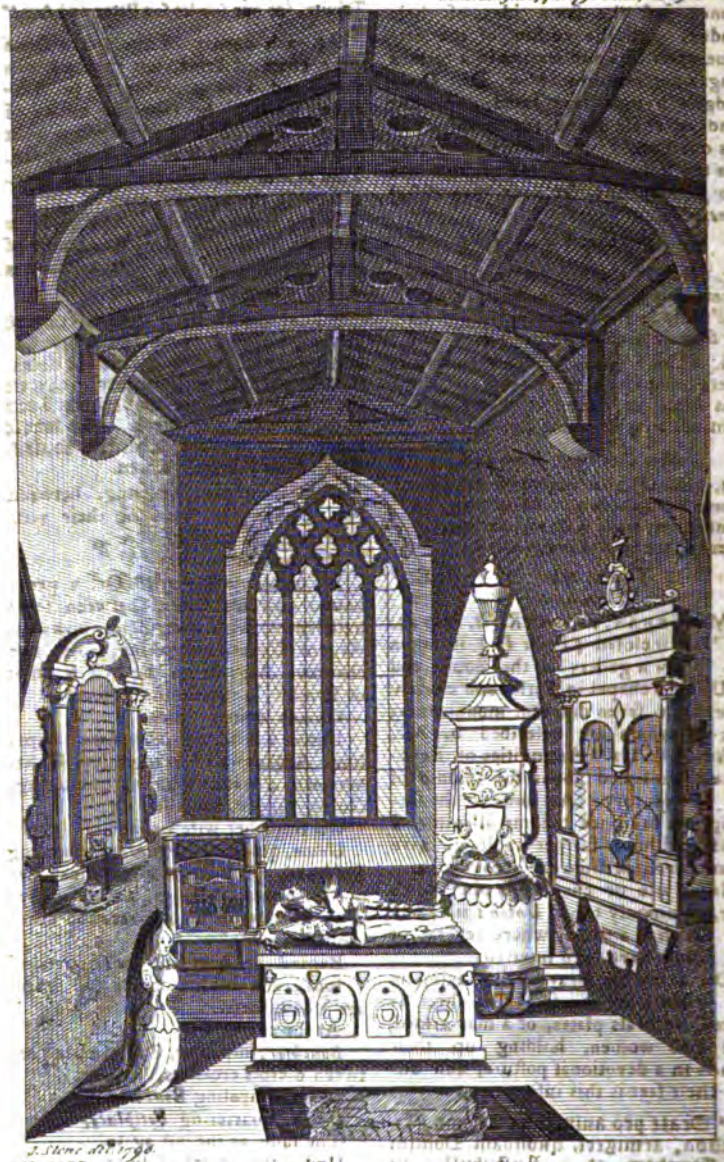

J. Stone del. 1796.

Inside View of Unions Chapel in Farington Church.

with from the editors of an Arian or Socinian collection of hymns lately published, and who seems to have formed just the same idea of their conduct with the author of the critique upon this publication in a former Magazine, inquires how Dr. Doddridge's hymns have fared under the hands of these operators: in answer to this question, I offer to his consideration the following, extracted from the two publications, &c.—*ex uno discat omnes.*

Doddridge's Hymn 56.

5. But O! that brighter world above,
Where lives and reigns incarnate love!
God's only Son, in flesh array'd,
For man a bleeding victim made,

6. Thither, my soul, with rapture soar;
There in the land of praise adore;
This theme demands an angel's lay,
Demands an undeclining day.

New Collection, Hymn 498.

4. But O! that brighter world above,
Where lives and reigns eternal love!
Thither, my soul, with rapture soar,
There in the land of praise adore.

Yours, &c. E.

Mr. Urban, *Letcomb Regis, May* 24.

THE inclosed *(Plate II.)* is taken from a gallery at the South end of Unton's chapel in Faringdon church. It exhibits seven different monuments; five of which are described by Mr. Ashmole in his "Antiquities of Berkshire," collected about the middle of the last century. As some of the inscriptions are since become illegible, I shall, without farther apology, give them *verbatim* from the above work.

In an aile or chapel on the North side, commonly called *Unton's* aile, under which is a vault, where several of the family have been interred.

On a marble grave-stone, lying in the middle of the said aile, three figures, in brass plates, of a man armed, and two women, holding up their hands in a devotional posture, and under their feet is this inscription:

"Orate pro animabus Thome Ffazyndon, armigeri, quondam Domini de Farnham, et [illegible] Lusteshull, qui obiit secundo die Febr. anno Domini MCCCXCVII. Margarete uxoris ejus que obiit secundo Maii, anno Domini MCCCCIII, et Katerine Pynchepole, filie et her. predictorum Thome et Margarete, que obiit xi die Decemb. anno Domini MCCCCXLIIII: quorum animabus propicietur Deus.

"We pray you, in the worchip of the Trinity, for our sowles sey Pater and Ave."

At each corner of the grave-stone were coats of arms, but they are torn away, and were probably so in Ashmole's time, as he takes no notice of them. The inscription is somewhat more abbreviated than it is here given. This monument appears on the foreground in the annexed plate.

In the same chapel, under the North window, is a fair raised monument of grey marble, on which is fastened a brass plate, with this inscription:

"Here under lieth Sir Alexander Unton, knight, Mary and Lady Cecil, his wyfes, which Alexander deceased the xvi day of December, 1547, in the first Year of our Soveraine Lord King Edward the Sixth. On whose soule, and on all Christen soules, Jhesu have mercy. Amen.

Over it, a man kneeling, between two women; on each of their vests their coats of armour.

On the man's are:

Bl. on a fess ingrailed Or, a greyhound current, Sable, between three half lances, with their points upwards, Argent, *Unton*; quartering, Gules, two chevrons Argent, on the first a point of Ermine, a martlet for difference.

On one woman's coat:

Unton quartering *Fetiplace*, impaling, Argent, a cross ingrailed, Gules, between 4 water-bougets, quartering, Gules, billety, and a fess Or.

On the other wife's coat:

Unton, quartering *Fetiplace*, impaling *Bulstrode*, quartering, 1. Ermine, two horse-barnacles, Gules, a chief paly; 2. on a chevron Gules, between three squirrels Sable.

Behind the man are the figures of 7 sons; and behind one of the wives are 3 daughters.

At the corners:

Bouchier, impaling, Gules, a bend between 6 cross crosslets, Argent.

Unton, impaling *Bouchier*.

Unton, quartering *Fetiplace*.

The same as the last again.

Under the aforesaid light, near the former, on a raised alabaster monument, are the proportions of a man and woman, lying along, holding up their hands in a devout posture of prayer, and on the verge is this inscription;

"Here

"Here lyeth Sir Thomas Unton, knight, and dame Elizabeth his wife."

At the bottom are these arms:

Unton, quartering *Fetesplace*, impaling, Bl. three griffins rampant, Argent.

Unton, quartering *Fetesplace*.

Against the East wall of the said chapel is erected a very fair arch-monument of marble, at the bottom of which is this inscription:

"Here lyeth Sir Edward Unton, knight of the most noble order of the Bath, who married Anne, countess of Warwick, daughter to Edward Seymer, duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, by whom he had five sons, whereof three died young in the life of their father; two, namely Edward and Henry, only survived, and succeeded him, the one after the other, in their father's inheritance; and two daughters, Anne, married to Sir Valentine Knightly, knight, and Scitfill, married to John Wentworth, esq.

Over it are these arms:

Unton, impaling *Bulstrode*.

Unton, impaling *Bouchier*.

Unton, quartering, 1. *Fetesplace*; 2. Bl. three griffins rampant, Argent; 3. Gules, on a bend Argent, five birds Sable; 4. Gules, a fess, between three right hands, couped Argent; 5. the same as the first, impaling *Seymer*, a pale, with lions and fleurs de lis, quartering, 1. Gules, two wings, Or; 2. verry, Argent, Bl.; 3. Argent, three demi lions rampant, Gules; 4. in bend, Argent and Gules, three roses in bend, counter-charged; 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three lions' faces, Or.

Oudley, with quarterings, impaling *Seymer* with quarterings as before.

Seymer with quarterings, impaling quarterly . . . . . quartering, 1. Vert, three greyhounds current, Or; 2. Sable, a bend between six croslets crosslets, Argent; 3. Argent, three saltires ingrailed, Sable, a crescent in fess point.

Over it, in a lozenge, *Seymer*, with quarterings.

On one side, *Unton*, impaling, Bl. a chevron between three lozenges, Or.

On the other side, *Seymer*, impaling *Wentworth*.

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At the sides of the monument are supporters, an unicorn Argent, and a bull Blue, gorged with a crown Or.

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Parentum hæredis tum Gorgii ibidem armigeri,
tum Catharinæ, 2° genitæ coheredis
Henrici Wilughby,
de Risley, in Darbiensi agro, baronetti;
XIIII Augusti, anno ætatis Christianæ MDCLIV. nati, XVII præfati mensis die, MDCLXXXVI. denati.
Justa quicquid ejus manori potuit erigendum curavit
Wilughby Aston, Baronetti."

The arms are supported by weeping youths, in a reclining posture; over all are cherubim's heads, encircled with clouds; and the whole is terminated by a handsome urn.

In the list of benefactions, set up against the front of the gallery, is the following extraordinary one:

"Sir Henry Unton, knight, the 20th of June, 1591, leased for land called the Sands, in Westbrook, to 5 inhabitants of the port of Faringdon, in trust, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said port, in pursuance of the 4 surviving trustees (which

(which number, by ſubſequent deeds, is enlarged to five) ſhould, from time to time, aſſign the land to 15 other inhabitants of Port, to be nominated by the inhabitants of Port, to theſe uſes, viz. The rents, or ſo much as ſhould be neceſſary, to be employed towards eaſing the poor inhabitants of Port from taxes and payments impoſed upon them for houſes inhabited by them in Port; for reparation of cauſeways; payment of fifteenths; ſetting out ſoldiers; reparation and maintenance of the port-arms, and drummers' pay; for the reparation of the port-well and port-ſluices; charges of buckets and fire-hooks: wages of marſhals; conveying paſſengers and cripples; ſending men to gaol and houſe of correction; and for relief of impotent and poor people, and alſo from the like taxes and payments for public ſervices, ſo as they might not be thereby overburthened; and the overplus to be kept for increaſe of ſtock for the ſame uſes under more preſſing occaſions; and, in the mean time, ſuch ſtock to be lent, on good ſecurity to ſome young hopeful tradeſman in Port, and, if poor, to be lent gratis; and, if no ſuch poor tradeſman to whom it may be fitly lent, then the ſame to be lent to others upon good ſecurity for ſome fit conſideration, and the profit therefrom to be employed in putting out poor and friendleſs apprentices to huſbandry or honeſt trade; and the truſtees to account yearly for the rents, and the employment thereof, to the next juſtices, and the lord of the manor (if he will be preſent), who are to ſettle any queſtion touching the performance of the decree, and, in caſe of difficulty, to reſort to the juſtices of aſſize of Berks, on their circuit, for advice."

Yours, &c. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 28.

AS the cold on Chriſtmas day laſt was, perhaps, as great as has ever been known in England, it may afford ſatisfaction to the curious to have the degrees of it aſcertained in different places. Below you have the exact ſtate of it, taken by two of Fahrenheit's thermometers, ſuſpended in the air, in a North aſpect, about ten feet from the ground, at Saliſbury-place, New-road, Mary le bone, which had been placed there the preceding evening.

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The froſt remained upon the windows of a room the whole day in which a large fire was conſtantly burning. The 26th milder; mercury 31° at 9 o'cock A. M.; ſtrong South-Eaſt wind.

From a very accurate journal of the weather at Boſton in America, kept by a gentleman of ingenuity there for ſeven years, I find the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer was never below 2 degrees under 0, and only twice ſo low as that during that period. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, Jan.* 1.

I PUBLISHED in your vol. LXV. p. 183, a ſomewhat circumſtantial account of the hard froſt that uſhered in that year; and, as the inclement ſeaſon which cloſed 1796 is in every reſpect more deſerving of being recorded, I have taken the liberty of tranſmitting you a hiſtory of the weather of December.

November afforded but little rain for the ſeaſon; the wind was commonly (but not always) in the North and North-Eaſt after the 12th; with ſome

ſmart

" Here lyeth Sir Thomas Unton, knight, and dame Elizabeth his wife."

At the bottom are these arms:

Unton, quartering *Fetesplace*, impaling, Bl. three griffins rampant, Argent.

Unton, quartering *Fetesplace*.

Against the East wall of the said chapel is erected a very fair arch-monument of marble, at the bottom of which is this inscription:

" Here lyeth Sir Edward Unton, knight of the most noble order of the Bath, who married Anne, countess of Warwick, daughter to Edward Seymer, duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, by whom he had five sons, whereof three died young in the life of their father; two, namely Edward and Henry, only survived, and succeeded him, the one after the other, in their father's inheritance; and two daughters, Anne, married to Sir Valentine Knightly, knight, and Scithill, married to John Wentworth, esq.

Over it are these arms:

Unton, impaling *Bulstrode*.

Unton, impaling *Bouchier*.

Unton, quartering, 1. *Fetesplace*; 2. Bl. three griffins rampant, Argent; 3. Gules, on a bend Argent, five birds Sable; 4. Gules, a fess, between three right hands, couped Argent; 5. the same as the first, impaling *Seymer*, a pale, with lions and fleurs de lis, quartering, 1. Gules, two wings, Or; 2. verry, Argent, Bl.; 3. Argent, three demi lions rampant, Gules; 4. in bend, Argent and Gules, three roses in bend, counter-charged; 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three lions' faces, Or.

Oudley, with quarterings, impaling *Seymer* with quarterings as before.

Seymer, with quarterings, impaling quarterly . . . . . quartering, 1. Vert, three greyhounds current, Or; 2. Sable, a bend between six croslets crosslets, Argent; 3. Argent, three saltires ingrailed, Sable, a crescent in fess point.

Over it, in a lozenge, *Seymer*, with quarterings.

On one side, *Unton*, impaling, Bl. a chevron between three lozenges, Or.

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smart attacks of frost, of short duration; on the night of the 28th it blew a hurricane from the NE, and the thermometer, which stood at 37° at noon on that day, fell to 24° before 8 o'clock the next morning; at this time the severe weather may be said to commence. After four days of intense cold, in which period the thermometer sunk to 11°, the state of the atmosphere changed; and the 3d of December was showery, and, comparatively speaking, deserved the name of temperate; for, the mercury rose to 40° From this time to the 11th, we experienced a pretty sharp frost, interrupted with milder intervals, with some rain, but no snow in the valleys; the ground was frozen to the depth of 8 inches on the last-mentioned day. The succeeding days, to the 19th, were nearly fair, the wind being, for the most part, in the NE, and the thermometer standing commonly above 32°, but falling occasionally a few degrees below it. The 19th itself was wet with sleet and rain; in the night of the 20th the frost recommenced with increased rigour, being accompanied with a fall of snow not exceeding 3 inches. The following heights of the thermometer for the 6 succeeding days were, on the 21st, 17½°; 22d, 8°; 23d, 13½°; 24th, 11° at 25th, 11°; 26th, 28°; 27th, 30½°.

The preceding remarks are the means of three observations per diem, made on a thermometer placed in the middle of a garden, about half a yard from the ground; this instrument noted the lowest degree of Fahrenheit's scale, or severe frost in Holland, twice, viz. on the night of the 24th, and the morning of the 25th.

The following table exhibits a series of corresponding observations, taken from another thermometer, suspended 12 feet from the ground, against the side of a dwelling exposed to the North-East; the succeeding remarks shew the temperature, as expressed by the same instrument, for every hour between 10 in the evening on the 24th and the same time the following day, with only one omission:

Mean of Thermometer, from Dec. 21 to 27.		*Observations made every hour.*								
Days	Mean of therm.	Day	Hour	Therm.	Day	Hour	Therm.	Day	Hour	Therm.
Dec.	°	*Dec.*		°	*Dec.*	*A. M.*	°	*Dec.*	*P. M.*	°
21	20,5	24	10 *P. M.*	6	25	7	8	25	4	23
22	12,8		11	5		8	6		5	19
23	20,		12	5		9	6,5		6	20
24	9,1	25	1 *A. M.*	4		10	8		7	17,5
25	16,2		2	4		11	12		8	17
26	32,		3	*omitted.*		12½	22		9	19
27	32,2		4	5		1 *P. M.*	24		10	20
			5	5		2	25			
			6	6		3	24,5			

The frost in the night between the 24th and 25th proved keen beyond example, and produced circumstances that surprized the oldest persons living. Nothing was protection against the cold; it found its way into the warmest apartments; for, water froze in rooms where fires were constantly kept, even when contained in vessels standing on the mantle-piece, and in contact with the front of the chimney. When high winds prevail in severe weather, men may expect to be incommoded by a low temperature within doors; but the preceding instance of extreme rigour, which stands unprecedented, happened in a serene atmosphere, and, at the same time, so calm that every thing in the open air was thickly incrusted with hoar-frost.

The cold became more supportable on the evening of the 25th; and a gentle thaw commenced on the 27th, accompanied with a brisk South-East wind, which increased to a violent tempest before the next morning; the following days were wet to the conclusion of the month: and so warm, that the thermometer, which stood at 0° at 8 A. M. on the 25th, noted 47° at the same hour on the 31st.

The highest observation of the barometer, between the 21st and 29th inclusive, was 29,66, and the lowest 29,40.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 24.

NEAR ten years past, I spent above three months, in the beginning of 1787, at the beautiful sea-port of Nice,

mentioned Indian parties of Provence; and also shun much frequented by British meteorologists, because of the superior mildness of its winters above other spots in the same latitude. During this period, I attended to the state of the weather, and the degrees of heat as indicated by Fahrenheit's thermometer, placed in a shady situation, out of the influence of any fire. The results of these observations I have sent you, for insertion in your Magazine, if approved, or thought interesting to any meteorological readers.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at Nice, in latitude 43° 41′ 55″ North, and in longitude 29 min. 10 sec. of time East from Greenwich, 1787.

Days of the Month.	Thermom. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Thermom. 3 o'cl. Aftern.	Wind and weather.
Jan.	°	°	
14	52	54½	NE, very high, cloudy
15	56½	55	N to E, variable with rain
16	57	57	NNE, a little rain
17	57½	57	NNE, clears up
18	57½	58	N, afternoon very clear
19	58	55½	E, very clear
20	56½	55½	E, very clear
21	55	54½	SW, very clear
22	55	54	N to SW, variable
23	54	52	E to NE, variable
24	53	51	N to E, variable
25	51	49½	NNE to E, with rain
26	45	46	N to SW, much snow
27	52½	49	N, very clear
28	45	46	NNW to SW
29	46	47	N, clear, snow gone
30	47	49½	N to SW, clear
31	48½	50	NW, clear
Feb.			
1	49½	52½	NNW to SSW
2	52	52½	ESE, clear
3	54	54½	NE, cloudy, without rain
4	54	54	N, overcast
5	53½	53½	N to S, very bright
6	55	56	W to S, very clear
7	55	56	N to SSW, fine
8	56½	56½	SW to E, cloudy
9	55	57	N, fair
10	56	56	N to E, overcast
11	55½	55½	NNE to E, high, and rain
12	55½	55	ESE, clears at mid-day
13	54½	55	SW, fine
14	54½	54	NNE, fine
15	55	55½	N to SW, fine
16	55½	55	N to E by ESE, cloudy
17	54½	55	N to E, clear
18	55	56	E, clear
19	54½	54½	E, clear
20	54	54½	NE to S, clear
21	55	54½	N, clear
22	54	54	NW, clear
23	54½	53½	E, high, cloudy
24	53	52½	E, cloudy
25	52	52	E, cloudy
26	52½	51½	E, clear
27	54½	52	SE, cloudy
28	52½	53½	ESE, cloudy

Days of the Month.	Thermom. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Thermom. 3 o'cl. Aftern.	Wind and weather.
Mar.	°	°	
1	54	56	ESE, cloudy
2	55	55½	N, cloudy
3	55½	56½	NE to SSW, rain
4	56½	56½	NW, high, and rain
5	56	56½	E, fine
6	57	57	SE to E, fine
7	57½	57	N, much rain
8	57	57	N to S, cloudy
9	57	57½	N to W, rain
10	56	57	NE, very fine
11	56	57	N to S by SSW, fine
12	57	56½	S, very fine
13	57	57	E, very fine
14	56½	57	NE, very fine
15	56½	57	NNE to S, fine
16	56	56	E, very clear
17	56	57	E to S, clear
18	57½	58½	E, cloudy
19	58	59	E, fine
20	58½	59	E, fine
21	60	60	E, fine
22	60	59½	E to ENE, rough, cloudy
23	59½	59½	E to ENE, cloudy
24	59	59	E to ESE, fine
25	58	57½	E, fine
26	58	58½	E, fine
27	59	59½	E, fine
28	60	61	E, cloudy and rain
29	61	60½	E, cloudy and rain
30	61½	61	SE, rain
31	61½	61	NE to E, rain
Apr.			
1	61	60½	NE, much rain
2	61	61	E to NE, much rain
3	61½	61	SE, much rain
4	62	62	SE, very fine
5	62	62½	NE to E, fine
6	63½	63½	ENE to S, cloudy
7	64	63	S to SE, cloudy
8	63	63	N to E, fine

March 25, the hirundines, or swallows, made their first appearance since the commencement of the year; at which time the figs-trees, vines, peach-trees, and pear-trees, had expanded their leaves.

This ſeaſon was accounted by the natives extremely rigorous, from the fall of ſnow during the 26th of January; but even then, or on any other day, the thermometer did not ſink lower than 45°, which point is 45° above the loweſt obſerved in England, in the latitude of London, on Jan. 25, 1795, when it fell to 0.

The mountainous region of L'Eſterel, ſituated about half a day's journey Weſtward of Nice, forms a natural diviſion of climate, ſo ſtriking that the plains on the Eaſt of this tract precede by a month, in the progreſs of vegetation, thoſe lying to the Weſt; although not more than eight or ten miles aſunder.

Yours, &c. JUNIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Strand, Dec.* 16.

SINCE I firſt publiſhed a Catalogue of Books, it has been my practice to annex, by way of *note*, whatever might appertain to their rarity and eſtimation; either from what I might have gathered by my own reading, or collected from incidental circumſtances.

The life of Dr. Johnſon by Mr. Boſwell falling into my hands, in a library I lately purchaſed, I found affixed to it, in MS. a very intereſting and ſpirited converſation, ſaid to have paſſed between Dr. Johnſon and *Mrs. Knowles*; this I announced to the publick by a note inſerted in my Catalogue, which I find has called forth the attention of your correſpondent, J. B. p 924. Since which period, I have endeavoured to poſſeſs myſelf of the truth of the fact, and have lately obtained an opportunity of conſulting *that lady*, reſpecting the authenticity of Mr. Boſwell's ſtatement, as alſo of the MSS. bound up in the book now in my poſſeſſion.

She politely attributed candour to my diſpoſition, and was obligingly communicative on the ſubject; and informed me, that, when Mr. B. was about the compilation of the Doctor's life, he came to her houſe in order to read to her his own narrative of the dialogue, which he intended to inſert. She then declared it was not *genuine*, and pointed out the fabrications and ſuppreſſions, to the truth of ſeveral of which ſuppreſſions he had heretofore acknowledged. She then read to him her own ſtatement of the converſation, aſſerting that the converſation began and ended in theological diſcuſſion only; and that, whatever might be recollected of the chit-chat which occaſionally occurred, it was *after*, not *amidſt*, the ſolemn conteſt. Much of this, though greatly diſturbed, the force of truth obliged him, at that interview, to acknowledge; and he preſſed Mrs. K. to dine at his houſe, when two of his friends (who are now living) ſhould hear both narratives, and give their judgement on the probable authenticity of either.

She accordingly went. They were read. One gentleman confeſſed, that there was ſufficient internal evidence that Mrs Knowles's was the genuine ſtatement: it was her own forcible ſtyle of language, as he had obſerved in her converſation; and it was on the ſide of probability, that ſhe, thus attacked, ſhould defend her religious principles. The other alſo expreſſed the ſame opinion: adding that, with her permiſſion, it ſhould be inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine. Still Mr. B. perſiſted in the determination to print his own repreſentation, though earneſtly diſſuaded by theſe two judicious and liberal arbitrators. He, however, conceded ſo far as to aſſure them, that he would not contradict her account ſo publiſhed; nor did he break his promiſe in the *firſt* edition of his work. How far her Magazine-ſtatement circulated or ſuppreſſed his own was perhaps beſt known to himſelf, when he thought proper to place the ſevere *note*, which appeared in his ſecond edition. Mrs. K. added, that, diſpairing of ſucceſsful admonition, ſhe deferred ſpeaking to him upon it till too late. I have here communicated the reſult of my appeal to Mrs. K. and, notwithſtanding what Mr. B. has thought proper to ſay, ſhe continues to aſſert the *truth* of her own publication, as it appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1791; to which I refer your correſpondent, or to my MS. which differs but little from my recital.

Yours, &c. G. SAMS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17.

WITH pleaſure I contemplate, in your valuable publication, an apparent increaſe of tendency to inform the head and improve the heart.

Johnſon's character will defend itſelf againſt any ſtrictures of Mrs Hayley; that of Milton, the little that is known will ſink in a competition. As to the effect of their writings in the cauſe of religion

religion and morality, vast as was the genius of Milton, his works will probably be esteemed more as coins of antiquity, rather of curiosity than use; when the works of Johnson will always bear a sterling worth, and support a currency in every age or state.

The first time I heard the anthem of "God save the King" was about the year 1740, when it was sung by Harry Carey, on some public occasion, at a tavern in Cornhill.

Doth the name of Jonah's fish in the least affect the validity of the miracle?

I think that the Clergy should not make abbreviations to injure the solemnity of any expression; but, to omit tautology, or substitute words of clear for those of ambiguous meaning, in reading the Liturgy, is surely no offence against grammar or common understanding; nor should I hesitate to reply, "Neither punish us according to our iniquities," to any who should beg of God "to judge us not according to our sins." Happy, if our rulers would commence a reformation, by a moderate alteration, where the Scriptures and the Liturgy more immediately require it. I fear in this they are all Gallios. I wish, instead of spreading scandal and sedition, every printing-press was as worthily employed as yours appears to be. May it prove as lucrative to yourself as it is beneficial to the publick!

In the hint respecting the Liturgy, I omitted what I consider as a palpable impropriety. In a solemn address during the Communion service we assert, and often repeat it, that "the burthen of our sins is *intolerable*." As this word admits of but one, and that an express, meaning, is it not tantamount to an awful declaration, that we often bear what is impossible to be *borne*, whereas an addition of the word *almost*, which I always use, and I trust with merit in the act, would remove the objection, and the piety of the sentence not be injured by it. This too with due deference.

I shall be greatly obliged, if any of your Correspondents will clear up to me that reply of our Saviour to the young man, "There is none good but One, that is, God;" so as to coincide with the Athanasian system. Profound as is my veneration for the Redeemer, I try in vain to reconcile the co-equality and eternity with what I consider as the general tenor of the Gospel. This is not meant as a captious, but a modest and candid, enquiry.

I think every son and daughter of Humanity should gratefully acknowledge their obligations to Dr. Sturges, for his benevolent interference in defence of the Emigrant Clergy of France (where will Malignity, and enthusiastic Bigotry, not find employment?). It speaks him a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian; as such, I revere him at 3000 miles distance. May Injustice and Oppression always find so powerful and zealous an opponent! Where shall we meet the same number among ourselves who boast a purer religion (circumstances entirely adventitious); who, bred as they were, would have behaved with equal propriety! Blush, ye zealots without knowledge; their real sufferings are sufficient, let not envy maliciously increase them. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

AS there is a mysteriousness (to me totally incomprehensible) in the zealous anxiety of Roman Catholics to apostatize, or at least to convert persons of different tenets to their belief; and being of opinion, that this speculation is not altogether without meaning; I should be very glad if some of your Correspondents would throw a little light upon the subject; in fine, that we may be able to discover their policy.

It is generally understood by the vulgar that there is a pecuniary reward to those who espouse their profession. However little force it may carry with the more rational part of mankind in respect to its verity, it possesses in itself an evident corroboratory to the existence of the matter in question. QUESTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

DR. Sturges's letter to Mr. Wilmot, p. 373, shews the amiable spirit of a truly Christian Divine. I agree with him that, with respect to the unfortunate Emigrant Clergy, "we should not turn suspicions into proofs, and apprehensions into actual injuries;" "that, if there is any real ground of complaint, we should not exaggerate it beyond its just dimensions, and thereby increase the popular dislike to them." But, Sir, when the Dr. talks of the *prejudice* of Englishmen against *their Church*, I cannot think it a proper expression to be used by a Protestant Divine; the word *prejudice* implies an ill-founded opinion. Does Dr. S. mean to say, that a Protestant's objections to

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the *Church of Rome* are ill-founded? I fear the Dr. has also proved, that the circulation of tracts by them had been practised, though discontinued on its being noticed. And I cannot think the excuse for ordinations is a sufficient one.

I have been brought up a Protestant, with strong prejudices (if the Dr. chooses to call them so) against the Church of Rome; but I have no prejudices against the persons of the priests now amongst us; on the contrary, I revere them very highly. I consider them as suffering for conscience-sake, and, as such, entitled to every kindness and good office of humanity. I have never heard of any immoral conduct amongst the Emigrant Clergy (enough of it amongst the Emigrant Laity!); but this does not excuse them, if they do attempt to propagate their religious doctrines *here*. That the apprehension of their doing so is not wholly unfounded appears too plainly by Mr. Milner's letter, p. 651. He tells you fairly and openly, "I hope the Catholicks do, *when the occasion calls for it**, *in a prudent and peaceable way*" (not by fire and faggot yet!); "in case they think they have weighty reasons for giving a preference to their own system." We must admit this to be an honest confession, whatever we may think of its prudence; and therefore, the mask being thrown off, we will hope that, as Dr. S. says, "it is natural and commendable for us to be vigilantly on our guard against any aggressions, by which the religious profession of our own people may be shaken," it will be found that our clergy are so. But can this vigilance be exercised without residence? Will a poor curate, who serves two or three churches, and perhaps does not even lodge in any one of the parishes—will he guard his little flocks from the subtle and perpetual attacks of a resident missionary, ardent in the profession of what he considers to be the true faith, his imagination still farther heated by considering himself as a martyr?

We now see the effect of the indulgences which have been given, and what may be expected. What says Dr. Sturges to this? Mr. Urban, perhaps, little suspected it, when he mentioned his defence of them, p. 375.—Will "*we also go away?*"

Mr. Milner's assertion, p. 471, that there is no such place in Suffolk as *Hesigrave house*, mentioned by your Reviewer, is a poor, very poor, triumph of the moment—answered at once by correcting the print, and reading *Hengrave*. Perhaps he will also say, that there has not been a nunnery *built* at Winchester; but will he say, that a house has not been fitted up there for that purpose? E. A.

* In the little pamphlet on the Miraculous Events in Italy, reviewed p. 853, are a few lines (from Stephen Green, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, subdeacon and student in divinity in the English college at Rome), in a letter to Mr. *Milner*, highly illustrative of this:—"How shall I describe to you my feelings on this occasion. I could scarce stand on my legs. I returned thanks to God for having brought me to the knowledge of a Religion under the special protection of such a Patroness. I *blessed* YOU, and I blessed the day that *first brought me* to WINCHESTER."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

"YOU say that it would be improper in you to tease *him*, because he never attempts to disturb *you*, nor allows any other person to trouble you on the subject of religion; but you do not distinguish, my dear Madam, the great difference between the two cases. For your husband indeed to make any attempt, or to allow any to be made by others, for the purpose of seducing you from your religion to his, would not only be improper but also highly criminal, and for this sufficient reason, *because it is criminal to draw any person whatever from truth to falsehood*. But for you to labour without ceasing to prevail on your deluded husband to abjure his own faith and adopt yours is, in the highest degree, meritorious; *because it is highly meritorious to lead any person whatever, and far more a beloved husband, from falsehood to truth, or darkness to light*." Such was the advice of frier Mulo to his dearest cousin, Mrs. Seidlitz, backed with a wish that he might second her feeble arguments, or rather take the reasoning out of her hands, because "her immortal soul was of too much consequence to be entrusted in her own hands." (Zeleuco, II. 342.)

Let every honest Protestant compare this with the reasoning of your correspondent, p. 651. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Dec.* 3.

I AM glad that a numerous body of his Majesty's subjects are vindicated from a charge of ingratitude, which excited the astonishment, no less than the indignation, of those who advanced it. The Doway Catechism, it is agreed, does not, since the repeal of the penal laws, term this a persecuting country. The

The only matter of surprise is, that any man of common sense should have appealed to a publication of 1787 as a proof of ingratitude for favours conferred in 1791.

The sole question at issue between me and the Rev. Mr. Churton, as I apprehend it, is, whether or no the work, called "Tradition Necessary," by a known Protestant author, actually exists? It is not to be expected that, at this distance both from public and private libraries, I should be able to refer to a copy of so small a pamphlet; for, such it appears to be; of which, indeed, I never heard until the late controversy took place*. In proof, however, of my assertion, I am ready to shew to the gentleman above named, or to any friend whom he may depute for this purpose, a bookseller's catalogue, printed many years before the present dispute was thought of, in which the article in question occurs in two different places. I will give the title of the same at large, with the particulars, viz. "Brett's Tradition necessary to explain and interpret the Holy Scriptures, Pr. 1s. Lond. 1718." Coglan's, of Duke-street, Catalogue for the year 1781, No. 3971. Another copy of the same work occurs, bound up with other pamphlets, chiefly relating to the Liturgy, No. 4138.

In answer to the query of your correspondent, R. O. p. 296, I mean to affirm, that it was customary, amongst our female Religious in former days, and that it is not unusual amongst their successors at the present day, to be addressed, for example, as, *forsooth Ursula*, *forsooth Matilda*, &c. instead of *dame*, or *sister Ursula*, *Matilda*, &c. In demanding the derivation of this term, he asks a question, which evidently puzzled our great philologist and critic, Dr. Johnson; see his Dictionary. As he calls, however, for my opinion, I will give it. *Sooth*, in the original Saxon ꝼoð, meant *truth*, *reality*; and it is still customary, in some of our provincial dialects, to say *for truth* instead of *in truth*. These expletives I suppose to have been originally prefixed to the appropriate title of the person addressed, as *forsooth Nonne*, or *dame Ursula*, *forsooth sister* or *mother Matilda*; just as we say, at present, *the right honourable Lord*, and *the right reverend Bishop*. The appropriate title I conceive to have been, in process of time, dropped as unnecessary, and sufficiently understood, and the *forsooth* alone to have been retained. Indeed, it is a fact, which I ought to have stated above, that the appellation of *forsooth* was only acquired after a certain number of years elapsed from the religious confession, or after passing through several conventual offices, as our senators, by being called to the council, from simply *honourable* become *right honourable*.

With your permission, Mr. Urban, before I conclude, I will disabuse the publick of one more error, of a cruel tendency, which has lately been palmed upon it. A writer, who makes free with one of the most illustrious names in this country, whilst he studiously conceals his own, in his Letter concerning the Emigrant French Priests, asserts that, as these "died or relinquished their situation in the king's house" in this city, the venerable prelate, whom he mentions, gave "letters of admission to English natives, born in this country." In opposition to this, I declare, and will sign my name below to the declaration, that there never was an assertion more destitute of truth, or even of the appearance of truth, than that which I have set down. With those who understand the opportunities which I have had of being acquainted with whatever related to the late establishment at the king's house, and who conceive that I have a character for common veracity to lose, the above declaration will be conclusive as to the point in question. The rest of the pamphlet under consideration proves nothing, except how cordially the author, *in the present year* 1796, hates the persecuted clergy of France, and the religion for which they have braved so severe a persecution; as such, it is of no consequence to me, nor to any one else that I know of, except to himself, in his musings on consistency of character, and on the means of reconciling his professions with his practice of Christian charity. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THERE certainly (as is observed in p. 827) is a very odd co-incidence between Mr. Bruce's account of cutting off living beef-stakes from a cow in Abyssinia and that mentioned in the Harleian MS. whether serious or burlesque.

P. 836. It seems truly strange that it should be necessary to call on the governors

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* This point is settled in p. 1067. EDIT.

governors of queen Anne's bounty, for a state of that charity. One would think they would gladly give it unasked. It is *much wanted*; and the publick have a fair right to expect it. Q. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

WHEN I was at Exeter, 20 years ago, I was shewn, in a chapel at the East end of the South aile of the cathedral, a skeleton, said to have been that of one Grace Harris, who was hanged for the murder of her bastard child: the right-hand, with which she cut its throat, was dried and entire. Whether this skeleton was since removed, and put under-ground, your Exeter correspondents can best inform you. I recollect no inscription on the scull, nor any date or other circumstances of the story. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THOUGH your printer is a very respectable member of the Corporation of London, I am sure his impartiality will not suffer him to pass unnoticed the late strong instance of inconsistency in the Livery of that great City in Common Hall assembled, when they voted instructions to their representatives to support a vote of censure on ministers, respecting the money advanced to the Emperor, and resolved that such vote be inserted in the public papers; which was done *after* the Minister had been supported by a great majority, and their own representatives had told them to their faces that they would not regard their instructions. OH!

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

LET me inform Mr. Joshua Barnes, p. 836, that, to obtain the information he wishes, he had better refer to some Biographical Dictionary; and that, in his choice of such a publication, Mr. Lunn or Mr. Deighton will more readily and more satisfactorily direct him than the writers in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. Barnes is mortified at what he terms the *neglect* his letters to you have experienced. I am sure I am *unus multorum* that could manifest every desire to alleviate distress; but, what is the cause of Mr. B's complaint? His cries are loud, but his wound is concealed. I was admitted to a batchelor's degree at Cambridge last January, and remember a youth of your correspondent's name who had reason to be pleased with the garland presented to him. I suspect Mr. J. B. to be the laurelled man; and if so, his injury can be but recent. Whatever it be, however, and whenever it may have been sustained, I offer him all the assistance in my power, if he will tell me what kind of assistance he needs.

We are much obliged to the biographer of Dr. Pegge. As the Doctor has left in MS. so many original discourses, may we not hope to see a few of them?

I wish I could serve the "Poor Student." His case, let me remind him, is not uncommon; and no honest means of gaining a livelihood, whether in the literary way or not, will disgrace him.

Inform G. W. O. p. 883, that there are sermons in print by the late Mr. Harrison; and, if he be very desirous of obtaining them, he may, doubtless, obtain farther information at the Magdalen, or from Mr. H's son.

The letter signed Clericus Londinensis, p. 826, does the writer credit. They who would promote Christian knowledge must not overlook Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible; of which a cheap edition has been printed for better circulation.

Let me request one of your correspondents to send you an account of John Nicholson (commonly called *Mats*), the late well-known bookseller at Cambridge. A. B. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

I AM much pleased with the request of H. p. 823, relative to the two worthy and learned gentlemen of whom he wished some information. Some notice of one, to whose labours the Literary World is so much indebted, is surely due to the memory of Dr. Morrell, whose piety as well as learning (from some papers of his now in my possession) I have the highest opinion of. As to Mr. Hetherington, I shall hope that part of H's desire will be complied with by one who is able to contradict a scandalous report which I have heard, that he resigned the fellowship of Eton college in disgust, from being made to pay a part of the repairs of the chapel, which, when he was Bursar, exceeded the sum usually allowed for that purpose. This story, however improbable, has gained credit with many, perhaps from the true one (as stated by H) being but little known. DUBLOIS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, Nov. 16.

I SEND you, for the information of "A plain Man," who states himself to have been puzzled by seeing the name of a fellow of All Souls in the list of the new Parliament, that a fellowship of that college becomes vacant on a fellow's possessing (not any estate of 100l. *per annum*), but a freehold estate of inheritance of 40l. *per annum*. Plain as your correspondent terms himself, and well does *he* merit that appellation, who does not know that 300l. *per annum*, freehold or copyhold, is not the only qualification for parliament, but that being heir-apparent to six is also one? (See p. 1002.)

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 8.

IT is time to drop the controversy concerning the duration of future punishment with an adversary who disallows the authority of Scripture in the question (p. 1011); and, if he contends for a shorter term, must admit a PURGATORY, to give the wicked a chance of a SECOND trial for a reformation, to entitle them to a remission of the sentence. What he says of "wretched existences *forced* into the world, and *obliged* to play a deeper game," &c. &c. is as contrary to the freedom of the human will as it is foreign to the purpose, and an imputation on the common understanding of mankind, as if it had not the faculty of distinguishing between right and wrong. The fashionable representation of the Divine Mercy and Benevolence, like many other schemes of philanthropy, is more likely to do harm than good, by encouraging a dangerous confidence of pardon for sins which the sinner chooses to consider as venial—the effect of chance, ignorance, impulse of the moment, or, at most, a temporary delirium; and thus making wicked men as much an object of pity as madmen. The long suffering of God inviteth to repentance; but, when once that effect is frustrated, there is no more hope of pardon. But I must break off before the imputation of being a *Spintext* attaches to me.

W. F. p. 1005, has mistaken B. B's question concerning the change of ecclesiastics, which was in their *profession*, and not in their *dress*. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 19.

IF Mr. Hutchinson imagines the figure with a nimbus, baptized by *John the Baptist*, is the *great personage* whose conversion this monument records, instead of Jesus, who is clearly pointed out by the dove, which he terms "a bird in a perpendicular posture," he must deny the evident and well-known application of such representation on a variety of fonts. The reliefs on the other side, relating to the expulsion of our first parents from Paradise, Adam in the habit given him after his fall, a staff in his hand, the emblem of peregrination, and Eve clinging to the very object of her ruin, the forbidden tree: these reliefs combined together, point out the ruin and recovery of mankind, the fittest subject for the vase that initiates men into the new covenant. The inscription, *as now read*, having no relation to this history, we must seek for a correct copy and new reading. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 21.

PLEASE to inform your intelligent correspondent, R. C. p. 720, that the first mention of *clerestory* windows is in Blomefield's History of Norfolk: whence the term is derived does not appear, but it means the windows over the arches of the nave of a church; and sometimes, if I mistake not, there are such windows in chancels which have not arches *.

The account of Stean chapel, vol. LX. pp. 420, 493, was not so satisfactory as his.

All that I know about the epitaph on the ruff-inventing tailor at Taunton is from the new edition of Camden's Britannia, where no authority is given for it: it does not therefore follow that some of your antiquarian correspondents may not be able to give you a copy of it, or tell you on what authority it rests.

There is some inaccuracy or misapprehension of the ceremony of presenting the buck, at St. Paul's cathedral, by your correspondent E. E. A. p. 737. The relation of it by Pennant and Erasmus do not differ so materially as he supposes. Erasmus describes only that part

* Thomas Daywell, clerk, 1505, gave the glazing of two new windows in the *clerestories* or upper lights of the nave in St. Martin's church, Norwich. Blomefield, II. 748.—John or James Bourne glazed the *clerestories* or lights in the nave at Stratton. Ib. III. 127.—Thomas and Alice Hyx did glazen a window in the *clerestory* at Swaffham. Ib. 512.—The upper or *clerestory* windows at Marsham are very fair. Ib. 561.

" Here lyeth Sir Thomas Unton, knight, and dame Elizabeth his wife."

At the bottom are these arms:

Unton, quartering *Fetiplace*, impaling, Bl. three griffins rampant, Argent.

Unton, quartering *Fetiplace*.

Against the East wall of the said chapel is erected a very fair arch-monument of marble, at the bottom of which is this inscription:

" Here lyeth Sir Edward Unton, knight of the most noble order of the Bath, who married Anne, countess of Warwick, daughter to Edward Seymer, duke of Somerset, and Protector of England, by whom he had five sons, whereof three died young in the life of their father; two, namely Edward and Henry, only survived, and succeeded him, the one after the other, in their father's inheritance; and two daughters, Anne, married to Sir Valentine Knightly, knight, and Sciffill, married to John Wentworth, esq.

Over it are these arms:

Unton, impaling *Bulstrode*.

Unton, impaling *Boucbier*.

Unton, quartering, 1. *Fetiplace*; 2. Bl. three griffins rampant, Argent; 3. Gules, on a bend Argent, five birds Sable; 4. Gules, a fess, between three right hands, couped Argent; 5. the same as the first, impaling *Seymer*, a pale, with lions and fleurs de lis, quartering, 1. Gules, two wings, Or; 2. verry, Argent, Bl.; 3. Argent, three demi lions rampant, Gules; 4. in bend, Argent and Gules, three roses in bend, counter-charged; 5. Argent, on a bend Gules, three lions' faces, Or."

Oudley, with quarterings, impaling *Seymer* with quarterings as before.

Seymer, with quarterings, impaling quarterly . . . . . quartering, 1. Vert, three greyhounds current, Or; 2. Sable, a bend between six croslets croslets, Argent; 3. Argent, three saltires ingrailed, Sable, a crescent in fess point.

Over it, in a lozenge, *Seymer*, with quarterings.

On one side, *Unton*, impaling, Bl. a chevron between three lozenges, Or.

On the other side, *Seymer*, impaling *Wentworth*.

Over all, *Unton*, with quarterings and crest.

At the sides of the monument are supporters, an unicorn Argent, and a bull Blue, gorged with a crown Or.

On a tablet, hanging against the West wall of the same chapel, is this inscription:

" Virtuti et honori sacrum. Henrico Untono, equiti aurato, Edwardi Untoni, equitis aurati, filio, ac Annæ comitissæ Warwici, filiæ Edwardi de S'co Mauro ducis Somersetti, et Angliæ Protectoris; qui optimarum artium studiis, a prima ætate, in academia Oxon. enutritus; magnam orbis Christiani partem perlustravit; ob virtutem bellicam in Zutphaniæ obsidione, dignitate equestri donatus; propter singularem prudentiam, spectatam fidem, et multiplicem rerum, iterum legatus a serenissima Angliæ regina, ad Christianissimum regem missus in Galliam; a qua ad cœlestem patriam emigravit 23 die Martii, anno salutis MDXCVI. Dorothea uxor charissima, filia charissimi viri Thomæ Wroughten, ex equestri ordine, quæ maximo cum luctu corpus huc transferendum curavit, in mutui amoris et conjugalis fidei testimonium hoc monumentum mœstissima posuit, MDCVI."

In 1658 this last stone was put up, because the former was pulled down in the civil wars about the year 1643.

At the same time the effigies of his lady which appears kneeling on the floor, is said to have been thrown down and mutilated, which before stood on a pedestal at the foot of her husband's monument, and must have been there, or on the pavement, in Mr. Ashmole's time, though he makes no mention of it.

The monument which remains to be described is that in the North East corner of the chapel: it is of fine white marble and has the following inscription:

" Hoc nomini sacrum,
Henrici Pureſoy,
de Wadley, in Bercheriâ, baronetti,
Parentum hæredis tum Gorgii ibidem
armigeri,
tum Catharinæ, 2° genitæ coheredis
Henrici Wilughby,
de Risley, in Darbiensi agro, baronetti;
XIIII Augusti, anno ætatis
Christianæ MDCLIV. nati, XVII profecti
mensis die, MDCLXXXVI. denati.
Juxta quicquid ejus amori potuit
erigendum curavit
Wilughby Aston, Baronetti."

The arms are supported by weeping youths, in a reclining posture; over all are cherubim's heads, encircled with clouds; and the whole is terminated by a handsome urn.

In the list of benefactions, set up against the front of the gallery, is the following extraordinary one:

" Sir Henry Unton, knight, the 26th of June, 1591, leased for land called the Sands, in Westbrook, to 5 inhabitants of the port of Faringdon, in trust, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said port, in pursuance of the 4 surviving trustees (which

(which number, by ſubſequent deeds, is enlarged to five) ſhould, from time to time, aſſign the land to 15 other inhabitants of Port, to be nominated by the inhabitants of Port, to theſe uſes, viz. The rents, or ſo much as ſhould be neceſſary, to be employed towards eaſing the poor inhabitants of Port from taxes and payments impoſed upon them for houſes inhabited by them in Port; for reparation of cauſeways; payment of fifteenths; ſetting out ſoldiers; reparation and maintenance of the port-arms, and drummers' pay; for the reparation of the port-well and port-ſluices; charges of buckets and fire-hooks: wages of marſhals; conveying paſſengers and cripples; ſending men to gaol and houſe of correction; and for relief of impotent and poor people, and alſo from the like taxes and payments for public ſervices, ſo as they might not be thereby overburthened; and the overplus to be kept for increaſe of ſtock for the ſame uſes under more preſſing occaſions; and, in the mean time, ſuch ſtock to be lent, on good ſecurity to ſome young hopeful tradeſman in Port, and, if poor, to be lent gratis; and, if no ſuch poor tradeſman to whom it may be fitly lent, then the ſame to be lent to others upon good ſecurity for ſome fit conſideration, and the profit therefrom to be employed in putting out poor and friendleſs apprentices to huſbandry or honeſt trade; and the truſtees to account yearly for the rents, and the employment thereof, to the next juſtices, and the lord of the manor (if he will be preſent), who are to ſettle any queſtion touching the performance of the decree, and, in caſe of difficulty, to reſort to the juſtices of aſſize of Berks, on their circuit, for advice."

Yours, &c. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 28.

AS the cold on Chriſtmas day laſt was, perhaps, as great as has ever been known in England, it may afford ſatisfaction to the curious to have the degrees of it aſcertained in different places. Below you have the exact ſtate of it, taken by two of Fahrenheit's thermometers, ſuſpended in the air, in a North aſpect, about ten feet from the ground, at Saliſbury-place, New-road, Mary le bone, which had been placed there the preceding evening.

H. Min.			
8 *A.M.*	4 below 0	Calm	Cloudleſs ſky, but great froſty exhalation.
8 30	2		
9	1	SE, light air, wind E, ſmall	
9 30	0		
10	4 above 0		
10 30	5	More wind	
11	8		
1 *P.M.*	17	NE, quick	Barom. ſlowly falling from 29,80 in the morning to 29,68 evening.
2	18		
3	19	Very bright, E, ſmall	
4	18		
5	19	Ditto	
6	18		
7	18	Nearly calm	Bright ſky the whole day.
8	17		
9	19	Calm	
10	21	Ditto	

The froſt remained upon the windows of a room the whole day in which a large fire was conſtantly burning. The 26th milder; mercury 31° at 9 o'clock A. M.; ſtrong South-Eaſt wind.

From a very accurate journal of the weather at Boſton in America, kept by a gentleman of ingenuity there for ſeven years, I find the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer was never below 2 degrees under 0, and only twice ſo low as that during that period. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Kendal, Jan.* 1.

I PUBLISHED in your vol. LXV. p. 183, a ſomewhat circumſtantial account of the hard froſt that uſhered in that year; and, as the inclement ſeaſon which cloſed 1796 is in every reſpect more deſerving of being recorded, I have taken the liberty of tranſmitting you a hiſtory of the weather of December.

November afforded but little rain for the ſeaſon; the wind was commonly (but not always) in the North and North-Eaſt after the 12th; with ſome

ſmart

smart attacks of froſt, of ſhort duration; on the night of the 28th it blew a hurricane from the NE, and the thermometer, which ſtood at 37° at noon on that day, fell to 24° before 8 o'clock the next morning; at this time the ſevere weather may be ſaid to commence. After four days of interſe cold, in which period the thermometer ſunk to 11°, the ſtate of the atmoſphere changed; and the 3d of December was ſhowery, and, comparatively ſpeaking, deſerved the name of temperate; for, the mercury roſe to 40° From this time to the 11th, we experienced a pretty ſharp froſt, interrupted with milder intervals, with ſome rain, but no ſnow in the valleys; the ground was frozen to the depth of 8 inches on the laſt-mentioned day. The ſucceeding days, to the 19th, were nearly fair, the wind being, for the moſt part, in the NE, and the thermometer ſtanding commonly above 32°, but falling occaſionally a few degrees below it. The 19th itſelf was wet with ſleet and rain; in the night of the 20th the froſt recommenced with increaſed rigour, being accompanied with a fall of ſnow not exceeding 3 inches. The ſeveral heights of the thermometer for the 9 ſucceeding days were, on the 21ſt, 17½°; 22d, 8°; 23d, 13½°; 24th, 4½°; 25th, 11°; 26th, 28°; 27th, 30½°.

The preceding remarks are the means of three obſervations per diem, made on a thermometer placed in the middle of a garden, about half a yard from the ground; this inſtrument noted the loweſt degree of Fahrenheit's ſcale, or ſevere froſt in Holland, twice, viz. on the night of the 24th, and the morning of the 25th.

The following table exhibits a ſeries of correſponding obſervations, taken from another thermometer, ſuſpended 12 feet from the ground, againſt the ſide of a dwelling expoſed to the North-Eaſt; the ſucceeding remarks ſhew the temperature, as expreſſed by the ſame inſtrument, for every hour between 10 in the evening on the 24th and the ſame time the following day, with only one omiſſion:

Mean of Thermometer, from Dec. 21 to 27.		*Obſervations made every hour.*								
Days	Mean of therm.	Day	Hour	Therm.	Day	Hour	Therm.	Day	Hour	Therm.
Dec.	°	*Dec.*		°	*Dec.*	*A. M.*	°	*Dec.*	*P. M.*	°
21	20,5	24	10 *P. M.*	6	25	7	8	25	4	23
22	12,8		11	5		8	6		5	19
23	20,		12	5		9	6,5		6	20
24	9,1	25	1 *A.M.*	4		10	8		7	17,5
25	16,2		2	4		11	11		8	17
26	31,		3	*omitted.*		12½	22		9	19
27	32,6		4	5		1 *P. M.*	24		10	20
			5	5		2	25			
			6	6		3	24,5			

The froſt in the night between the 24th and 25th proved keen beyond example, and produced circumſtances that ſurprized the oldeſt perſons living. Nothing was protection againſt the cold; it found its way into the warmeſt apartments; for, water froze in rooms where fires were conſtantly kept, even when contained in veſſels ſtanding on the mantle-piece, and in contact with the front of the chimney. When high winds prevail in ſevere weather, men may expect to be incommoded by a low temperature within doors; but the preceding inſtance of extreme rigour, which ſtands unprecedented, happened in a ſerene atmoſphere, and, at the ſame time, ſo calm that every thing in the open air was thickly incruſted with hoar-froſt.

The cold became more ſupportable on the evening of the 25th; and a gentle thaw commenced on the 27th, accompanied with a brisk South-Eaſt wind, which increaſed to a violent tempeſt before the next morning; the following days were wet to the concluſion of the month; and ſo warm, that the thermometer, which ſtood at 0° at 8 *A. M.* on the 25th, noted 47° at the ſame hour on the 31ſt.

The higheſt obſervation of the barometer, between the 21ſt and 29th inclusive, was 29,66, and the loweſt 29,40.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 20.

NEAR ten years paſt, I ſpent ſome three months, in the beginning of 1787, at the beautiful ſea-port of [illegible]

ensemble the Italian borders of Provence; makes them much frequented by British invalids of consumptive habits, because of the superior mildness of its winters above other spots in the same latitude. During this period, I attended to the state of the weather, and the degrees of heat as indicated by Fahrenheit's thermometer, placed in a shady situation, out of the influence of any fire. The result of these observations I have sent you, for insertion in your Magazine, if approved, or thought interesting to any meteorological readers.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, kept at Nice, in latitude 43° 42′ 55″ North, and in longitude 29 min. 10 sec. of time East from Greenwich, 1787.

Days of the Month.	Thermom. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Thermom. 3 o'cl. After.	Wind and weather.
Jan.	°	°	
14	52	54½	NE, very high, cloudy
15	50	55	N to E, variable with rain
16	51	57	NNE, a little rain
17	52	57	NNE, clears up
18	52	58	N, afternoon very clear
19	56	55½	E, very clear
20	56½	55½	E, very clear
21	53	54½	SW, very clear
22	53	54	N to SW, variable
23	54	53	E to NE, variable
24	53	51	N to E, variable
25	51	49½	NNE to E, with rain
26	45	46	N to SW, much snow
27	52½	49	N, very clear
28	45	46	NNW to SW
29	46	47	N, clear, snow gone
30	47	49½	N to SW, clear
31	49½	50	NW, clear
Feb.			
1	49½	52½	NNW to SSW
2	52	52½	ESE, clear
3	54	54½	NE, cloudy, without rain
4	54	54	N, overcast
5	55½	53½	N to S, very bright
6	55	56	W to S, very clear
7	55	56	N to SSW, fine
8	56½	56½	SW to E, cloudy
9	55	57	N, fair
10	58	56	N to E, overcast
11	55½	55½	NNE to E, high, and rain
12	55½	55	ESE, clears at mid-day
13	54½	55	SW, fine
14	54½	54	NNE, fine
15	55	55½	N to SW, fine
16	54½	55	N to E by ESE, cloudy
17	54½	55	N to E, clear
18	55	54	E, clear
19	54½	54½	E, clear
20	54½	54½	NE to S, clear
21	close	59½	N, close
22	54	54	NW, clear
23	54½	53½	E, high, cloudy
24	53	52½	E, cloudy
25	52	52	E, cloudy
26	54½	54½	E, clear
27	54½	52	SE, cloudy
28	52	53½	ESE, cloudy

Days of the Month.	Thermom. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Thermom. 3 o'cl. After.	Wind and weather.
Mar.	°	°	
1	54	56	ESE, cloudy
2	55	55½	N, cloudy
3	55½	56½	NE to SSW, rain
4	56½	56½	NW, high, and rain
5	56	56½	E. fine
6	57	57	SE to E, fine
7	57½	57	N, much rain
8	57	57	N to S, cloudy
9	57	57½	N to W, rain
10	56	57	NE, very fine
11	56	57	N to S by SSW, fine
12	57	56½	S, very fine
13	57	57	E, very fine.
14	56½	57	NE, very fine
15	56½	57	NNE to S, fine
16	56	56	E, very clear
17	56	57	E to S, clear
18	57½	58½	E, cloudy
19	58	59	E, fine
20	58½	59	E, fine
21	59½	60	E, fine
22	60	59½	E to ENE, rough, cloudy
23	59½	59½	E to ENE, cloudy
24	59	59	E to ESE, fine
25	58	57½	E, fine
26	58	58½	E, fine
27	59	59½	E, fine
28	60	61	E, cloudy and rain
29	61	60½	E, cloudy and rain
30	61½	61	SE, rain
31	61½	61	NE to E, rain
Apr.			
1	61	60½	NE, much rain
2	61	61	E to NE, much rain
3	61½	61	SSE, much rain
4	62	62	SE, very fine
5	62	62½	NE to E, fine
6	61½	63½	ENE to S, cloudy
7	64	63	S to SE, cloudy
8	63	63	N to E, fine

March 25, the hirundines, or swallows, made their first appearance since the commencement of the year; at which time the fig-trees, vines, peach-trees, and pear-trees, had expanded their leaves.

This ſeaſon was accounted by the natives extremely rigorous, from the fall of ſnow during the 26th of January; but even then, or on any other day, the thermometer did not ſink lower than 45°, which point is 45° above the loweſt obſerved in England, in the latitude of London, on Jan. 25, 1795, when it fell to 0.

The mountainous region of L'Eſterel, ſituated about half a day's journey Weſtward of Nice, forms a natural diviſion of climate, ſo ſtriking that the plains on the Eaſt of this tract precede by a month, in the progreſs of vegetation, thoſe lying to the Weſt; although not more than eight or ten miles aſunder.

Yours, &c. JUNIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Strand, Dec.* 16.

SINCE I firſt publiſhed a Catalogue of Books, it has been my practice to annex, by way of *note*, whatever might appertain to their rarity and eſtimation; either from what I might have gathered by my own reading, or collected from incidental circumſtances.

The life of Dr. Johnſon by Mr. Boſwell falling into my hands, in a library I lately purchaſed, I found affixed to it, in MS. a very intereſting and ſpirited converſation, ſaid to have paſſed between Dr. Johnſon and *Mrs. Knowles*; this I announced to the publick by a note inſerted in my Catalogue, which I find has called forth the attention of your correſpondent, J. B. p 924. Since which period, I have endeavoured to poſſeſs myſelf of the truth of the fact, and have lately obtained an opportunity of conſulting *that lady*, reſpecting the authenticity of Mr. Boſwell's ſtatement, as alſo of the MSS. bound up in the book now in my poſſeſſion.

She politely attributed candour to my diſpoſition, and was obligingly communicative on the ſubject; and informed me, that, when Mr. B. was about the compilation of the Doctor's life, he came to her houſe in order to read to her his own narrative of the dialogue, which he intended to inſert. She then declared it was not *genuine*, and pointed out the fabrications and ſuppreſſions, to the truth of ſeveral of which ſuppreſſions he had heretofore acknowledged. She then read to him her own ſtatement of the converſation, aſſerting that the converſation began and ended in theological diſcuſſion only; and that, whatever might be recollected of the chit-chat which occaſionally occurred, it was *after*, not *amidſt*, the ſolemn conteſt. Much of this, though greatly diſturbed, the force of truth obliged him, at that interview, to acknowledge; and he preſſed Mrs. K. to dine at his houſe, when two of his friends (who are now living) ſhould hear both narratives, and give their judgement on the probable authenticity of either.

She accordingly went. They were read. One gentleman confeſſed, that there was ſufficient internal evidence that Mrs Knowles's was the genuine ſtatement: it was her own forcible ſtyle of language, as he had obſerved in her converſation; and it was on the ſide of probability, that ſhe, thus attacked, ſhould defend her religious principles. The other alſo expreſſed the ſame opinion: adding that, with her permiſſion, it ſhould be inſerted in the Gentleman's Magazine. Still Mr. B. perſiſted in the determination to print his own repreſentation, though earneſtly diſſuaded by theſe two judicious and liberal arbitrators. He, however, conceded ſo far as to aſſure them, that he would not contradict her account ſo publiſhed; nor did he break his promiſe in the *firſt* edition of his work. How far her Magazine-ſtatement circulated or ſuppreſſed his own was perhaps beſt known to himſelf, when he thought proper to place the ſevere *note*, which appeared in his ſecond edition. Mrs. K. added, that, diſpairing of ſucceſsful admonition, ſhe deferred ſpeaking to him upon it till too late. I have here communicated the reſult of my appeal to Mrs. K. and, notwithſtanding what Mr. B. has thought proper to ſay, ſhe continues to aſſert the *truth* of her own publication, as it appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1791; to which I refer your correſpondent, or to my MS. which differs but little from my recital.

Yours, &c. G. SAEB.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 17.

WITH pleaſure I contemplate, in your valuable publication, an apparent increaſe of tendency to inform the head and improve the heart.

Johnſon's character will defend itſelf againſt any ſtrictures of Mr. Hayley; that of Milton, the little that is known will ſink in a competition. As to the effect of their writings in the cauſe of religion

religion and morality, vast as was the genius of Milton, his works will probably be esteemed as coins of antiquity, rather of curiosity than use; when the works of Johnson will always bear a sterling worth, and support a currency in every age or state.

The first time I heard the anthem of "God save the King" was about the year 1740, when it was sung by Harry Carey, on some public occasion, at a tavern in Cornhill.

Doth the name of Jonah's fish in the least affect the validity of the miracle?

I think that the Clergy should not make abbreviations to injure the solemnity of any expression; but, to omit tautology, or substitute words of clear for those of ambiguous meaning, in reading the Liturgy, is surely no offence against grammar or common understanding; nor should I hesitate to reply, "Neither punish us according to our iniquities," to any who should beg of God "to judge us not according to our sins." Happy, if our rulers would commence a reformation, by a moderate alteration, where the Scriptures and the Liturgy more immediately require it. I fear in this they are all Gallios. I wish, instead of spreading scandal and sedition, every printing-press was as worthily employed as yours appears to be. May it prove as lucrative to yourself as it is beneficial to the publick!

In the hint respecting the Liturgy, I omitted what I consider as a palpable impropriety. In a solemn address during the Communion service we assert, and often repeat it, that "the burthen of our sins is *intolerable*." As this word admits of but one, and that an express, meaning, is it not tantamount to an awful declaration, that we often bear what is impossible to be *borne*, whereas an addition of the word *almost*, which I always use, and I trust with merit in the act, would remove the objection, and the piety of the sentence not be injured by it. This too with due deference.

I shall be greatly obliged, if any of your Correspondents will clear up to me that reply of our Saviour to the young man, "There is none good but One, that is, God;" so as to coincide with the Athanasian system. Profound as is my veneration for the Redeemer, I try in vain to reconcile the co-equality and eternity with what I consider as the general tenor of the Gospel. This is not meant as a captious, but a modest and candid, enquiry.

I think every son and daughter of Humanity should gratefully acknowledge their obligations to Dr. Sturges, for his benevolent interference in defence of the Emigrant Clergy of France (where will Malignity, and enthusiastic Bigotry, not find employment?). It speaks him a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian; as such, I revere him at 3000 miles distance. May Injustice and Oppression always find so powerful and zealous an opponent! Where shall we meet the same number among ourselves who boast a purer religion (circumstances entirely adventitious); who, bred as they were, would have behaved with equal propriety! Blush, ye zealots without knowledge; their real sufferings are sufficient, let not envy maliciously increase them. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 5.

AS there is a mysteriousness (to me totally incomprehensible) in the zealous anxiety of Roman Catholics to apostatize, or at least to convert persons of different tenets to their belief; and being of opinion, that this speculation is not altogether without meaning; I should be very glad if some of your Correspondents would throw a little light upon the subject; in fine, that we may be able to discover their policy.

It is generally understood by the vulgar that there is a pecuniary reward to those who espouse their profession. However little force it may carry with the more rational part of mankind in respect to its verity, it possesses in itself an evident corroboratory to the existence of the matter in question. QUESTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 30.

DR. Sturges's letter to Mr. Wilmot, p. 373, shews the amiable spirit of a truly Christian Divine. I agree with him that, with respect to the unfortunate Emigrant Clergy, "we should not turn suspicions into proofs, and apprehensions into actual injuries;" "that, if there is any real ground of complaint, we should not exaggerate it beyond its just dimensions, and thereby increase the popular dislike to them." But, Sir, when the Dr. talks of the *prejudice* of Englishmen against *their Church*, I cannot think it a proper expression to be used by a Protestant Divine; the word *prejudice* implies an ill-founded opinion. Does Dr. S. mean to say, that a Protestant's objections to

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the *Church of Rome* are ill-founded? I fear the Dr. has also proved, that the circulation of tracts by them had been practised, though discontinued on its being noticed. And I cannot think the excuse for ordinations is a sufficient one.

I have been brought up a Protestant, with strong prejudices (if the Dr. chooses to call them so) against the Church of Rome; but I have no prejudices against the persons of the priests now amongst us; on the contrary, I revere them very highly. I consider them as suffering for conscience-sake, and, as such, entitled to every kindness and good office of humanity. I have never heard of any immoral conduct amongst the Emigrant Clergy (enough of it amongst the Emigrant Laity!); but this does not excuse them, if they do attempt to propagate their religious doctrines *here*. That the apprehension of their doing so is not wholly unfounded appears too plainly by Mr. Milner's letter, p. 651. He tells you fairly and openly, "I hope the Catholicks do, *when the occasion calls for it**, *in a prudent and peaceable way*" (not by fire and faggot yet!); "in case they think they have weighty reasons for giving a preference to their own system." We must admit this to be an honest confession, whatever we may think of its prudence; and therefore, the mask being thrown off, we will hope that, as Dr. S. says, "it is natural and commendable for us to be vigilantly on our guard against any aggressions, by which the religious profession of our own people may be shaken," it will be found that our clergy are so. But can this vigilance be exercised without residence? Will a poor curate, who serves two or three churches, and perhaps does not even lodge in any one of the parishes—will he guard his little flocks from the subtle and perpetual attacks of a resident missionary, ardent in the profession of what he considers to be the true faith, his imagination still farther heated by considering himself as a martyr?

We now see the effect of the indulgences which have been given, and what may be expected. What says Dr. Sturges to this? Mr. Urban, perhaps, little suspected it, when he mentioned his defence of them, p. 373.—Will "*we also go away?*"

Mr. Milner's assertion, p. 471, that there is no such place in Suffolk as *Hesigrave house*, mentioned by your Reviewer, is a poor, very poor, triumph of the moment—answered at once by correcting the print, and reading *Hengrave*. Perhaps he will also say, that there has not been a nunnery *built* at Winchester; but will he say, that a house has not been fitted up there for that purpose? E. A.

* In the little pamphlet on the Miraculous Events in Italy, reviewed p. 853, are a few lines (from Stephen Green, a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, subdeacon and student in divinity in the English college at Rome), in a letter to Mr. *Milner*, highly illustrative of this:—"How shall I describe to you my feelings on this occasion. I could scarce stand on my legs. I returned thanks to God for having brought me to the knowledge of a Religion under the special protection of such a Patroness. I *blessed* YOU, and I blessed the day that *first brought me* to WINCHESTER."

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 1.

"YOU say that it would be improper in you to tease *him*, because he never attempts to disturb *you*, nor allows any other person to trouble you on the subject of religion; but you do not distinguish, my dear Madam, the great difference between the two cases. For your husband indeed to make any attempt, or to allow any to be made by others, for the purpose of seducing you from your religion to his, would not only be improper but also highly criminal, and for this sufficient reason, *because it is criminal to draw any person whatever from truth to falsehood*. But for you to labour without ceasing to prevail on your deluded husband to abjure his own faith and adopt yours is, in the highest degree, meritorious; *because it is highly meritorious to lead any person whatever, and far more a beloved husband, from falsehood to truth, or darkness to light*." Such was the advice of frier Mulo to his dearest cousin, Mrs. Seidlitz, backed with a wish that he might second her feeble arguments, or rather take the reasoning out of her hands, because "her immortal soul was of too much consequence to be entrusted in her own hands." (Zelenco, II. 342.)

Let every honest Protestant compare this with the reasoning of your correspondent, p. 651. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Winchester, Dec.* 3.

I AM glad that a numerous body of his Majesty's subjects are vindicated from a charge of ingratitude, which excited the astonishment, no less than the indignation, of those who advanced it. The Doway Catechism, it is agreed, does not, since the repeal of the penal laws, term this a persecuting country. The

the only matter of surprise is, that any man of common sense should have appealed to a publication of 1787 as a proof of ingratitude for favours conferred in 1792.

The sole question at issue between me and the Rev. Mr. Churton, as I apprehend it, is, whether or no the work, called "Traditions Necessary," by a known Protestant author, actually exists? It is not to be expected that, at this distance both from public and private libraries, I should be able to refer to a copy of so small a pamphlet; for, such it appears to be; of which, indeed, I never heard until the late controversy took place*. In proof, however, of my assertion, I am ready to shew to the gentleman above named, or to any friend whom he may depute for this purpose, a bookseller's catalogue, printed many years before the present dispute was thought of, in which the article in question occurs in two different places. I will give the sixth of the same at large, with the particulars, viz. "Brett's Traditions necessary to explain and interpret the Holy Scriptures, Pr. 1s. Lond. 1718." Coglan's, of Duke-street, Catalogue for the year 1781, No. 3971. Another copy of the same work occurs, bound up with other pamphlets, chiefly relating to the Liturgy, No. 4138.

In answer to the query of your correspondent, R. O, p. 896, I mean to affirm, that it was customary, amongst our female Religious in former days, and that it is not unusual amongst their successors at the present day, so to be addressed, for example, as, *forsooth Ursula*, *forsooth Matilda*, &c. instead of *dame*, or *sister Ursula*, *Matilda*, &c. In demanding the derivation of this term, he asks a question, which evidently puzzled our great philologist and critic, Dr. Johnson; see his Dictionary. As he calls, however, for my opinion, I will give it. *Sooth*, in the original Saxon SOD, meant *truth*, *reality*; and it is still customary, in some of our provincial dialects, to *say for truth* instead of *in truth*. These epithets I suppose to have been originally prefixed to the appropriate title of the person addressed, as *forsooth Nonne*, or *dame Ursula*, *forsooth sister* or *mother Matilda*; just as we say, at present, *the right honourable Lord*, and *the right reverend Bishop*. The appropriate title I conceive to have been, in process of time, dropped as unnecessary, and sufficiently understood, and the *forsooth* alone to have been retained. Indeed, it is a fact, which I ought to have stated above, that the appellation of *forsooth* was only acquired after a certain number of years elapsed from the religious profession, or after passing through several conventual offices, as our senators, by being called to the council, from simply *honourable* become *right honourable*.

With your permission, Mr. Urban, before I conclude, I will disabuse the publick of one more error, of a cruel tendency, which has lately been palmed upon it. A writer, who makes free with one of the most illustrious names in this country, whilst he studiously conceals his own, in his Letter concerning the Emigrant French Priests, asserts that, as these "died or relinquished their situation in the king's house" in this city, the venerable prelate, whom he mentions, gave "letters of admission to English natives, born in this country." In opposition to this, I declare, and will sign my name below to the declaration, that there never was an assertion more destitute of truth, or even of the appearance of truth, than that which I have set down. With those who understand the opportunities which I have had of being acquainted with whatever related to the late establishment at the king's house, and who conceive that I have a character for common veracity to lose, the above declaration will be conclusive as to the point in question. The rest of the pamphlet under consideration proves nothing, except how cordially the author, *in the present year* 1796, hates the persecuted clergy of France, and the religion for which they have braved so severe a persecution; as such, it is of no consequence to me, nor to any one else that I know of, except to himself, in his musings on consistency of character, and on the means of reconciling his professions with his practice of Christian charity. J. MILNER.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 4.

THERE certainly (as is observed in p. 827) is a very odd co-incidence between Mr. Bruce's account of cutting off living beef-stakes from a cow in Abyssinia and that mentioned in the Harleian MS. whether serious or burlesque.

P. 836. It seems truly strange that it should be necessary to call on the governors

* This point is settled in p. 1067. EDIT.

governors of queen Anne's bounty, for a state of that charity. One would think they would gladly give it unasked. It is *much wanted*; and the publick have a fair right to expect it. Q. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

WHEN I was at Exeter, 20 years ago, I was shewn, in a chapel at the East end of the South aile of the cathedral, a skeleton, said to have been that of one Grace Harris, who was hanged for the murder of her bastard child: the right-hand, with which she cut its throat, was dried and entire. Whether this skeleton was since removed, and put under-ground, your Exeter correspondents can best inform you. I recollect no inscription on the skull, nor any date or other circumstances of the story. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THOUGH your printer is a very respectable member of the Corporation of London, I am sure his impartiality will not suffer him to pass unnoticed the late strong instance of inconsistency in the Livery of that great City in Common Hall assembled, when they voted instructions to their representatives to support a vote of censure on ministers, respecting the money advanced to the Emperor, and resolved that such vote be inserted in the public papers; which was done *after* the Minister had been supported by a great majority, and their own representatives had told them to their faces that they would not regard their instructions. OH!

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

LET me inform Mr. Joshua Barnes, p. 836, that, to obtain the information he wishes, he had better refer to some Biographical Dictionary; and that, in his choice of such a publication, Mr. Lunn or Mr. Deighton will more readily and more satisfactorily direct him than the writers in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. Barnes is mortified at what he terms the *neglect* his letters to you have experienced. I am sure I am *unus multorum* that could manifest every desire to alleviate distress; but, what is the cause of Mr. B's complaint? His cries are loud, but his wound is concealed. I was admitted to a batchelor's degree at Cambridge last January, and remember a youth of your correspondent's name who had reason to be pleased with the garland presented to him. I suspect Mr. J. B. to be the laurelled man; and if so, his injury can be but recent. Whatever it be, however, and whenever it may have been sustained, I offer him all the assistance in my power, if he will tell me what kind of assistance he needs.

We are much obliged to the biographer of Dr. Pegge. As the Doctor has left in MS. so many original discoveries, may we not hope to see a few of them?

I wish I could serve the "Poor Student." His case, let me remind him, is not uncommon; and no honest means of gaining a livelihood, whether in the literary way or not, will disgrace him.

Inform G. W. O. p. 882, that there are sermons in print by the late Mr. Harrison; and, if he be very desirous of obtaining them, he may, doubtless, obtain farther information at the Magdalen, or from Mr. H's son.

The letter signed Clericus Londinensis, p. 826, does the writer credit. They who would promote Christian knowledge must not overlook Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible; of which a cheap edition has been printed for better circulation.

Let me request one of your correspondents to send you an account of John Nicholson (commonly called *Maps*), the late well-known bookseller at Cambridge. A. B. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

I AM much pleased with the request of H. p. 823, relative to the two worthy and learned gentlemen of whom he wished some information. Some notice of one, to whose labours the Literary World is so much indebted, is surely due to the memory of Dr. Morell, whose piety as well as learning (from some papers of his now in my possession) I have the highest opinion of. As to Mr. Hetherington, I shall hope that part of H's desire will be complied with by one who is able to contradict a scandalous report which I have heard, that he resigned the fellowship of Eton college in disgust, from being made to pay a part of the repairs of the chapel, which, when he was Bursar, exceeded the sum usually allowed for that purpose. This story, however improbable, has gained credit with many, perhaps from the true one (as stated by H) being but little known.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 16.

I SEND you, for the information of "A plain Man," who states himself to have been puzzled by seeing the name of a fellow of All Souls in the list of the new Parliament, that a fellowship of that college becomes vacant on a fellow's possessing (not any estate of 100*l. per annum*), but a freehold estate of inheritance of 40*l. per annum*. Plain as your correspondent terms himself, and well does *he* merit that appellation, who does not know that 300*l. per annum*, freehold or copyhold, is not the only qualification for parliament, but that being heir-apparent to six is also one? (See p. 1002.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IT is time to drop the controversy concerning the duration of future punishment with an adversary who disallows the authority of Scripture in the question (p. 1011); and, if he contends for a shorter term, must admit a PURGATORY, to give the wicked a chance of a SECOND trial for a reformation, to entitle them to a remission of the sentence. What he says of "wretched existences *forced* into the world, and *obliged* to play a deeper game," &c. &c. is as contrary to the freedom of the human will as it is foreign to the purpose, and an imputation on the common understanding of mankind, as if it had not the faculty of distinguishing between right and wrong. The fashionable representation of the Divine Mercy and Benevolence, like many other schemes of philanthropy, is more likely to do harm than good, by encouraging a dangerous confidence of pardon for sins which the sinner chooses to consider as venial—the effect of chance, ignorance, impulse of the moment, or, at most, a temporary delirium; and thus making wicked men as much an object of pity as madmen. The long suffering of God inviteth to repentance; but, when once that effect is frustrated, there is no more hope of pardon. But I must break off before the imputation of being a *Spintext* attaches to me.

W. F. p. 1005, has mistaken B. B's question concerning the change of ecclesiastics, which was in their *profession*, and not in their *dress*. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

IF Mr. Hutchinson imagines the figure with a nimbus, baptized by *John the Baptist*, is the *great personage* whose conversion this monument records, instead of Jesus, who is clearly pointed out by the dove, which he terms "a bird in a perpendicular posture," he must deny the evident and well-known application of such representations on a variety of fonts. The reliefs on the other side, relating to the expulsion of our first parents from Paradise, Adam in the habit given him after his fall, a staff in his hand, the emblem of peregrination, and Eve clinging to the very object of her ruin, the forbidden tree: these reliefs, combined together, point out the ruin and recovery of mankind, the fittest subject for the vase that initiates men into the new covenant. The inscription, *as now read*, having no relation to this history, we must seek for a correct copy and new reading. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

PLEASE to inform your intelligent correspondent, R. C. p. 720, that the first mention of *clerestory* windows is in Blomefield's History of Norfolk: whence the term is derived does not appear, but it means the windows over the arches of the nave of a church; and sometimes, if I mistake not, there are such windows in chancels which have not arches *.

The account of Stean chapel, vol. LX. pp. 420, 493, was not so satisfactory as his.

All that I know about the epitaph on the ruff-inventing tailor at Taunton is from the new edition of Camden's Britannia, where no authority is given for it: it does not therefore follow that some of your antiquarian correspondents may not be able to give you a copy of it, or tell you on what authority it rests.

There is some inaccuracy or misapprehension of the ceremony of presenting the buck, at St. Paul's cathedral, by your correspondent E. E. A. p. 737. The relation of it by Pennant and Erasmus do not differ so materially as he supposes. Erasmus describes only that

* Thomas Daywell, clerk, 1503, gave the glazing of two new windows in the *clerestories* or upper lights of the nave in St. Martin's church, Norwich. Blomefield, II. 748.—John or James Bourne glazed the *clerestories* or lights in the nave at Stratton. Ib. III. 127.—Thomas and Alice Hyt did glaze a window in the *clerestory* at Swaffham. Ib. 512.—The upper or *clerestory* windows at Marsham are very fair. Ib. 561.

part

part of the ceremony which consisted in bringing the buck's head on a pole. Your correspondent seems also to confound the *cross* with the *conduit* in Cheap: the former had the image of the Virgin Mary, the latter that of Diana. "The bucks to be brought by his *meyney*" means by his *menial* servants, not by the *many* or multitude as your correspondent explains it. "*Mesnie, meynie, mainade, meynil*, maison, famille entiere." Lacombe, Dict. du vieux langage François.

Do not C. E. R. and C. L. p. 740, on Hemp, contradict each other?

S. D. is certainly right as to Lord Hervey and S. Hoadly, p. 741.

It is still a *desideratum* in *what* book, or Natural History, an account and *print* of the glow-worm may be found, and whether any other insect, crawling or flying, emits a light. (See p. 741.)

W. & D. is to be informed, that no portrait of Dr. A. Shepherd was to be seen in the University-library at Cambridge in the beginning of August last. He bequeathed a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, with another of himself, to Trinity college, for which, perhaps, the other has been mistaken.

The German dictionaries, which I have consulted, give *hammer* no other sense than we annex to it in English: but *hammel* is used for a *weather sheep* and for its skin.

The epitaph on Gore, p. 460, corrected p. 746, is at *Wood*church. R. G.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 22.

I. B. p. 924, will probably think with myself that the inclosed epitaph is not unworthy to be recorded in your valuable Repertory of fugitive publications. It appeared early in a provincial paper, and, I believe, did not extend much farther. V.

"Mouldering beneath this monument,
rest the regretted reliques
of that splendid luminary in the world of
Literature,
Samuel Johnson.
Like a towering oak,
that had long braved, unshaken,
the wintry blasts of time,
he, at last, fell a victim to their desolating
Nature's best gifts, [power.
taste, genius, and imagination,
enriched his mind;
and his thoughts flowed uncorrupted
from the fountain of originality,
animated with enthusiasm,
and embellished with dignity of expression.
Zealous was he in the [illegible] of virtue!
Unrivalled in the art of criticism!
Loved by every hallowed Muse!
And swayed by the dictates of
Gratitude and Humanity!
yet serpent Envy, with an impious hand,
hurl'd against his bosom her envenom'd darts,
which swift recoiled,
unequal to the destined task.—
When time shall have annihilated his reliques,
when this eulogium shall be buried
in the caves of oblivion,
his works will still survive,
crowned with adoration from a discerning
His few foibles [world.
served as a foil to his perfections,
and proved the weakness of human nature.
Learning,
wandering round her favourite's tomb,
mourns his fate
with a look of unutterable anguish;
while the Virtues, entranced in sorrow,
drop a tear to the memory of their advocate.
This unpolished eulogy
springs from the heart,
untinged with adulation,
that loves to breathe a tribute of veneration
at the shrine of departed Genius."

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 23.

In p. 897, Mr. Hill describes an improvement on the lucernal microscope. It having, for some time past, been my wish to purchase one of the best microscopes that could be procured, (in order to present it to a friend: who is a man of great research as a Naturalist,) I should esteem it a favour if Mr. Hill would recommend an Optician, who may supply me with such a one as he describes; and it will be an additional obligation if he will tell me the probable cost; also where I may be supplied with the most curious information on microscopical subjects. G. H. M.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 24.

I should be obliged to any of your readers who can explain the following.

In Sir Henry Wotton's "Disparity between the Estates and Conditions of George Duke of Buckingham and Robert Earl of Essex," he numbers, amongst the Earl's indiscretions, "his glorious feather triumph, when he caused two thousand orange tawney feathers, in despight of Sir Walter Raleigh, to be worn at the tilt-yard." Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, mentions this "braving," and adds "an affront not very intelligible at present." M. S. B.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. PEGGE's Insertions in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE concluded.

1768. Observations towards an Extension (by Parliament) of Mr. Sutton's Method of treating the Small-Pox. [Signed T. Row.]
p. 23.
P. 109. On a *Mistake* in *Common Life*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 121. Explanation of a *Tea* of *Gold*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 150. On an *Hawk*-feathered *Crow*. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 265.
P. 283. Sense and Etymology of the Expression "*to run a muck*." [Signed T. Row.] See vol. XL. p. 564.
P. 336. On *Assassins*. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 464.
P. 416. On *Apostle Spoons* and *Peg* (rather *Pin*) *Tankards*. [Signed T. Row.] Farther Remarks p. 475. [Signed also T. Row.]
P. 459. The *Northern* Hemisphere lighter than the *Southern*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 513. *Fractured* Bones of *Old Men* considered. [Signed T. Row.]
1769. p. 5. On *Brittleness* of *human Bones* in *fresh Weather*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 86. Whether Oil affects the Bones. [Signed T. Row.] But see p. 284, and 377; as also vol. LII. p. 530.
P. 180. On *Tobacco*. (Erratum. For *Campell* read *Columbell*.) [Signed T. Row.]
P. 277. On Mr. Green's *Seal* of King Henry V. when *Prince of Wales*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.] See p. 377 in the plate, and p. 439; and also the plate p. 568.
P. 390. On the *Gout*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 427. On the *Frog*. [Signed T. Row.]
1770. p. 16. On *Character*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 162. A Passage in *Virgil* defended against Huetius. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 295. A Case in *Gunnery*. [Signed T. Row.]
1771. A List of Persons who have been styled *Great*. [Signed T. Row.]
p. 115. See p. 166.
P. 262. On a curious *Leonine Verse*. [Signed T. Row.] See vol. LX. p. 605.
P. 300. On *Avarice* in *Old Age*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 352. On the *Stature* and *Figure* of *Old People*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 510. The Story of *Dido* and the *Ox's Hide* exploded. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 534. The *Saxon Heroine*, a retrieved Piece of antient History. [Signed T. Row.]
1772. On the extraordinary Effects of *hot pestilential Winds*. [Signed T. Row.]
p. 12.
P. 119. On *Surnames* from *Names of Places*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 253. On *Surnames* from *Christian Names*. [Signed T. Row.] Continued p. 318. Concluded p. 367. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 468. On *Surnames* derived from obsolete *Trades*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 510. The Subject continued and concluded. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 573. An *Inscription* in *Ashborne Church* elucidated. [Signed T. Row.] See before pp. 417, 447, and also p. 552 bis. See also p. 562; and vol. XLIII. p. 8.
1773. p. 19. *Leviathan* NOT the *Crocodile*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 61. On a ROMAN *Block of Lead*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 384. On *St. Blase*, Patron of the Wool-Combers. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 439. On the *Serpent* destroyed by *Regulus*. [Signed T. Row.]
1774. p. 165. On the *Wild-Cat* in Britain. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 252. *Names* of things retained though their Origin is disused. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 314. The Subject continued. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 361. Explanation of a *Plate* of *Antiquities* in the Magazine of July in this year. [Signed T. Row.] (The inscription on fig. VI. is incorrectly engraved from being incorrectly drawn. See pp. 456, 567, 635, 775, and the Plate.)
P. 406. *Names* of things *retained*, &c. concluded. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 519. The *Flight* of the *Prince* of *Condé* proposed, as a Specimen of real History, in lieu of *Novels**. [Signed T. Row.]

* In consequence of this intimation, T. Row gives us the History of the *Flight* of Henry de Bourbon, *Prince of Condé*, (translated by himself,) from the Italian original of Cardinal Bentivoglio. It begins at p. 563, continued p. 619, and i[illegible] XLV. pp. 14, [illegible], concluding at p. 232.

GENT. MAG. *Supplement*, 1796. 1775.

1775. p. 274. Explanation of an *antient Seal.* [Signed T. Row.]
P. 326. A Reading in *Horace*, L. Od. 1. defended [Signed T. Row.]
P. 392. A Confirmation of Dr. Macbride's Opinion concerning the *Reviviscence* of *Snails*, from the Obſervations of a Friend. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 480. A Note concerning the *Mitre* of an *Archbiſhop*, in Anſwer to a Queſtion in the Magazine for July, p. 327. [Signed T. Row.]
1776. Extract from a Sermon in Praiſe of *Derbyſhire*. [Prefaced by T.
p. 154. Row.]
P. 448. On a Book of *Raymund Lulley*. [Signed T. Row.] See pp. 456, 497.
P. 511. On a *Latin Jeſt-Book*, and of the "*Pugno Porcorum.*" [Signed T.
Row.] See p. 602.
1777. Hints for conſtructing *Glaſſes* to ſhew Objects in the *Night*. [Signed
p. 58. T. Row.]
P. 320. On the *Creſis*, a grammatical Figure. [No Signature.]
P. 372. The Subject continued. [No Signature.] See p. 527, where the Signature of T. Row appears.
P. 567. On *Monſieur Seguier's* Method of developing Inſcriptions. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 622, and alſo vol. XLVIII. p. 61.
1778. p. 125. On the Term *Preceptory*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 310. On the *Sameneſs* of *diſſimilar* Words. [Signed T. Row.] Continued p. 351. [Signed T. Row.] Continued p. 406. [No Signature.] Concluded p. 469. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 507. On the Word *Ormeſia* in *Oreſius*. [Signed T. Row.] See vol. LVIII. pp. 6, 681.
1779. p. 24. A new Catalogue of *Royal Authors*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 349. Queſtions anſwered by T. Row.
P. 405. On the *Curfew*. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 543, and vol. L. p. 35.
P. 491. On *Cardinal Wolſey's* Proceſſion in Shakſpeare's Henry VIII. Act. III Sc. 6. [Signed T. Row.]
1780. p. 34. On the Word *Blank*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 74. On *Yew Trees* in Church yards; on S. S. *Coſmas* and *Damianus*; on *Canon Curſal*; and on a curious *Saxon Relique*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 223. On St. Luke, as a *Painter*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 322. Explanation of *Nine Love*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 514. On a *Coin of Antiochus*, and on an *Epiſcopal Seal*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 560. On a Paſſage in *Virgil*. [Signed T. Row.]
1781. p. 19. On the Word *Cuſh*. See alſo p. 65. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 405. Of a *Cambridge Printer*, by Name *Remigius*. [Signed T. Row.] N. B. This letter to Mr. Urban is very incorrectly printed. But ſee the Errata, p. 616.
P. 616. On *Quadrille*. [Signed T. Row.*]
1783. Of the *Coloſſus* at *Rhodes*. [Signed T. Row.] See alſo pp. 307, 498,
P. 221. 559, 552.
P. 393. On a Stone *Spear*, or rather *Club*. [Signed T. Row.] N. B. Some others were found at the ſame time.
P. 551. Juſtin Martyr. A Difficulty about *Hercules*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 750. A Critique on *Thirlby's* Edition of *Juſtin Martyr*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 845. On *Æſop*, as a Writer. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 904. On a *Paſſage* in *Juſtin Martyr*. [Signed T. Row.]
1784. p. 176. On the Site of the terreſtrial *Paradiſe*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 337. Juſtin Martyr. Regarding the Story of *Hyacinthus* and *Apollo*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 731. Defence of the Story of *Bellerophon*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 966. S. *Eraſmus*, and the Nature of his Death. [Signed T. Row.]
1785. p. 176. A ſhort Letter referring to p. 45. [Signed Portius.]
P. 184. A ſhort Quære about the Writers of "*Modern Univerſal Hiſtory.*" [Signed T. Row.]
P. 360. The Expreſſion *Grateful Thanks* not tautologous, as had been aſſerted p. 196. [Signed T. Row.].
P. 424. A ſhort Note referring to p. 36. [Signed T. Row.]

* The account of a *chantry* at *Bakewell*, co. Derby, in the Antiquarian Repertory, No. V. of vol. IV. p. 97, publiſhed 1781, was written by Dr. Pegge.

P. 432. On the *Weapons* of the Scripture *Patriarchs*. [No signature.]
P. 432. On the *Antiquities* in the *Plate* given in the Supplement to 1784. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 849. On *Diptychs*, referring to a Plate. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 857. On Virgil, Æn. III. 414: "*Hæc loca vi quondam*," &c. [Signed T. Row.]
1786. p. 224. An English *poetical Licence* pointed out. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 470. On a Picture of *Job*. [Signed T. Row.] See pp. 581, 584.
P. 637. A Critique on Virgil: "Nec casiâ liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi." [Signed T. Row.] But see pp. 834, 936.
P. 638. *To wonder* defended. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 665. On the *Jews-trump*, or *Jews-harp*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 745. On *Henry VI.* considered as a *Saint*; a Reply to Observator. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 757. On the Hopes of a *General Index* to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. [Signed Senex.] It was published for LVI Volumes in 1786.
P. 772. That there is *no perfect Similitude in Nature*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 822. The *Half-penny* of *Oliver Cromwell*, engraved p. 752, suspected not to be genuine. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 961. Hints to *Collectors* of *MSS*. [Signed T. Row].
P. 1018. On Dr. *Johnson's Merit*. [Signed T. Row].
P. 1027. On *Apostle-spoons*. [Signed T. Row]. See Mag. 1768, p. 426.
P. 1073. A few Words on *Books printed by Subscription*. In Index Indicatorius.
1788 p. 379. Of *Thomas Simon*, the *Engraver*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
P. 384. *Signs* of the *Times*. [Signature L. E.*]
P. 491. On the *Pryk*, a Term which often occurs in *old Tenures*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 503. On the State of the *Cathedral* at *Lichfield*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.] This is the letter mentioned in the Memoirs of Dr. Pegge, p. 11.
P. 681. On the *Title* of *Orcsius's* Book. [Signed L. E.] See Mag. 1778, p. 507.
P. 784. On *Remigius*, the Printer, again. [Signed T. Row.] See Mag. 1781.
P. 1154. On the Surnames of *Millis* and *Milnes*. [Signed L. E.]
1789. On the *Revolution-House* in (his parish of) *Whittington*, co. Derby, in a
P. 125. Letter to *Hayman Rooke*, esq. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
P. 310. On a Popish *Mission* to Japan [Signed L. E.]
P. 404. On *Parliamentary Expressions*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 420. On *Godmersham* Church, in *Kent*. [Signed P. G.]
P. 551. On a Line of an old French *Epitaph*. In Index Indicatorius.
P. 614. On the Expression "*A Hair of the same Dog*." A Quære? † [Signed L. E.]
P. 705. On the first Use of *Sea*-coal or *Pit*-coal in this Kingdom. [Signed L. E.]
P. 706. A Critique on a Line in Virgil. [Signed L. E.]
P. 724. A Vindication of The *Kentish Historian*, E. H. esq. [Signed P. G.]
P. 794. On the Subject of an *English-Welsh* Dictionary. [Signed L. E.] See p. 577, and the Mag. 1790, p. 304.
P. 795. On the Origin of *Knaves*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 905. On *Welsh History*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
P. 988. On the same. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
1790. p. 294. On a *general Glossary*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 304. On an *English-Welsh* Dictionary. [Signed L. E.] See 1789, p. 795.
P. 515. On *Welsh History*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
P. 612. On the Study of *ancient Coins*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 785. On the promiscuous Use of Singulars and Plurals among the Latin Poets. [Signed L. Echard.]
P. 891. Against *Signatures* by *Abbreviation* in *Christian* Names. [Signed L. E.]
P. 977. On the Expression of "*Eyes drawing Straws*." [Signed L. E.]
P. 979. A Communication of Rev. Henry Wharton's Letter. [Signed S. P.] See p. 698 of the Mag. 1791, and p. 1190.
P. 1009. *Coins* illustrated. [Signed L. E.]
P. 1085. On the Term *Map-Work*. [Signed L. E.]
1791, p. 322. On *St. Anthony* [Signed L. E.]
P. 328. On the Particle *Un*. [Signed L. E.]

* This signature has been used once before, A. D. 1757, p. 58.
† See p. 1193. ‡ See p. 1098.

P. 522.

P. 522. On the *Parliament Oak* at *Welbeck*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 893. On *Welsh Indians*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 925. On the Word *Gallop*. [Signed L. E.]
1792. p. 37. On a *Britannia Monastica*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 200. A Recommendation of *Maps* in Books of *Travels*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 519. On the Words *Pen* and *Pio*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 519. On *Marriages* at *Gretna-Green*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 808. On *Supporters*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 944. On the *House-Cricket*. [Signed L. E.] See p. 1078, and p. 1079.
P. 994. On a Silver *Cup* belonging to *Charles Anderson-Pelham*, esq. now Lord YARBOROUGH. [Not signed; but the writer appears from the context.]
P. 1103. Against *Fanatics*. [Signed *A Ploughjh.*]. See p. 1096.
P. 1100. On the *Death* of Mr. *Evan Evans*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 1195. *Hints* to Correspondents to write *Names* explicitly. [Signed L. E.]
1793. p. 126. An Enumeration of some particular *Adjectives*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 531. Qu. about the *Gangarou?* [Signed L. E.] See p. 587.
P. 599. On the Word *Curst*, as a *curst* Cow. [Signed L. E.]
P. 625. An Account of a Medallion of *Mahomet the Great*, with a Plate. [Signed Samuel Pegge.] See p. 711.
P. 708. On a curious Copper *Seal*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 1106. On *Richard Plantagenet*. [Signed L. E.]
1794. p. 10. A Critique on Two Passages in Virgil. [Signed L. E.]
1795. On a Word (here, by a blunder of the press, called *Sempsete*) supposed
P. 208. to be *Sempseta*. [Signed L. E.] See p. 301; and the volume for 1796, pp. 543, 649, 813.
P. 658. A short Note on a *Line* in *Virgil*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 658. A Wish for an enlarged edition (with Additions) of Le Neve's "*Fasti Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*." [Signed L. E.] See p. 716; where the Rev. J. Gutch, of Oxford, announces his Intention of republishing Le Neve's "Fasti," when his Leisure will allow.
P. 717. A similar Wish for an extended Edition of Bishop Nicolson's "*Historical Library*." [Signed T. Row.]

P. 8. We find an Article from Dr. Pegge in "The Miscellaneous Correspondence," published by Mr. Cave, 1745, Number V. p. 238, on a Passage in the Te Deum, &c. "Lord, let thy Mercy *lighten* upon us." [Signed Paul Gamalage, by Mistake for Gamage.]

INDEPENDENT PUBLICATIONS

on Numismatical, Antiquarian, *and* Biographical *Subjects*.

No. I. 1756. "A Series of Dissertations on some elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon Remains." [42 pages, 4to, with a Plate.]

I. A Gold Coin in the Pembrochian Cabinet, in a Letter to Martin Folkes, Esq. late President of the Royal Society, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. [Dated Godmersham, 1751.]

II. A Silver Coin in the Possession of Mr. John White. [Dated Whittington, 1755.]

III. A Gold Coin in the Possession of Mr. Simpson, of Lincoln, in a Letter to Mr. Vertue. [Dated Godmersham, 1751.]

IV. A Jewel in the Bodleian Library. [No place or date.]

V. Second Thoughts on Lord Pembroke's Coin, in a Letter to Mr. Ames, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. [Dated Whittington, 1755.]

[These Dissertations are prefaced by a question, candidly debated with the Rev. George North, Whether the Saxons coined any Gold?]

No. II. 1761. "Memoirs of Roger de Weseham, Dean of Lincoln, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; and the principal Favourite of Robert Grosseteste, Bishop of Lincoln." [60 pages, 4to.]

[This work (as we are told in the title-page) was intended as a prelude to the Life of that most excellent bishop, Robert Grosseteste; which accordingly appeared (as will be mentioned) in the year 1795. These Memoirs were compiled soon after Dr. Pegge was collated, by Bishop [Frederick] Cornwallis, to the prebend of *Bobenhull*, in the church of Lichfield, 1757 (founded by Bishop Weseham)

Wesenham) and gratefully inscribed to his patron the Bishop of Lichfield, and to his friend Dr. John Green, then Dean of Lincoln, as Roger de Wesenham had successively filled both those dignities*.]

No. III. 1766. "An Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin; in an Epistle to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle [Charles Lyttelton], President of the Society of Antiquaries." [105 pages, 4to.]

[This collection of coins is classed in two plates, and illustrated by a Commentary, together with observations on the word TASCIA. N.B. The impression consisted of no more than 200 copies.]

No. IV. 1772. "An Assemblage of Coins fabricated by Authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury. To which are subjoined, Two Dissertations." [125 pages. 4to.]

I. On a fine Coin of Alfred the Great, with his Head.

II. On an Unic, in the Possession of the late Mr. Thoresby, supposed to be a Coin of St. Edwin; but shewn to be a Penny of Edward the Confessor.

[An essay is annexed on the origin of metropolitical and other subordinate mints; with an Account of their Progress and final Determination; together with other incidental Matters, tending to throw light on a branch of the science of Medals, not perfectly considered by English Medalists.]

No. V. 1772. "Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London, newly translated from the Latin Original; with a necessary Commentary, and a Dissertation on the Author, ascertaining the exact Year of the Production; to which are added, a correct Edition of the Original, with the various Readings, and many Annotations." [81 pages, 4to.] By an Antiquary.

[This publication (well known *now* to have been one of the works of Dr. Pegge) was, as we believe, brought forward at the instance of the Hon. Daines Barrington, to whom it is inscribed. The number of copies printed was 250.]

No. VI. 1780. "The Forme of Cury. A Roll of antient English Cookery, compiled about the Year 1390, Temp. Ric. II. with a copious Index and Glossary." [8vo.]

[The curious Roll, of which this is a copy, was the property of the late Gustavus Brander, esq. It is in the hand-writing of the time, a fac-simile of which is given facing p. xxxi. of the Preface. The work before us was a private impression; but as, since Mr. Brander's decease, it has fallen, by sale, into a great many hands, we refer to the Preface for a farther account of it. Soon after Dr. Pegge's elucidation of the Roll was finished, Mr. Brander presented the autograph to the British Museum.]

No. VII. 1789. "Annales Eliæ de Trickingham, Monachi Ordinis Benedictini. Ex Bibliothecâ Lamethanâ. To which is added, Compendium Compertorum. Ex Bibliothecâ Ducis Devoniæ. [4to.]

[Both parts of this publication contain copious annotations by the Editor. The former was communicated by Mr. John Nichols, printer, to whom it is *inscribed*. The latter was published by permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to whom it is *dedicated*. The respective Prefaces to these pieces will best explain the nature of them.]

No. VIII. 1793. "The Life of Robert Grosseteste, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln." [4to.]

[This work (mentioned in the Memoirs of Dr. Pegge, p. 804) we have justly called his *chef-d'œuvre*; for, in addition to the life of an individual, it comprizes much important history of interesting times, together with abundant collateral matter. As the brevity of our detail will not permit us to go farther into the merits of this publication, we refer our readers to our Magazine of 1794, p. 151.; and to "*The Monthly Review*" of September last for another copious and unprejudiced account of it.]

*** Dr. Pegge's communications to his many friends, illustrative of the works in which they were engaged, are numerous.—We are authorized also to say, that a *posthumous* publication is in the press, and will be announced in due time.

* These Memoirs, being often referred to in the Life of Bishop Grosseteste, and having become scarce, might well admit of a second impression. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

EUSEBIUS, p. 837, states, that a young man, who is a curate, and well beloved, will have continual *invitations* and *pecuniary compliments*. In country villages this is but rarely the case. Farmers, it is well known, seldom give more than the usual fee. In towns these advantages, if such they be called, may be expected; but the accepting of *invitations* is increasing a man's expences, in point of dress, &c. And as to *pecuniary compliments*, Rectors too often agree with their Curates to pay a certain sum as mentioned by your correspondent, W. M. p. 742, and the fees to be made up a few pounds more if they do not amount to the proposed sum. In such cases, Curates cannot be supposed to derive much, if any, advantage from the complimentary fee.

It is a serious thing to a poor curate, who, *complimented* with a guinea by his friend and companion on his marriage, is obliged to consider it only as five shillings, because the fees have not amounted to the rector's estimate of them, and the sixteen shillings go into the rector's and not the curate's pocket as intended. As, I am persuaded, there are several curates in the situation here represented, I will thank W. M. and others of your correspondents, to state, whether they consider a *complimentary shilling*, under these circumstances, as due to themselves or to the rector.

Does the late act empower bishops to allow 75 l. and *fees* to the curate? If not, few curates will receive any benefit from a *complimentary* fee. Is it generally understood, that any sum, *more* than the fee, is given to the *officiating minister*, or to the *rector*?

Yours, &c. W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

THOUGH much has already been written in your valuable and widely-circulated Miscellany for and against the late Curates' Act, I am persuaded much remains to be done. A *Curate*, in p. 816, says, he has heard that one bishop, at least, has no intention of putting the act into execution; this, I trust, cannot be alleged against many of the episcopal bench. However that, in general, the higher orders in the church have been contented with giving their curates less than the allowance of former acts would have warranted on application to the diocesan; it may fairly be inferred, that they will not now do it without the interference of the bishops.

I would recommend, that the curates, throughout the kingdom, petition their respective bishops to call upon them to give an account of their stipend, and how it is paid. Some such plan as the following may, I think, with propriety be adopted. Let a general form of a *petition* be stated in your Publication, and a printed copy sent to the officiating minister in every parish and chapelry. Allow a competent sum, sixpence or a shilling, to a proctor, who attends at the bishop's or archdeacon's visitation, for collecting the signatures of each curate to the petition; and, ere the year goes round, we may hope the poor curates will obtain that redress intended for them by the late act, but rendered insufficient from the mode of application of the party aggrieved.

I am, Mr. Urban, as well as many others, from particular circumstances, debarred the advantage of applying to the bishop for relief; as it has been intimated by my rector, that he can have a curate for considerably less than what he now allows me, though I have not nearly what the late act would allow for a living of the value of upwards of 450 l. a year.

A COUNTRY CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

ONE of your correspondents, who calls himself a Worcestershire Curate, accuses me of inhumanity, and says, that I am hostile to the late act in favour of curates. Both these charges are entirely groundless. Does he suppose that there is no humanity in pleading the cause of a respectable class of men, the rectors and vicars of livings under 100l. or even 130l. a year? And does he for this reason imagine that I am an enemy to the unbeneficed Clergy? A writer should view the arguments and observations of his opponent with accuracy and impartiality before he pretends to charge him with cruelty and injustice. I have expressly declared, that it would give me real pleasure to see the salaries of curates increased in proportion to the value of the livings they serve. A clergyman, who has a benefice of several hundred pounds a year, or other valuable pre-

ferment,

vernment, should make his assistant a liberal allowance. Equity, reason, and humanity, require it.

I cannot however suppose, that the beneficed clergy are in general so destitute of sympathy and compassion, that they must be *compelled*, by an order from the bishop, to make a proper compensation to the curates for their services. The truth is, the greater part of them have it not in their power to be generous. Their livings, in these expensive times, are hardly sufficient to procure them the necessaries of life; and I leave every humane person to consider what must be the effect of a compulsatory mandate.

The act, which has given occasion to these observations, has a tendency to deprive the beneficed clergy of a privilege, which persons in every class of the community have a right to enjoy, the liberty of fixing the salary which they themselves are to pay to their immediate assistants. This privilege is now thrown into the hands of the bishop; and the rector or the vicar has nothing to do but practise the humble duties of passive obedience and non-resistance. Why the Clergy should be thus fettered and controlled by an arbitrary power, I confess, I see no reason.

Before the late act, it was usual for the incumbent to give the candidate for orders a title to the curacy, specifying the salary he was to receive. The bishop seldom interfered. The appointment was optional, and consequently the candidate received no injury. By the 12th of Queen Anne, the salary was not to exceed 50*l.* a year. Some incumbents, however, in large and opulent parishes, made their curates a more ample allowance; and this liberality was attended with mutual satisfaction and esteem. By the late regulation, the diocesan has it in his power, with or *without* the consent of the rector, to assign the curate 70*l.* or 85*l.* a year, or a stipend which may amount to three-fourths of the annual income of the living. In this case, one party is oppressed, and the other not obliged to his employer. I know a small vicarage which seldom produces above 80*l.* a year. For a long time the curate was allowed 40*l.* that is, half the value of the living, with other advantages. This appointment, in a remarkably cheap country, was found desirable; for, when a vacancy happened, the vicar had many applications; and the duty was constantly performed with the greatest propriety. The incumbent, having lately given a title to a young man, soon afterwards received an order to pay him 60*l.* a year. He himself, it seems, at an advanced age, is to subsist on the remainder!

The elder curates now in the church are undoubtedly entitled to compassion. They may be infirm, or encumbered with a family. Such men, provided they are men of learning and virtue, ought to be raised out of indigence, and placed in a state of ease and comfort. The bishops, I am persuaded, have it in contemplation to prefer them to livings in *their own* disposal.

It is alleged, that it is the duty of a diocesan to take care that every curate under his jurisdiction should appear as a clergyman. This is right. But he should certainly take equal care, that the incumbent should not be obliged to appear *in formâ pauperis*.

Generosity is a popular, a captivating, and an exalted, virtue; but, on this occasion, I beg leave to quote the following observation of an excellent speaker in the House of Commons: "I know nothing more mean, or more contemptible, than the pitiful desire of catching generosity at the expense of other people*."

EUSEBIUS, *Vicar of* Lilliput.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

AFTER paying an impartial attention to the several papers you have laid before us for and against *the curates bill*, I have no doubt that the situations of many incumbents, as well as curates, are deplorable: but, I am not therefore convinced, that the act, which professes to be passed for the melioration of the situations of the latter, will answer that purpose, though the application of it in certain cases (such as have been brought forward in your Miscellany, but of which, it is to be hoped, there are but few) may do something.

It must give deep concern to every mind, which feels for the honour of the Church of England, to read so many pathetic representations of the sufferings of its Clergy; and we are led by them to conclude, that there must either be some defect in the constitution of that church whereof they

* Mr. Windham's speech, relative to M. La Fayette, in the Times, Dec. 17, 1796.

are

governors of queen Anne's bounty, for a state of that charity. One would think they would gladly give it unasked. It is *much wanted*; and the publick have a fair right to expect it. Q. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

WHEN I was at Exeter, 20 years ago, I was shewn, in a chapel at the East end of the South aile of the cathedral, a skeleton, said to have been that of one Grace Harris, who was hanged for the murder of her bastard child: the right-hand, with which she cut it's throat, was dried and entire. Whether this skeleton was since removed, and put under-ground, your Exeter correspondents can best inform you. I recollect no inscription on the scull, nor any date or other circumstances of the story. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

THOUGH your printer is a very respectable member of the Corporation of London, I am sure his impartiality will not suffer him to pass unnoticed the late strong instance of inconsistency in the Livery of that great City in Common Hall assembled, when they voted instructions to their representatives to support a vote of censure on ministers, respecting the money advanced to the Emperor, and resolved that such vote be inserted in the public papers; which was done *after* the Minister had been supported by a great majority, and their own representatives had told them to their faces that they would not regard their instructions. OH!

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 9.

LET me inform Mr. Joshua Barnes, p. 836, that, to obtain the information he wishes, he had better refer to some Biographical Dictionary; and that, in his choice of such a publication, Mr. Lunn or Mr. Deighton will more readily and more satisfactorily direct him than the writers in the Gentleman's Magazine.

Mr. Barnes is mortified at what he terms the *neglect* his letters to you have experienced. I am sure I am *unus multorum* that could manifest every desire to alleviate distress; but, what is the cause of Mr. B's complaint? His cries are loud, but his wound is concealed. I was admitted to a batchelor's degree at Cambridge last January, and remember a youth of your correspondent's name who had reason to be pleased with the garland presented to him. I suspect Mr. J. B. to be the laurelled man; and if so, his injury can be but recent. Whatever it be, however, and whenever it may have been sustained, I offer him all the assistance in my power, if he will tell me what kind of assistance he needs.

We are much-obliged to the biographer of Dr. Pegge. As the Doctor has left in MS. so many original discoveries, may we not hope to see a few of them?

I wish I could serve the "Poor Student." His case, let me remind him, is not uncommon; and no honest means of gaining a livelihood, whether in the literary way or not, will disgrace him.

Inform G. W. O. p. 832, that there are sermons in print by the late Mr. Harrison; and, if he be very desirous of obtaining them, he may, doubtless, obtain farther information at the Magdalen, or from Mr. H's son.

The letter signed Clericus Londinensis, p. 826, does the writer credit. They who would promote Christian knowledge must not overlook Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible; of which a cheap edition has been printed for better circulation.

Let me request one of your correspondents to send you an account of John Nicholson (commonly called *Mops*), the late well-known bookseller at Cambridge. A. B. C. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 15.

I AM much pleased with the request of H. p. 823, relative to the two worthy and learned gentlemen of whom he wished some information. Some notice of one, to whose labours the Literary World is so much indebted, is surely due to the memory of Dr. Morell, whose piety as well as learning (from some papers of his now in my possession) I have the highest opinion of. As to Mr. Hetherington, I shall hope that part of H's desire will be complied with by one who is able to contradict a scandalous report which I have heard, that he resigned the fellowship of Eton college in disgust, from being made to pay a part of the repairs of the chapel, which, when he was Bursar, exceeded the sum usually allowed for that purpose. This story, however improbable, has gained credit with many, perhaps from the quiet one (as stated by H) being but little known. DUBIUS.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Nov.* 16.

SEND you, for the information of "A plain Man," who ſtates himſelf to have been puzzled by ſeeing the name of a fellow of All Souls in the liſt of the new Parliament, that a fellowſhip of that college becomes vacant on a fellow's poſſeſſing (not any ſtate of 100l. *per annum*), but a freehold eſtate of inheritance of 40l. *per annum*. Plain as your correſpondent terms himſelf, and well does *he* merit that appellation, who does not know that 300l. *per annum*, freehold or copyhold, is not the only qualification for parliament, but that being heir-apparent to ſix is alſo one? (See p. 1002.)

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 8.

IT is time to drop the controverſy concerning the duration of future puniſhment with an adverſary who diſavows the authority of Scripture in the queſtion (p. 1011); and, if he contends for a ſhorter term, muſt admit a PURGATORY, to give the wicked a chance of a SECOND trial for a reformation, to entitle them to a remiſſion of the ſentence. What he ſays of "wretched exiſtences *forced* into the world, and *obliged* to play a deeper game," &c. &c. is as contrary to the freedom of the human will as it is foreign to the purpoſe, and an imputation on the common underſtanding of mankind, as if it had not the faculty of diſtinguiſhing between right and wrong. The faſhionable repreſentation of the Divine Mercy and Benevolence, like many other ſchemes of philanthropy, is more likely to do harm than good, by encouraging a dangerous confidence of pardon for ſins which the ſinner chooſes to conſider as venial—the effect of chance, ignorance, impulſe of the moment, or, at moſt, a temporary delirium; and thus making wicked men as much an object of pity as madmen. The long ſuffering of God inviteth to repentance; but, when once that effect is fruſtrated, there is no more hope of pardon. But I muſt break off before the imputation of being a *Spintext* attaches to me.

W. F. p. 1005, has miſtaken B. B's queſtion concerning the change of eccleſiaſtics, which was in their *profeſſion*, and not in their *dreſs*. P. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 19.

IF Mr. Hutchinſon imagines the figure with a nimbus, baptized by *John the Baptiſt*, is the *great perſonage* whoſe converſion this monument records, inſtead of Jeſus, who is clearly pointed out by the dove, which he terms "a bird in a perpendicular poſture," he muſt deny the evident and well-known application of ſuch repreſentations on a variety of fonts. The reliefs on the other ſide, relating to the expulſion of our firſt parents from Paradiſe, Adam in the habit given him after his fall, a ſtaff in his hand, the emblem of peregrination, and Eve clinging to the very object of her ruin, the forbidden tree: theſe reliefs, combined together, point out the ruin and recovery of mankind, the fitteſt ſubject for the vaſe that initiates men into the new covenant. The inſcription, *as now read*, having no relation to this hiſtory, we muſt ſeek for a correct copy and new reading. D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 21.

PLEASE to inform your intelligent correſpondent, R. C. p. 720, that the firſt mention of *clereſtory* windows is in Blomefield's Hiſtory of Norfolk: whence the term is derived does not appear, but it means the windows over the arches of the nave of a church; and ſometimes, if I miſtake not, there are ſuch windows in chancels which have not arches *.

The account of Stean chapel, vol. LX. pp. 420, 493, was not ſo ſatisfactory as his.

All that I know about the epitaph on the ruff-inventing tailor at Taunton is from the new edition of Camden's Britannia, where no authority is given for it: it does not therefore follow that ſome of your antiquarian correſpondents may not be able to give you a copy of it, or tell you on what authority it reſts.

There is ſome inaccuracy or miſapprehenſion of the ceremony of preſenting the buck, at St. Paul's cathedral, by your correſpondent E. E. A. p. 737. The relation of it by Pennant and Eraſmus do not differ ſo materially as he ſuppoſes. Eraſmus deſcribes only that

* Thomas Daywell, clerk, 1505, gave the glazing of two new windows in the *clereſtories* or upper lights of the nave in St. Martin's church, Norwich. Blomefield, II. 748.—John or James Bourne glazed the *clereſtories* or lights in the nave at Stratton. Ib. III. 127.—Thomas and Alice Hyt did glaze a window in the *clereſtory* at Swaffham. Ib. 512.—The upper or *clereſtory* windows at Markham are very fair. Ib. 561.

part

part of the ceremony which consisted in bringing the buck's head on a pole. Your correspondent seems also to confound the *cross* with the *conduit* in Cheap: the former had the image of the Virgin Mary, the latter that of Diana. "The bucks to be brought by his *meyney*" means by his *mental* servants, not by the *many* or multitude as your correspondent explains it. "*Mesnie, meynie, mainade, meynie*, maison, famille entiere." Lacombe, Dict. du vieux langage François.

Do not C. E. R. and C. L. p. 740, on Hemp, contradict each other?

S. D. is certainly right as to Lord Hervey and S. Hoadly, p. 741.

It is still a *desideratum* in *what* book, or Natural History, an account and *print* of the glow-worm may be found, and whether any other insect, crawling or flying, emits a light. (See p. 741.)

W. & D. is to be informed, that no portrait of Dr. A. Shepherd was to be seen in the University-library at Cambridge in the beginning of August last. He bequeathed a bust of Sir Isaac Newton, with another of himself, to Trinity college, for which, perhaps, the other has been mistaken.

The German dictionaries, which I have consulted, give *hammer* no other sense than we annex to it in English: but *hammel* is used for a *weather sheep* and for its skin.

The epitaph on Gore, p. 460, corrected p. 746, is at *Wood*church. R. G.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 22.

I. B. p. 924, will probably think with myself that the inclosed epitaph is not unworthy to be recorded in your valuable Repertory of fugitive publications. It appeared early in a provincial paper, and, I believe, did not extend much farther. V.

"Mouldering beneath this monument,
rest the regretted reliques
of that splendid luminary in the world of
Literature,
Samuel Johnson.
Like a towering oak,
that had long braved, unshaken,
the wintry blasts of time,
he, at last, fell a victim to their desolating
Nature's best gifts, [power.
taste, genius, and imagination,
enriched his mind;
and his thoughts flowed uncorrupted
from the fountain of originality,
animated with enthusiasm,
and embellished with dignity of expression.
Zealous was he in the cause of virtue!
Unrivalled in the art of eloquence!
Loved by every hallowed Muse!
And swayed by the dictates of
Gratitude and Humanity!
yet serpent Envy, with an impious hand,
hurl'd against his bosom her envenom'd darts,
which swift recoiled,
unequal to the destined task.—
When time shall have annihilated his reliques,
when this eulogium shall be buried
in the caves of oblivion,
his works will still survive,
crowned with adoration from a discerning
His fear foibles [world.
served as a foil to his perfections,
and proved the weakness of human nature.
Learning,
wandering round her favourite's tomb,
mourns his fate
with a look of unutterable anguish;
while the Virtues, entranced in sorrow,
drop a tear to the memory of their advocate.
This unpolished eulogy
springs from the heart,
untinged with adulation,
that loves to breathe a tribute of veneration
at the shrine of departed Genius."

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 23.

In p. 897, Mr. Hill describes an improvement on the lucernal microscope. It having, for some time past, been my wish to purchase one of the best microscopes that could be procured, (in order to present it to a friend: who is a man of great research as a Naturalist,) I should esteem it a favour if Mr. Hill would recommend an Optician, who may supply me with such a one as he describes; and it will be an additional obligation if he will tell me the probable cost; also where I may be supplied with the most curious information on microscopical subjects. G. H. M.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 24.

I should be obliged to any of your readers who can explain the following.

In Sir Henry Wotton's "Disparity between the Estates and Conditions of George Duke of Buckingham and Robert Earl of Essex," he numbers, amongst the Earl's indiscretions, "his glorious feather triumph, when he caused two thousand orange tawney feathers, in despight of Sir Walter Raleigh, to be worn at the tilt-yard." Mr. Walpole, in his Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors, mentions this "braving," and adds "an affront not very intelligible at present." M. S. B.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. PEGGE's Insertions in the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE concluded.

1768. Observations towards an Extension (by Parliament) of Mr. Sutton's Method of treating the Small-Pox. [Signed T. Row.]
p. 23.
P. 109. On a *Mistake* in *Common Life*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 121. Explanation of a *Tax* of *Gold*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 150. On an *Hawk*-feathered *Crow*. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 265.
P. 283. Sense and Etymology of the Expression "*to run a muck*." [Signed T. Row.] See vol. XL. p. 564.
P. 336. On *Assassins*. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 464.
P. 416. On *Apostle Spoons* and *Peg* (rather *Pin*) *Tankards*. [Signed T. Row.] Farther Remarks p. 475. [Signed also T. Row.]
P. 459. The *Northern* Hemisphere lighter than the *Southern*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 523. *Fractured* Bones of *Old Men* considered. [Signed T. Row.]
1769. p. 5. On *Brittleness* of *human Bones* in *fresh Weather*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 86. Whether Oil affects the Bones. [Signed T. Row.] But see p. 284, and 377; as also vol. LII. p. 530.
P. 180. On *Tobacco*. (Erratum. For *Campell* read *Columbell*.) [Signed T. Row.]
P. 277. On Mr. Green's *Seal* of King Henry V. when *Prince of Wales*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.] See p. 377 in the plate, and p. 439; and also the plate p. 568.
P. 390. On the *Gout*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 427. On the *Frog*. [Signed T. Row.]
1770. p. 16. On *Character*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 162. A Passage in *Virgil* defended against Huetius. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 293. A Case in *Gunnery*. [Signed T. Row.]
1771. A List of Persons who have been styled *Great*. [Signed T. Row.]
p. 115. See p. 166.
P. 262. On a curious *Leonine Verse*. [Signed T. Row.] See vol. LX. p. 605.
P. 300. On *Avarice* in *Old Age*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 352. On the *Stature* and *Figure* of *Old People*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 530. The Story of *Dido* and the *Ox's Hide* exploded. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 534. The *Saxon Heroine*, a retrieved Piece of antient History. [Signed T. Row.]
1772. On the extraordinary Effects of *hot pestilential Winds*. [Signed T. Row.]
p. 12.
P. 119. On *Surnames* from *Names of Places*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 253. On *Surnames* from *Christian Names*. [Signed T. Row.] Continued p. 318. Concluded p. 367. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 468. On *Surnames* derived from obsolete *Trades*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 510. The Subject continued and concluded. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 573. An *Inscription* in *Ashborne Church* elucidated. [Signed T. Row.] See before pp. 417, 447, and also p. 552 bis. See also p. 562; and vol. XLIII. p. 8.
1773. p. 19. *Leviathan* NOT the *Crocodile*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 61. On a ROMAN *Block of Lead*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 384. On *St. Blase*, Patron of the Wool-Combers. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 439. On the *Serpent* destroyed by *Regulus*. [Signed T. Row.]
1774. p. 165. On the *Wild-Cat* in Britain. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 252. *Names* of things retained though their Origin is disused. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 314. The Subject continued. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 361. Explanation of a *Plate* of *Antiquities* in the Magazine of July in this year. [Signed T. Row.] (The inscription on fig. VI. is incorrectly engraved from being incorrectly drawn. See pp. 456, 567, 635, 775, and the Plate.)
P. 406. *Names* of things *retained*, &c. concluded. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 519. The *Flight* of the *Prince* of *Condé* proposed, as a Specimen of real History, in lieu of *Novels**. [Signed T. Row.]

* In consequence of this intimation, T. Row gives us the History of the *Flight* of Henry de Bourbon, *Prince of Condé*, (translated by himself,) from the Italian original of Cardinal Bentivoglio. It begins at p. 563, continued p. 619, and i[illegible] XLV. pp. 14, [illegible] concluding at p. 232.

GENT. MAG. *Supplement*, 1796. 1775.

1775. p. 274. Explanation of an *antient Seal.* [Signed T. Row.]
P. 326. A Reading in *Horace*, L. Od. 1. defended. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 392. A Confirmation of Dr. Macbride's Opinion concerning the *Reviviscence* of *Snails*, from the Observations of a Friend. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 480. A Note concerning the *Mitre* of an *Archbishop*, in Answer to a Question in the Magazine for July, p. 327. [Signed T. Row.]
1776. Extract from a Sermon in Praise of *Derbyshire*. [Prefaced by T. p. 154. Row.]
P. 448. On a Book of *Raymund Lully*. [Signed T. Row.] See pp. 452, 497.
P. 511. On a *Latin Jest-Book*, and of the "*Pugna Porcorum.*" [Signed T. Row.] See p. 602.
1777. Hints for constructing *Glasses* to shew Objects in the *Night*. [Signed
p. 58. T. Row.]
P. 320. On the *Crasis*, a grammatical Figure. [No Signature.]
P. 372. The Subject continued. [No Signature.] See p. 527, where the Signature of T. Row appears.
P. 567. On *Monsieur Seguier's* Method of developing Inscriptions. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 622, and also vol. XLVIII. p. 61.
1778. p. 125. On the Term *Preceptory*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 310. On the *Sameness* of *dissimilar* Words. [Signed T. Row.] Continued p. 351. [Signed T. Row.] Continued p. 406. [No Signature.] Concluded p. 469. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 507. On the Word *Ormesta* in *Orosius*. [Signed T. Row.] See vol. LVIII. pp. 6, 681.
1779. p. 24. A new Catalogue of *Royal Authors*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 349. Questions answered by T. Row.
P. 405. On the *Curfew*. [Signed T. Row.] See p. 543, and vol. L. p. 25.
P. 491. On *Cardinal Wolsey's* Procession in Shakspeare's Henry VIII. Act. III Sc. 6. [Signed T. Row.]
1780. p. 24. On the Word *Bleak*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 74. On *Yew Trees* in Church-yards; on S. S. *Cosmas* and *Damianus*; on *Canons Curfal*; and on a curious *Saxon Relique*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 223. On St. Luke, as a *Painter*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 322. Explanation of *Nine Leve*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 514. On a *Coin of Antiochus*, and on an *Episcopal Seal*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 560. On a Passage in *Virgil*. [Signed T. Row.]
1781. p. 19. On the Word *Cash*. See also p. 65. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 405. Of a *Cambridge Printer*, by Name *Remigius*. [Signed T. Row.] N. B. This letter to Mr. Urban is very incorrectly printed. But see the Errata, p. 616.
P. 616. On *Quadrille*. [Signed T. Row.*]
1783. Of the *Colossus* at *Rhodes*. [Signed T. Row.] See also pp. 307, 498,
P. 221. 559, 552.
P. 393. On a Stone *Spear*, or rather *Club*. [Signed T. Row.] N. B. Some others were found at the same time.
P. 551. Justin Martyr. A Difficulty about *Hercules*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 750. A Critique on *Thirlby's* Edition of *Justin Martyr*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 845. On *Æsop*, as a Writer. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 904. On a *Passage* in *Justin Martyr*. [Signed T. Row.]
1784. p. 176. On the Site of the terrestrial *Paradise*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 337. Justin Martyr. Regarding the Story of *Hyacinthus* and *Apollo*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 731. Defence of the Story of *Bellerophon*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 966. S. *Erasmus*, and the Nature of his Death. [Signed T. Row.]
1785. p. 176. A short Letter referring to p. 25. [Signed Perseus.]
P. 184. A short Quære about the Writers of "*Modern Universal History.*" [Signed T. Row.]
P. 360. The Expression *Grateful Thanks* not tautologous, as had been affirmed p. 196. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 424. A short Note referring to p. 36. [Signed T. Row.]

* The account of a *chantry* at *Bakewell*, co. Derby, in the Antiquarian Repertory, No. V. of vol. IV. p. 97, published 1781, was written by Dr. Pegge.

P. 432. On the *Weapons* of the Scripture *Patriarchs*. [No signature.]
P. 432. On the *Antiquities* in the *Plate* given in the Supplement to 1784. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 849. On *Diptychs*, referring to a Plate. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 857. On Virgil, Æn. III. 414: "*Hæc loca vi quondam*," &c. [Signed T. Row.]
1786. p. 224. An English *poetical Licence* pointed out. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 470. On a Picture of *Job*. [Signed T. Row.] See pp. 581, 584.
P. 637. A Critique on Virgil: "Nec casiâ liquidi corrumpitur usus olivi." [Signed T. Row.] But see pp. 834, 936.
P. 638. *To wonder* defended. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 665. On the *Jews-trump*, or *Jews-harp*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 745. On *Henry VI.* considered as a *Saint*; a Reply to Observator. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 757. On the Hopes of a *General Index* to the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. [Signed Senex.] It was published for LVI Volumes in 1789.
P. 772. That there is *no perfect Similitude in Nature*. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 822. The *Half-penny* of *Oliver Cromwell*, engraved p. 752, suspected not to be genuine. [Signed T. Row.]
P. 961. Hints to *Collectors* of *MSS*. [Signed T. Row].
P. 1018. On Dr. *Johnson's Merit*. [Signed T. Row].
P. 1027. On *Apostle-spoons*. [Signed T. Row]. See Mag. 1768, p. 426.
P. 1073. A few Words on *Books printed by Subscription*. In Index Indicatorius.
1788. p. 379. Of *Thomas Simon*, the *Engraver*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
P. 384. *Signs* of the *Times*. [Signature L. E.*]
P. 491. On the *Pryk*, a Term which often occurs in *old Tenures*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 503. On the State of the *Cathedral* at *Lichfield*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.] This is the letter mentioned in the Memoirs of Dr. Pegge, p. 11.
P. 681. On the *Title* of *Orcsius's* Book. [Signed L. E.] See Mag. 1778, p. 507.
P. 784. On *Remigius*, the Printer, again. [Signed T. Row.] See Mag. 1781.
P. 1154. On the Surnames of *Milles* and *Milnes*. [Signed L. E.]
1789. On the *Revolution-House* in (his parish of) *Whittington*, co. Derby, in a
P. 125. Letter to *Hayman Rooke*, esq. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
P. 310. On a Popish *Mission* to Japan. [Signed L. E.]
P. 404. On *Parliamentary Expressions*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 420. On *Godmersham* Church, in *Kent*. [Signed P. G.]
P. 551. On a Line of an old French *Epitaph*. In Index Indicatorius.
P. 614. On the Expression "*A Hair of the same Dog*." A Quære? † [Signed L. E.]
P. 705. On the first Use of *Sea*-coal or *Pit*-coal in this Kingdom. [Signed L. E.]
P. 706. A Critique on a Line in Virgil. [Signed L. E.]
P. 724. A Vindication of The *Kentish Historian*, E. H. esq. [Signed P. G.]
P. 794. On the Subject of an *English-Welsh* Dictionary. [Signed L. E.] See p. 577, and the Mag. 1790, p. 304.
P. 795. On the Origin of *Knives*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 905. On *Welsh History*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
P. 988. On the same. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
1790. p. 294. On a *general Glossary*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 304. On an *English-Welsh* Dictionary. [Signed L. E.] See 1789, p. 795.
P. 515. On *Welsh History*. [Signed Samuel Pegge.]
P. 612. On the Study of *ancient Coins*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 785. On the promiscuous, Use of Singulars and Plurals among the Latin Poets. [Signed L. Echard.]
P. 891. Against *Signatures* by *Abbreviation* in *Christian* Names. [Signed L. E.]
P. 977. On the Expression of "*Eyes drawing Straws*." [Signed L. E.]
P. 979. A Communication of Rev. Henry Wharton's Letter. [Signed S. P.] See p. 698 of the Mag. 1791, and p. 1190.
P. 1009. *Coins* illustrated. [Signed L. E.]
P. 1085. On the Term *Nay-Word*. [Signed L. E.]
1791, p. 322. On *St. Anthony*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 328. On the Particle *Un*. [Signed L. E.]

* This signature has been used once before, A. D. 1757, p. 58.
† See p. 1193. ‡ See p. 1098.

P. 522.

P. 522. On the *Parliament Oak* at *Welbeck*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 693. On *Welsh Indians*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 925, On the Word *Gallop*. [Signed L. E.]
1792. p. 37. On a *Britannica Monastica*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 200. A Recommendation of *Maps* in Books of *Travels*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 519. On the Words *Pen* and *Pie*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 519. On *Marriages* at *Gretna-Green*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 808. On *Supporters*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 924. On the *House-Cricket*. [Signed L. E.] See p. 1078, and p. 1079.
P. 994. On a Silver *Cup* belonging to *Charles Anderson-Pelham*, esq. now Lord YARBOROUGH. [Not signed; but the writer appears from the context.]
P. 1103. Againſt *Faunists*. [Signed *A Ploughiſt*.] See p. 1096.
P. 1100. On the *Death* of Mr. *Evan Evans*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 1195. *Hints* to Correſpondents to write *Names* explicitly. [Signed L. E.]
1793. p. 126. An Enumeration of ſome particular *Adjectives*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 531. Qu. about the *Gamgarow*? [Signed L. E.] See p. 587.
P. 599. On the Word *Curſt*, as a *curſt* Cow. [Signed L. E.]
P. 625. An Account of a Medallion of *Mahomet the Great*, with a Plate. [Signed Samuel Pegge.] See p. 711.
P. 708. On a curious Copper *Seal*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 1106. On *Richard Plantagenet*. [Signed L. E.]
1794. p. 10. A Critique on Two Paſſages in Virgil. [Signed L. E.]
1795. On a Word (here, by a blunder of the preſs, called *Sempſate*) ſuppoſed
P. 208. to be *Sempeſta*. [Signed L. E.] See p. 302; and the volume for 1796, pp. 543, 649, 813.
P. 658. A ſhort Note on a *Line* in *Virgil*. [Signed L. E.]
P. 658. A Wiſh for an enlarged edition (with Additions) of Le Neve's "*Faſti Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ*." [Signed L. E.] See p. 716; where the Rev. J. Gutch, of Oxford, announces his Intention of re-publiſhing Le Neve's "Faſti," when his Leiſure will allow.
P. 717. A ſimilar Wiſh for an extended Edition of Biſhop Nicolſon's "*Hiſtorical Library*." [Signed T. Row.]

P. 8. We find an Article from Dr. Pegge in "The Miſcellaneous Correſpondence," publiſhed by Mr. Cave, 1745, Number V. p. 238, on a Paſſage in the Te Deum, &c. "Lord, let thy Mercy *lighten* upon us." [Signed Paul Gamſege, by Miſtake for Gerridge.]

INDEPENDENT PUBLICATIONS

on Numiſmatical, Antiquarian, *and* Biographical *Subjects*.

No. I. 1756. "A Series of Diſſertations on ſome elegant and very valuable Anglo-Saxon Remains." [42 pages, 4to, with a Plate.]

I. A Gold Coin in the Pembrochian Cabinet, in a Letter to Martin Folkes, Eſq. late Preſident of the Royal Society, and Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. [Dated Godmerſham, 1751.]

II. A Silver Coin in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. John White. [Dated Whittington, 1755.]

III. A Gold Coin in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. Simpſon, of Lincoln, in a Letter to Mr. Vertue. [Dated Godmerſham, 1751.]

IV. A Jewel in the Bodleian Library. [No place or date.]

V. Second Thoughts on Lord Pembroke's Coin, in a Letter to Mr. Ames, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries. [Dated Whittington, 1755.]

[Theſe Diſſertations are prefaced by a queſtion, candidly debated with the Rev. George North, Whether the Saxons coined any Gold.]

No. II. 1761. "Memoirs of Roger de Weſeham, Dean of Lincoln, afterwards Biſhop of Lichfield; and the principal Favourite of Robert Groſſeteſte, Biſhop of Lincoln." [60 pages, 4to.]

[This work (as we are told in the title-page) was intended as a prelude to the Life of that moſt excellent biſhop, Robert Groſſeteſte; which accordingly appeared (as will be mentioned) in the year 1795. Theſe Memoirs were compiled ſoon after Dr. Pegge was collated, by Biſhop [Frederick] Cornwallis, to the prebend of *Bobenhull*, in the church of Lichfield, 1757 (founded by Biſhop Weſcham.)

Wesham) and gratefully inscribed to his patron the Bishop of Lichfield, and to his friend Dr. John Green, then Dean of Lincoln, as Roger de Weseham had successively filled both those dignities *.]

No. III. 1766. "An Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin; in an Epistle to the Right Rev. the Bishop of Carlisle [Charles Lyttelton], President of the Society of Antiquaries." [105 pages, 4to.]

[This collection of coins is classed in two plates, and illustrated by a Commentary, together with observations on the word TASCIA. N.B. The impression consisted of no more than 200 copies.]

No. IV. 1772. "An Assemblage of Coins fabricated by Authority of the Archbishops of Canterbury. To which are subjoined, Two Dissertations." [125 pages. 4to.]

I. On a rare Coin of Alfred the Great, with his Head.

II. On an Unic, in the Possession of the late Mr. Thoresby, supposed to be a Coin of St. Edwin; but shewn to be a Penny of Edward the Confessor.

[An essay is annexed on the origin of metropolitical and other subordinate mints; with an Account of their Progress and final Determination: together with other incidental Matters, tending to throw light on a branch of the science of Medals, not perfectly considered by English Medalists.]

No. V. 1772. "Fitz-Stephen's Description of the City of London, newly translated from the Latin Original; with a necessary Commentary, and a Dissertation on the Author, ascertaining the exact Year of the Production; to which are added, a correct Edition of the Original, with the various Readings, and many Annotations." [81 pages, 4to.] By an Antiquary.

[This publication (well known *now* to have been one of the works of Dr. Pegge) was, as we believe, brought forward at the instance of the Hon. Daines Barrington, to whom it is inscribed. The number of copies printed was 250.]

No. VI. 1780. "The Forme of Cury. A Roll of antient English Cookery, compiled about the Year 1390, Temp. Ric. II. with a copious Index and Glossary." [8vo.]

[The curious Roll, of which this is a copy, was the property of the late Gustavus Brander, esq. It is in the hand-writing of the time, a fac-simile of which is given facing p. xxxi. of the Preface. The work before us was a private impression; but as, since Mr. Brander's decease, it has fallen, by sale, into a great many hands, we refer to the Preface for a farther account of it. Soon after Dr. Pegge's elucidation of the Roll was finished, Mr. Brander presented the autograph to the British Museum.]

No. VII. 1789. "Annales Eliæ de Trickingham, Monachi Ordinis Benedictini. Ex Bibliothecâ Lamethanâ. To which is added, Compendium Compertorum. Ex Bibliothecâ Ducis Devoniæ. [4to.]

[Both parts of this publication contain copious annotations by the Editor. The former was communicated by Mr. John Nichols, printer, to whom it is *inscribed*. The latter was published by permission of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, to whom it is *dedicated*. The respective Prefaces to these pieces will best explain the nature of them.]

No. VIII. 1793. "The Life of Robert Grosseteste, the celebrated Bishop of Lincoln." [4to.]

[This work (mentioned in the Memoirs of Dr. Pegge, p. 804) we have justly called his *chef-d'œuvre*; for, in addition to the life of an individual, it comprizes much important history of interesting times, together with abundant collateral matter. As the brevity of our detail will not permit us to go further into the merits of this publication, we refer our readers to our Magazine of 1794, p. 151.; and to "*The Monthly Review*" of September last for another copious and unprejudiced account of it.]

** Dr. Pegge's communications to his many friends, illustrative of the works in which they were engaged, are numerous.—We are authorized also to say, that a *posthumous* publication is in the press, and will be announced in due time.

* These Memoirs, being often referred to in the Life of Bishop Grosseteste, and having become scarce, might well admit of a second impression. EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 2.

EUSEBIUS, p. 837, states, that a young man, who is a curate, and well-beloved, will have continual *invitations* and *pecuniary compliments*. In country villages this is but rarely the case. Farmers, it is well known, seldom give more than the usual fee. In towns these advantages, if such they be called, may be expected; but the accepting of *invitations* is increasing a man's expences, in point of dress, &c. And as to *pecuniary compliments*, Rectors too often agree with their Curates to pay a certain sum as mentioned by your correspondent, W. M. p. 742, and the fees to be made up a few pounds more if they do not amount to the proposed sum. In such cases, Curates cannot be supposed to derive much, if any, advantage from the complimentary fee.

It is a serious thing to a poor curate, who, *complimented* with a guinea by his friend and companion on his marriage, is obliged to consider it only as five shillings, because the fees have not amounted to the rector's estimate of them, and the sixteen shillings go into the rector's and not the curate's pocket as intended. As, I am persuaded, there are several curates in the situation here represented, I will thank W. M. and others of your correspondents, to state, whether they consider a *complimentary shilling*, under these circumstances, as due to themselves or to the rector.

Does the late act empower bishops to allow 75*l.* and *fees* to the curate? If not, few curates will receive any benefit from a *complimentary* fee. Is it generally understood, that any sum, *more* than the fee, is given to the *officiating minister*, or to the rector?

Yours, &c. W. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 3.

THOUGH much has already been written in your valuable and widely-circulated Miscellany for and against the late Curates' Act, I am persuaded much remains to be done. A *Curate*, in p. 816, says, he has heard that one bishop, at least, has no intention of putting the act into execution; this, I trust, cannot be alleged against many of the episcopal bench. However that, in general, the higher orders in the church have been contented with giving their curates less than the allowance of former acts would have warranted on application to the diocesan; it may fairly be inferred, that they will not now do it without the interference of the bishops.

I would recommend, that the curates, throughout the kingdom, petition their respective bishops to call upon them to give an account of their stipend, and how it is paid. Some such plan as the following may, I think, with propriety be adopted. Let a general form of a *petition* be stated in your Publication, and a printed copy sent to the officiating minister in every parish and chapelry. Allow a competent sum, sixpence or a shilling, to a proctor, who attends at the bishop's or archdeacon's visitation, for collecting the signatures of each curate to the petition; and, ere the year goes round, we may hope the poor curates will obtain that redress intended for them by the late act, but rendered insufficient from the mode of application of the party aggrieved.

I am, Mr. Urban, as well as many others, from particular circumstances, debarred the advantage of applying to the bishop for relief; as it has been intimated by my rector, that he can have a curate for considerably less than what he now allows me, though I have not nearly what the late act would allow for a living of the value of upwards of 450*l.* a year.

A COUNTRY CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

ONE of your correspondents, who calls himself a Worcestershire Curate, accuses me of inhumanity, and says, that I am hostile to the late act in favour of curates. Both these charges are entirely groundless. Does he suppose that there is no humanity in pleading the cause of a respectable class of men, the rectors and vicars of livings under 100*l.* or even 130*l.* a year? And does he for this reason imagine that I am an enemy to the unbeneficed Clergy? A writer should view the arguments and observations of his opponent with accuracy and impartiality before he pretends to charge him with cruelty and injustice. I have expressly declared, that it would give me real pleasure to see the salaries of curates increased in proportion to the value of the livings they serve. A clergyman, who has a benefice of several hundred pounds a year, or other valuable preferment,

former, should make his assistant a liberal allowance. Equity, reason, and humanity, require it.

I cannot however suppose, that the benefited clergy are in general so destitute of sympathy and compassion, that they must be *compelled*, by an order from the bishop, to make a proper compensation to the curates for their services. The truth is, the greater part of them have it not in their power to be generous. Their livings, in these expensive times, are hardly sufficient to procure them the necessaries of life; and I leave every humane person to consider what must be the effect of a compulsatory mandate.

The act, which has given occasion to these observations, has a tendency to deprive the beneficed clergy of a privilege, which persons in every class of the community have a right to enjoy, the liberty of fixing the salary which they themselves are to pay to their immediate assistants. This privilege is now thrown into the hands of the bishop; and the rector or the vicar has nothing to do but practise the humble duties of passive obedience and non-resistance. Why the Clergy should be thus fettered and controlled by an arbitrary power, I confess, I see no reason.

Before the late act, it was usual for the incumbent to give the candidate for orders a title to the curacy, specifying the salary he was to receive. The bishop seldom interfered. The appointment was optional, and consequently the candidate received no injury. By the 12th of Queen Anne, the salary was not to exceed 50*l.* a year. Some incumbents, however, in large and opulent parishes, made their curates a more ample allowance; and this liberality was attended with mutual satisfaction and esteem. By the late regulation, the diocesan has it in his power, with or *without* the consent of the rector, to assign the curate 70*l.* or 85*l.* a year, or a stipend which may amount to three-fourths of the annual income of the living. In this case, one party is oppressed, and the other not obliged to his employer. I know a small vicarage which seldom produces above 80*l.* a year. For a long time the curate was allowed 40*l.* that is, half the value of the living, with other advantages. This appointment, in a remarkably cheap country, was found desirable; or, when a vacancy happened, the vicar had many applications; and the duty was constantly performed with the greatest propriety. The incumbent, having lately given a title to a young man, soon afterwards received an order to pay him 60*l.* a year. He himself, it seems, at an advanced age, is to subsist on the remainder!

The elder curates now in the church are undoubtedly entitled to compassion. They may be infirm, or encumbered with a family. Such men, provided they are men of learning and virtue, ought to be raised out of indigence, and placed in a state of ease and comfort. The bishops, I am persuaded, have it in contemplation to prefer them to livings in *their own* disposal.

It is alleged, that it is the duty of a diocesan to take care that every curate under his jurisdiction should appear as a clergyman. This is right. But he should certainly take equal care, that the incumbent should not be obliged to appear *in formâ pauperis*.

Generosity is a popular, a captivating, and an exalted, virtue; but, on this occasion, I beg leave to quote the following observation of an excellent speaker in the House of Commons: "I know nothing more mean, or more contemptible, than the pitiful desire of catching generosity at the expence of other people*."

EUSEBIUS, *Vicar of* Lilliput.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

AFTER paying an impartial attention to the several papers you have laid before us for and against *the curates bill*, I have no doubt that the situations of many incumbents, as well as curates, are deplorable: but, I am not therefore convinced, that the act, which professes to be passed for the melioration of the situations of the latter, will answer that purpose, though the application of it in certain cases (such as have been brought forward in your Miscellany, but of which, it is to be hoped, there are but few) may do something.

It must give deep concern to every mind, which feels for the honour of the Church of England, to read so many pathetic representations of the sufferings of its Clergy; and we are led by them to conclude, that there must either be some defect in the constitution of that church whereof they

* Mr. Windham's speech, relative to M. La Fayette, in the Times, Dec. 17, 1796.

are

are miniſters, or in the miniſters themſelves. The former of theſe topicks I will not preſume to meddle with; but, with regard to the latter, I may perhaps be allowed, without offence, to aſk, whether, before they became candidates for holy orders, they had maturely weighed the nature of the engagement they were about to enter into, and the vows they were about to make at their ordination? Whether, if they afterwards became incumbents of livings, they had been cautious to whom they gave titles for orders, and never had given (what are commonly called, but what deſerve much harſher epithets) ſham titles, nor teſtimonials but with a ſerious regard to the truth of what they teſtified? Whether, if they ſucceeded in riſing to the higher orders of the Church, they had diſpoſed of the preferments in their gift to worthy perſons? And whether, if biſhops, they had *laid their hands ſuddenly on no man?* Becauſe, it is highly probable that, if the young candidate had ſolicited to be inrolled among the miniſters of Chriſt, for the purpoſe *principally* of ſerving him (who ſometimes puts his beſt ſervants upon the hardeſt duty), to the glory of God, and the edifying of his people: if the rector, or vicar, had never nominated any man to be his curate who did not appear worthy of the charge, nor had ever proſtituted his name, by declaring that he meant to employ a man whom he did not mean to employ, nor, by his ſignature, had given credit to a candidate whom he knew little or nothing of: if the dignified divine had given his preferments to worthy men, however ſolicited to act otherwiſe by the imperious calls of power, or connexion: if, laſtly, the biſhop, having in contemplation the high dignity of his function, and the vaſt magnitude of his reſponſibility, had ordained no man without a full perſuaſion of his fitneſs to be a labourer in his great Maſter's harveſt: if, Sir, theſe things had been all properly attended to, it is highly probable, nay, it is morally certain, we ſhould never have heard of thoſe complaints and recriminations, which are ſo diſgraceful and ſo injurious to the Engliſh communion: nor ſhall we long hear of them, if the ſeveral parties abovementioned will *henceforward* conſciencioufly engage in, and perform, what in theſe reſpects they cannot but know is their bounden duty.

CLERICUS *Surrienſis.*

Mr. URBAN, Dec. 9.

IT is a misfortune that I am ſo much deprived of the uſe of my hands as neceſſarily to relinquiſh my correſpondence with you as well as with many private friends whom I greatly eſteem. But, during a remiſſion of my diſorder, permit me to notice a letter in p. 836, and to diſcharge a debt of gratitude to the governors and agents of Queen Anne's bounty.

It is improbable, Sir, that any other perſon can ſtand forward with the ſame propriety as myſelf. I have lately had buſineſs before them of a very ſingular and troubleſome nature; and, I believe, am perſonally unknown to any, from the higheſt to the loweſt, among them. *That* buſineſs, from peculiar circumſtances, was not completed till three years or more after its commencement; and yet, whatever obſtructions I met with from the want of information, and ſometimes of temper, in private perſons in the country, at the Bounty-office (and from my dioceſan), I experienced nothing but a patient and perſevering attention to buſineſs, accompanied by every civility. Pray tell your correſpondent, that what he calls "*perpetual delays, and unreaſonable ſcruples as to titles,*" may be a neceſſary fidelity to their important truſt. I was, ſome years ago, preſent at a converſation, *verbatim*, I think, as follows:

"Mr. P. you have two allotments undiſpoſed of for the living of F.?

"Yes, Sir.

"I can help you to a fine profitable purchaſe.

"Sir, I ſhall be very much obliged to you.

"Why, then, what ſay you to Mr. A.'s land, adjoining your brother's?

"In 50 years time, Sir, the ſea will have it all.

"Well; do you expect to live 50 years longer? It will pay you very great intereſt in the mean time: and, then, will it not be better that the loſs ſhould fall on a corporation, or nobody knows where, than on an individual in the country?

"Sir, let it fall where Providence directs it; perhaps on a ſpendthrift, who would throw it away at any rate.

"What do you mean?

"I mean, Sir, that I will hear no more of the buſineſs on any conſideration."

Mr. Urban, the only remedy I would adviſe for the governors' "delays and ſcruples" ſhould be an act of parliament, enabling them, with the conſent of incumbents, to lay out their aſſigned allotments in the public funds, whenever the 3 *per cent. Conſols* are under 60.

ANOTHER COUNTRY CURATE.

GENERAL

Friends, and Fellow-Citizens,

THE period for the new election of a citizen, to administer the Executive Government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person who is to be clothed with that important trust, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should now apprize you of the resolution I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation which binds a dutiful citizen to his country; and that, in withdrawing the tender of service which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no diminution of zeal for your future interest; no deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am supported by a full conviction that the step is compatible with both.

The acceptance of, and continuance hitherto in, the office to which your suffrages have twice called me, have been an uniform sacrifice of inclination to the opinion of duty, and to a deference for what appeared to be your desire. I constantly hoped that it would have been much earlier in my power, consistently with motives which I was not at liberty to disregard, to return to that retirement from which I had been reluctantly drawn. The strength of my inclination to do this, previous to the last election, had even led to the preparation of an address to declare it to you: but mature reflection on the then perplexed and critical posture of our affairs with foreign nations, and the unanimous advice of persons entitled to my confidence, impelled me to abandon the idea.

I rejoice that the state of your concerns, external as well as internal, no longer renders the pursuit of inclination incompatible with the sentiment of duty or propriety; and am persuaded, whatever partiality may be retained for my services, that, in the present circumstances of our country, you will not disapprove my determination to retire.

The impressions with which I first undertook the arduous trust were explained on the proper occasion. In the discharge of this trust I will only say, that I have, with good intentions, contributed, towards the organization and administration of the government, the best exertions of which a very fallible judgement was capable. Not unconscious, in the outset, of the inferiority of my qualifications, experience in my own eyes, perhaps still more in the eyes of others, has strengthened the motives to diffidence of myself; and every day the increasing weight of years admonishes me, too, more and more that the shade of retirement is as necessary to me as it will be welcome. Satisfied that if any circumstances have given peculiar value to my services they were temporary, I have the consolation to believe, that, while choice and prudence invite me to quit the political scene, patriotism does not forbid it.

In looking forward to the moment which is intended to terminate the career of my public life, my feelings do not permit me to suspend the deep acknowledgement of that debt of gratitude which I owe my beloved country for the many honours it has conferred upon me; still more for the stedfast confidence with which it has supported me, and for the opportunities I have thence enjoyed of manifesting my inviolable attachment, by services faithful and persevering, though in usefulness unequal to my zeal. If benefits have resulted to our country from these services, let it always be remembered, to your praise and as an instructive example in our annals, that, under circumstances in which the passions, agitated in every direction, were liable to be misled, amidst appearances sometimes dubious, vicissitudes of fortune often discouraging, in situations in which not unfrequently want of success has countenanced the spirit of criticism, the constancy of your support was the essential prop of the efforts, and a guarantee of the plans by which they were effected. Profoundly penetrated with this idea, I shall carry it with me to my grave, as a strong incitement to unceasing vows that Heaven may continue to you the choicest tokens of its beneficence—that your union and brotherly affection may be perpetual—that the free Constitution, which is the work of your hand, may be sacredly maintained—that its administration, in every department, may be stamped with wisdom and virtue—that, in fine, the happiness of the people of the States, under the auspices of Liberty, may be made complete, by so careful a preservation and so prudent an use of this blessing as will acquire to them the glory of recommending it to the applause, the affection, and adoption, of every nation which is yet a stranger to it.

Here, perhaps, I ought to stop. But solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger, natural to that solicitude, urge me, on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and

and which appear to me all important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be offered to you with the more freedom, as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel. Nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

The unity of Government, which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for, it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad; of your safety; of your prosperity; of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But, as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed; it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national Union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable, attachment to it, accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of your country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have in a common cause fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint councils and joint efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

But these considerations, however powerfully they address themselves to your sensibility, are greatly outweighed by those which apply more immediately to your interest. Here every portion of our country finds the most commanding motives for carefully guarding and preserving the union of the whole.

The *North*, in an unrestrained intercourse with the *South*, protected by the equal laws of common government, finds in the productions of the latter great additional resources of maritime and commercial enterprize, and precious materials of manufacturing industry. The *South*, in the same intercourse, benefiting by the agency of the *North*, sees its agriculture grow, and its commerce expand. Turning partly into its own channels the seamen of the *North*, it finds in particular navigation invigorated; and, while it contributes in different ways to nourish and increase the general mass in the national navigation, it looks forward to the protection of a maritime strength, to which itself is unequally adapted.—The *East*, in a like intercourse with the *West*, already finds, and, in the progressive improvement of interior communication by land and water, will more and more find, a valuable vent for the commodities which it brings from abroad, or manufactures at home.—The *West* derives from the *East* supplies requisite to its growth and comfort—and, what is perhaps of still greater consequence, it must of necessity owe the *secure* enjoyment of indispensable *outlets* for its own productions to the weight, influence, and the future maritime strength, of the Atlantic side of the Union, directed by an indissoluble community of interest as *one nation*.—Any other tenure by which the *West* can hold this essential advantage, whether derived from its own separate strength, or from an apostate and unnatural connection with any foreign power, must be intrinsically precarious.

While then every part of our country thus feels immediate and particular interest in Union, all the parts combined cannot fail to find, in the united mass of means and efforts, greater strength, greater resource, proportionably greater security from external danger, a less frequent interruption of their peace by foreign nations, and, what is of inestimable value, they must derive from Union an exemption from those broils and wars between themselves which so frequently afflict neighbouring countries, not tied together by the same government; which their own rivalships alone would be sufficient to produce, but which opposite foreign alliances, attachments, and intrigues, would stimulate and embitter.—Hence, likewise, they will avoid the necessity of those overgrown military establishments, which, under any form of government, are inauspicious to liberty, and which are to be regarded as particularly hostile to Republican liberty; in this sense it is that your Union ought to be considered as a main prop of your liberty, and that

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the love of the one ought to endear to you the preservation of the other.

These considerations speak a persuasive language to every reflecting and virtuous mind, and exhibit the continuance of the Union as a primary object of patriotic desire.—Is there a doubt whether a common government can embrace so large a sphere? —Let experience solve it. To listen to mere speculation in such a case were criminal. We are authorized to hope that a proper organization of the whole, with the auxiliary agency of governments for the respective subdivisions, will afford a happy issue to the experiment. With such powerful and obvious motives to Union, affecting all parts of our country, while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those, who in any quarter may endeavour to weaken its bands.

In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union, it occurs as matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterising parties by geographical discriminations—*Northern* and *Southern*—*Atlantic* and *Western*; whence designing men may endeavour to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views. One of the expedients of party to acquire influence within particular districts is to misrepresent the opinions and aims of other districts. You cannot shield yourselves too much against the jealousies and heart-burnings which spring from these misrepresentations: they tend to render alien to each other those who ought to be bound together by fraternal affection. The inhabitants of our Western country have lately had a useful lesson on this head: they have seen, in the negotiation by the Executive, and in the unanimous ratification by the Senate, of the treaty with Spain, and in the universal satisfaction at the event throughout the United States, a decisive proof how unfounded were the suspicions, propagated among them, of a policy in the General Government, and in the Atlantic States, unfriendly to their interests in regard to the Mississippi: they have been witnesses to the formation of two treaties, that with Great Britain and that with Spain, which secure to them every thing they could desire, in respect to our foreign relations, towards confirming their prosperity. Will it not be their wisdom to rely for the preservation of these advantages on the Union by which they were procured? Will they not hencefoith be deaf to those advisers, if such there are, who would sever them from their brethren, and connect them with aliens?

To the efficacy and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. No alliances, however strict, between the parts can be an adequate substitute; they must inevitably experience the infractions and interruptions which all alliances in all times have experienced. Sensible of this momentous truth, you have improved upon your first essay, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government better calculated than the former for an intimate Union, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This government, the offspring of your own choice, uninfluenced and unawed, adopted upon full investigation and mature deliberation, completely free in its principles, in the distribution of its powers, uniting security with energy, and containing within itself a provision for its own amendment, has a just claim to your confidence and support. Respect for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, are duties enjoined by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The basis of our political systems is the right of the people to make and to alter their Constitutions of Government; but, the Constitution which at any time exists, till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all. The very idea of the power and the right of the people to establish Government presupposes the duty of every individual to obey the established Government.

All obstructions to the execution of the Laws, all combinations and associations, under whatever plausible character, with the real design to direct, controul, counteract, or awe, the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities, are destructive of this fundamental principle, and of fatal tendency.—They serve to organize faction, to give it an artificial and extraordinary force—to put, in the place of the delegated will of a nation, the will of a party, often a small but artful and enterprizing minority of the community; and, according to the alternate triumphs of different parties, to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction, rather than the organ of consistent and wholesome plans, digested by common councils, and modified by mutual interests.

However combinations or associations of the above description may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely, in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled, men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people, and to usurp for themselves the reins of Government: destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion.

Towards the preservation of your Government, and the permanency of your present happy state, it is requisite not only that you steadily discountenance irregular oppositions to its acknowledged authority, but also that you resist with care the spirit of

of innovation upon its principles, however ſpecious the pretexts.—One method of aſſault may be to effect, in the forms of the conſtitution, alterations which will impair the energy of the ſyſtem, and thus to undermine what cannot be directly overthrown. In all the changes to which you may be invited, remember that time and habit are at leaſt as neceſſary, to fix the true character of Government, as of other human inſtitutions—that experience is the ſureſt ſtandard by which to teſt the real tendency of the exiſting conſtitution of a country—that facility in changes upon the credit of mere hypotheſis and opinion expoſes to perpetual change, from the endleſs variety of hypotheſis and opinion; and remember eſpecially that, for the efficient management of your common intereſts, in a country ſo extenſive as ours, a Government, of as much vigour as is conſiſtent with the perfect ſecurity of liberty, is indiſpenſable. Liberty itſelf will find in ſuch a Government, with powers properly diſtributed and adjuſted, its ſureſt guardian. It is, indeed, little elſe than a name, where the Government is too feeble to withſtand the enterprizes of faction, to confine each member of the ſociety within the limits preſcribed by the laws, and to maintain all in the ſecure and tranquil enjoyments of the rights of perſon and property.

I have already intimated to you the danger of parties in the ſtate, with particular reference to the founding of them on geographical diſcriminations. Let me now take a more comprehenſive view, and warn you in the moſt ſolemn manner againſt the baneful effects of the ſpirit of party, generally.

This ſpirit, unfortunately, is inſeparable from our nature, having its root in the ſtrongeſt paſſions of the human mind.—It exiſts under different ſhapes in all Governments, more or leſs ſtifled, controuled, or oppreſſed; but, in thoſe of the popular form, it is ſeen in its greateſt rankneſs, and is truly their worſt enemy.

The alternate domination of one faction over another, ſharpened by the ſpirit of revenge natural to party-diſſention, which in different ages and countries has perpetrated the moſt horrid enormities, is itſelf a frightful deſpotiſm. But this leads at length to a more formal and permanent deſpotiſm. The diſorders and miſeries, which reſult gradually, incline the minds of men to ſeek ſecurity and repoſe on the abſolute power of an individual; and, ſooner or later, the chief of ſome prevailing faction, more able or more fortunate than his competitors, turns this diſpoſition to the purpoſes of his own elevation, on the ruins of public liberty.

Without looking forward to an extremity of this kind (which nevertheleſs ought not to be entirely out of ſight), the common and continued miſchief of the ſpirit of party is ſufficient to make it the intereſt and duty of a wiſe people to diſcourage and reſtrain it.

It ſerves always to diſtract the public councils, and enfeeble the public adminiſtration. It agitates the community with ill-founded jealouſies and falſe alarms; kindles the animoſity of one part againſt another; foments occaſionally riot and inſurrection. It opens the door to foreign influence and corruption, which find a facilitated acceſs to the Government itſelf through the channels of party-paſſions. Thus the policy and the will of one country are ſubjected to the policy and will of another.

There is an opinion, that parties in free countries are uſeful checks upon the adminiſtration of the Government, and ſerve to keep alive the ſpirit of liberty. This within certain limits is probably true; and, in Governments of a monarchical caſt, patriotiſm may look with indulgence, if not with favour, upon the ſpirit of party. But, in thoſe of the popular character, in Governments purely elective, it is a ſpirit not to be encouraged. From their natural tendency, it is certain there will always be enough of that ſpirit for every ſalutary purpoſe. And, there being conſtant danger of exceſs, the effect ought to be by force of public opinion to mitigate and aſſuage it. A fire not to be quenched; it demands an uniform vigilance to prevent its burſting into a flame, leſt, inſtead of warming, it ſhould conſume.

It is important, likewiſe, that the habits of thinking in a free country ſhould inſpire caution in thoſe entruſted with its adminiſtration, to confine themſelves within their reſpective conſtitutional ſpheres, avoiding, in the exerciſe of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The ſpirit of encroachment tends to conſolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real deſpotiſm. A juſt eſtimate of that love of power, and proneneſs to abuſe it, which predominates in the human heart, is ſufficient to ſatisfy us of the truth of this poſition. The neceſſity of reciprocal checks in the exerciſe of political power, by dividing and diſtributing it into different repoſitories, and conſtituting each the guardian of the public weal againſt invaſion by the others, has been evinced by experiments ancient and modern; ſome of them in our country, and under our own eyes. To preſerve them muſt be as neceſſary as to inſtitute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the diſtribution or modification of the Conſtitutional powers be in any particular wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Conſtitution deſignates. But let there be no change by uſurpation; for, though

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this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance in permanent evil any partial or transient benefit which the use can at any time yield.

Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism, who should labour to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it be simply asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation *desert* the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in Courts of Justice? And let us with caution indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion.—Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.

'Tis substantially true, that virtue or morality is a necessary spring of popular government. The rule indeed extends, with more or less force, to every species of free government. Who that is a sincere friend to it can look with indifference upon attempts to shake the foundation of the fabric?

Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of Government gives force to public opinion, it is essential, that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit; one method of preserving it is to use it sparingly as possible; avoiding occasions of expence by cultivating peace, but remembering also that timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it; avoiding likewise the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expence, but, by vigorous exertions in times of peace, to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burthen which we ourselves ought to bear. The execution of these maxims belongs to your Representatives; but it is necessary that public opinion should co-operate. To facilitate to them the performance of their duty, it is essential that you should practically bear in mind, that, towards the payment of debts, there must be a revenue; that, to have a revenue, there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less inconvenient and unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment, inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties), ought to be a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the Government in making it, and for a spirit of acquiescence in the measures for obtaining revenue, which the public exigences may at any time dictate.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct: and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no great distant period, a great, nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be, that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

In the execution of such a plan, nothing is more essential than that permanent, inveterate antipathies against particular nations, and passionate attachments for others, should be excluded; and that, in place of them, just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated. The nation which indulges towards another an habitual hatred, or an habitual fondness, is in some degree a slave. It is a slave to its animosity or to its affection, either of which is sufficient to lead it astray from its duty and its interest. Antipathy in one nation against another disposes each more readily to offer insult and injury, to lay hold of slight causes of umbrage, and to be haughty and intractable when accidental or trifling occasions of dispute occur. Hence frequent collisions, obstinate, envenomed, and bloody, contests! The nation, prompted by ill-will and resentment, sometimes impels to war the government, contrary to the best calculations of policy. The government sometimes participates in the national propensity, and adopts through passion what reason would reject. At other times it makes the animosity of the nation subservient to projects of hostility, instigated by pride, ambition, and other sinister and pernicious motives.—The peace often, sometimes, perhaps the liberty, of nations has been the victim.

So, likewise, a passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favourite nation, facilitating

facilitating the illuſion of an imaginary common intereſt, in caſes where no real common intereſt exiſts, and infuſing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or juſtification. It leads alſo to conceſſions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others; which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the conceſſions, by unneceſſarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealouſy, ill-will, and a diſpoſition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded, citizens (who devote themſelves to the favourite nation), facility to betray, or ſacrifice, the intereſts of their own country, without odium, ſometimes even with popularity; gilding, with the appearance of a virtuous ſenſe of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the baſe or fooliſh compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As the avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, ſuch attachments are particularly alarming to the truly-enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domeſtic factions, to practiſe the arts of ſeduction, to miſlead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a ſmall or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the ſatellite of the latter.

Againſt the inſidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealouſy of a free people ought to be conſtantly awake; ſince hiſtory and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the moſt baneful foes of a Republican Government. But that jealouſy to be uſeful muſt be impartial; elſe it becomes the inſtrument of the very influence to be avoided, inſtead of a defence againſt it. Exceſſive partiality for one foreign nation, and exceſſive diſlike of another, cauſe thoſe whom they actuate to ſee danger only on one ſide, and ſerve to vail, and even ſecond, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may reſiſt the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become ſuſpected and odious; while its tools and dupes uſurp the applauſe and confidence of the people, to ſurrender their intereſt.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as poſſible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us ſtop.

Europe has a ſet of primary intereſts, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence ſhe muſt be engaged in frequent controverſies, the cauſes of which are eſſentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it muſt be unwiſe in us to implicate ourſelves by artificial ties in the ordinary combinations and collitions of her friendſhips or enmities.

Our detached and diſtant ſituation invites and enables us to purſue a different courſe. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take ſuch an attitude as will cauſe the neutrality we may at any time reſolve upon to be ſcrupulouſly reſpected; when belligerent nations, under the impoſſibility of making acquiſitions upon us, will not hazard the giving us provocation, when we may chooſe peace or war, as our intereſt, guided by juſtice, ſhall counſel.

Why forego the advantages of ſo peculiar a ſituation? Why quit our own to ſtand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our deſtiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and proſperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalſhip, intereſt, humour, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to ſteer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; ſo far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for, let me not be underſtood as capable of patronizing infidelity to exiſting engagements. I hold the maxim no leſs applicable to public than to private affairs, that honeſty is always the beſt policy. I repeat it, therefore, let thoſe engagements be obſerved in their genuine ſenſe. But, in my opinion, it is unneceſſary, and would be unwiſe, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourſelves, by ſuitable eſtabliſhments, on a reſpectable defenſive poſture, we may ſafely truſt to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourſe with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and intereſt. But even our commercial policy ſhould hold an equal and impartial hand; neither ſeeking nor granting excluſive favours or preferences; conſulting the natural courſe of things; diffuſing and diverſifying, by gentle means, the ſtreams of commerce, but forcing nothing; eſtabliſhing, with powers ſo diſpoſed, in order to give trade a ſtable courſe, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to ſupport them, conventional rules of intercourſe, the beſt that preſent circumſtances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumſtances ſhall dictate; conſtantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for diſintereſted favours from another; that it muſt pay, with a portion of its independence, for

ſuch

for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by ſuch acceptance, it may place itſelf in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illuſion which experience muſt cure, which a juſt pride ought to diſcard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, theſe counſels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the ſtrong and laſting impreſſion I could wiſh: that they will controul the uſual current of the paſſions, or prevent our nation from running the courſe which has hitherto marked the deſtiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myſelf that they may be productive of ſome partial benefit, ſome occaſional good; that they may now and then recur, to moderate the fury of party-ſpirit, to warn againſt the miſchiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard againſt the impoſtures of pretended patriotiſm; this hope will be a full recompence for the ſolicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the diſcharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, muſt witneſs to you and to the world. To myſelf, the aſſurance of my own conſcience is, that I have at leaſt believed myſelf to be guided by them.

In relation to the ſtill ſubſiſting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approved voice, and by that of your repreſentatives in both Houſes of Congreſs, the ſpirit of that meaſure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the beſt lights I could obtain, I was well ſatisfied that our country, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and intereſt to take, a neutral poſition. Having taken it, I determined, as far as ſhould depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perſeverance, and firmneſs.

The conſiderations which reſpect the right to hold this conduct, it is not neceſſary, on this occaſion, to detail. I will only obſerve, that, according to my underſtanding of the matter, that right, ſo far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which Juſtice and Humanity impoſe on every nation, in caſes in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of intereſt for obſerving that conduct will beſt be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to ſettle and mature its yet recent inſtitutions; and to proceed, without interruption, to that degree of ſtrength and conſiſtency, which is neceſſary to give it, humanly ſpeaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of Adminiſtration, I am unconſcious of intentional error; I am nevertheleſs too ſenſible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beſeech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I ſhall alſo carry with me the hope, that my country will never ceaſe to view them with indulgence; and that, after *forty-five years* of my life dedicated to its ſervice, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be conſigned to oblivion, as myſelf muſt ſoon be to the manſions of reſt.

Relying on its kindneſs in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is ſo natural to a man, who views in it the native ſoil of himſelf and his progenitors for ſeveral generations; I anticipate, with pleaſing expectation, that retreat, in which I promiſe myſelf to realiſe, without alloy, the ſweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midſt of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government; the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I truſt, of our mutual cares, labours, and dangers. G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Sept. 17, 1796.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796.

H. OF COMMONS.

October 10.

THE *Speaker*, after leave to bring in an incloſure-bill had been moved for, and granted, ſtated, that he had the honour on Saturday to preſent the Addreſs of the Houſe to his Majeſty; when his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs his particular thanks for their loyal and dutiful Addreſs; that the cordial aſſurances the Houſe had given of its ſupport, in granting ſuch ſupplies as might be found neceſſary, afforded him a ſatisfactory proof as well of their readineſs to co-operate for the attainment of a peace, upon ſecure and adequate terms, as a determination to proſecute the war, in caſe the meditated negotiation ſhould not obtain a peace, with double activity and zeal.

A petition,

facilitating the illusion of an imaginary common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the enmities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate inducement or justification. It leads also to concessions to the favourite nation of privileges denied to others; which is apt doubly to injure the nation making the concessions, by unnecessarily parting with what ought to have been retained, and by exciting jealousy, ill-will, and a disposition to retaliate in the parties from whom equal privileges are withheld: and it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded, citizens (who devote themselves to the favourite nation), facility to betray, or sacrifice, the interests of their own country, without odium, sometimes even with popularity; gilding, with the appearance of a virtuous sense of obligation, a commendable deference for public opinion, or a laudable zeal for public good, the base or foolish compliances of ambition, corruption, or infatuation.

As the avenues to foreign influence in innumerable ways, such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly-enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with domestic factions, to practise the arts of seduction, to mislead public opinion, to influence or awe the Public Councils! Such an attachment of a small or weak towards a great and powerful nation dooms the former to be the satellite of the latter.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of a Republican Government. But that jealousy to be useful must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots, who may resist the intrigues of the favourite, are liable to become suspected and odious; while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interest.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little *political* connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith.—Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves by artificial ties in the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people, under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not hazard the giving us provocation, when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humour, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for, let me not be understood as capable of patronising infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary, and would be unwise, to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectable defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

Harmony, liberal intercourse with all nations, are recommended by policy, humanity, and interest. But even our commercial policy should hold an equal and impartial hand; neither seeking nor granting exclusive favours or preferences; consulting the natural course of things; diffusing and diversifying, by gentle means, the streams of commerce, but forcing nothing; establishing, with powers so disposed, in order to give trade a stable course, to define the rights of our merchants, and to enable the government to support them, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time abandoned or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate; constantly keeping in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favours from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for

for whatever it may accept under that character; that, by such acceptance, it may place itself in the condition of having given equivalents for nominal favours, and yet of being reproached with ingratitude for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favours from nation to nation. 'Tis an illusion which experience must cure, which a just pride ought to discard.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish: that they will controul the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which has hitherto marked the destiny of nations. But, if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur, to moderate the fury of party-spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigue, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism; this hope will be a full recompence for the solicitude for your welfare, by which they have been dictated.

How far, in the discharge of my official duties, I have been guided by the principles which have been delineated, the public records, and other evidences of my conduct, must witness to you and to the world. To myself, the assurance of my own conscience is, that I have at least believed myself to be guided by them.

In relation to the still subsisting war in Europe, my proclamation of the 22d of April, 1793, is the index to my plan. Sanctioned by your approved voice, and by that of your representatives in both Houses of Congress, the spirit of that measure has continually governed me, uninfluenced by any attempts to deter or divert me from it.

After deliberate examination, with the aid of the best lights I could obtain, I was well satisfied that our country, under all the circumstances of the case, had a right to take, and was bound in duty and interest to take, a neutral position. Having taken it, I determined, as far as should depend upon me, to maintain it with moderation, perseverance, and firmness.

The considerations which respect the right to hold this conduct, it is not necessary, on this occasion, to detail. I will only observe, that, according to my understanding of the matter, that right, so far from being denied by any of the Belligerent Powers, has been virtually admitted by all.

The duty of holding a neutral conduct may be inferred, without any thing more, from the obligation which Justice and Humanity impose on every nation, in cases in which it is free to act, to maintain inviolate the relations of peace and amity towards other nations.

The inducements of interest for observing that conduct will best be referred to your own reflections and experience. With me a predominant motive has been to endeavour to gain time to our country to settle and mature its yet recent institutions; and to proceed, without interruption, to that degree of strength and consistency, which is necessary to give it, humanly speaking, the command of its own fortunes.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of Administration, I am unconscious of intentional error; I am nevertheless too sensible of my defects, not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be, I fervently beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may tend. I shall also carry with me the hope, that my country will never cease to view them with indulgence; and that, after *forty-five years* of my life dedicated to its service, with an upright zeal, the faults of incompetent abilities will be consigned to oblivion, as myself must soon be to the mansions of rest.

Relying on its kindness in this as in other things, and actuated by that fervent love towards it which is so natural to a man, who views in it the native soil of himself and his progenitors for several generations; I anticipate, with pleasing expectation, that retreat, in which I promise myself to realize, without alloy, the sweet enjoyment of partaking, in the midst of my fellow-citizens, the benign influence of good laws under a free government; the ever favourite object of my heart, and the happy reward, as I trust, of our mutual cares, labours, and dangers. G. WASHINGTON.

United States, Sept. 17, 1796.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1796.

H. OF COMMONS.

October 10.

THE *Speaker*, after leave to bring in an inclosure-bill had been moved for, and granted, stated, that he had the honour on Saturday to present the Address of the House to his Majesty; when his Majesty was graciously pleased to express his particular thanks for their loyal and dutiful Address; that the cordial assurances the House had given of its support, in granting such supplies as might be found necessary, afforded him a satisfactory proof as well of their readiness to co-operate for the attainment of a peace, upon secure and adequate terms, as a determination to prosecute the war, in case the meditated negotiation should not obtain a peace, with double activity and zeal.

A petition,

A petition, complaining of the return for Downton, was presented, and ordered for consideration on Thursday, Nov. 17. A petition against the return for Bridport was presented, and ordered for consideration on Tuesday, Nov. 22.

The House next resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to consider of that part of his Majesty's Speech which relates to the granting supplies; and, the *Speaker* having left the chair, Mr. *Hobart* proposed, that the report of the House on the same should be made to-morrow. Agreed to.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for certain papers relative to the exports and imports, taxes, &c. to be laid before the House to-morrow, preparatory to granting supplies. Ordered.

October 11.

A petition was presented from Col. Fullarton, complaining of an undue election for the county of Air, in North Britain. Ordered to be taken into consideration on the 24th of November.

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and read.

The estimates of the ordnance, navy, and army, were ordered to be laid before the House.

The *Speaker* gave notice that, after Friday, the 3d of February, no private petitions would be received.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that that paragraph of his Majesty's Speech, which respected a descent on this country, might be read; which being agreed to, it was read as follows: "You will feel this peculiarly necessary, at a moment when the enemy has openly manifested the intention of attempting a descent upon the Kingdoms. It cannot be doubted what would be the issue of such an experiment; but, it befits your wisdom to neglect no precautions that may either preclude the attempt, or secure the speediest means of turning it to the confusion and ruin of the enemy." The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then rose, and said, he was desirous of taking the earliest opportunity of having the sense of the House on the paragraph which had just been read; he therefore would propose this day se'nnight. But, the regular mode being first to move for a Committee, he would move, "that the paragraph of his Majesty's Speech, just read, be referred to a Committee of the whole House;" which question being carried, he then moved, "that the said Committee do sit on this day se'nnight, that is, Tuesday the 18th;" which also passed in the affirmative.

(To be continued.)

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Dec. NEW DRURY-LANE.

1. Richard Cœur de Lion—Child of Nature—Scotch Ghost—Apprentice.
2. London Merchant—No Song no Supper.
3. Prisoner—Pannel—Adopted Child.
5. Hamlet—The Doctor and Apothecary.
6. *The Force of Ridicule*—Richard Cœur de Lion. [—The Humourist.
7. The London Merchant—Scotch Ghost
8. The Wheel of Fortune—Scotch Ghost —The Devil to Pay.
10. The Jew—*The Shipwreck.*
12. The London Merchant—The Scotch Ghost—The Shipwreck.
13. Macbeth—The Shipwreck.
14. The School for Scandal—Scotch Ghost —The Shipwreck.
15. The Confederacy—The Apprentice.
16. Merchant of Venice—The Citizen.
17. Trip to Scarborough—Shipwreck.
19. London Merchant—Scotch Ghost—The Shipwreck.
20. The Conscious Lovers—Shipwreck.
21. The Distrest Mother—Ditto.
22. Provok'd Husband—Scotch Ghost—D°.
23. The Gamester—The Shipwreck.
26. London Merchant—Robinson Crusoe.
27. Bold Stroke for a Wife—Ditto.
28. Macbeth—Ditto.
29. Know your own Mind—Ditto.
30. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
31. The Rivals—Ditto.

Dec. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. Abroad and at Home—The Mayor of Garrat.
2. Fortune's Fool—Olympus in an Uproar.
3. Abroad and at Home—The Guardian.
5. Ditto—Follies of a Day.
6. Fortune's Fool—Olympus in an Uproar.
7. Abroad and at Home—Catharine and Petruchio.
8. Way to get Married—Lock and Key.
9. The Mourning Bride—Wedding Day.
10. Distrest Mother—Wicklow Mountains.
12. Othello—Robin Hood.
13. Abroad and at Home—Midnight Hour.
14. Fortune's Fool—The Guardian.
15. Abroad and at Home—Lovers Quarrels.
16. The School for Wives—Cymon.
17. Abroad and at Home—Lovers Quarrels.
19. Zara—*Harlequin and Oberon.*
20. The Dramatist—Ditto.
21. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto.
22. The Mysteries of the Castle—Ditto.
23. Abroad and at Home—Ditto.
26. The London Merchant—Ditto.
27. The Beggar's Opera—Ditto.
28. Merry Wives of Windsor—Ditto.
29. Fortune's Fool—Ditto.
30. The Way to get Married—Ditto.
31. The Beaux Stratagem—Ditto.

264. *A Letter to the Right Hon. W. Curtis, Lord Mayor of the City of London, on the National Debt, and Resources of* Great Britain, *interspersed with Observations financial, commercial, and political, and in Reply to* Paine's "*Decline and Fall of the English System of Finance.*" *By* Simeon Pope, *of the Stock-exchange, Gent.*

MR. Pope labours to prove that, in a free conſtitution, a national inſolvency could not poſſibly be concealed. He ſtates a comparative view of the wealth of the nation in the two periods of 1697 and 1792:

Nett cuſtoms paid into the exchequer, 1697, —	£.684,802
Britiſh ſhipping, of 190,530 tons, employed about eleven thouſand men.	
In 1792, previous to the preſent war, when it conſiſted of 1,589,162 tons, employing 119,194 men, —	4,027,230
Value of cargoes exported —	3,525,907
1792 — —	24,905,200
Laſt year, in the midſt of the war, —	5,776,615
Groſs receipt of the poſt-office, which Anderſon calls the politico-commercial pulſe of national decline or proſperity —	82,000
Now —	209,628
Yearly income of the nation, as ſtated by the famous Greg. King, of land, labour, &c. —	43,500,000
Now —	200,000,000
Annual accumulation of profit, from the ſame authority, —	1,300,000
Now — —	73,000,000
Exports from Scotland till 1756 —	none
In 1792 — —	1,320,604
Money coined in the reign of king William —	10,511,963
In the preſent reign	51,073,362

"It is well worth remarking, that, after the annual ſupply of a whole nation, not only of every neceſſary, but of every convenience and luxury of life, the ſurplus produce of land and labour, which we now ſpare for the accommodation of foreign markets, amounts to nearly 25 millions; which is almoſt 4 millions more than the whole amount of the national debt of 1697. Thus our exports of 1792 could have redeemed the whole national debt of 1697, and left a ſurplus of 4 millions." Mr. P. proceeds to ſtate the average of the moſt years of our commerce with Holland, Flanders, and France, from the moſt authentic documents.

The laſt year's exports.	
In Britiſh manufactures	£.16,526,000
Foreign produce —	10,745,000
	27,271,000
Interruption by the war.	1,800,576
Would have been	29,071,576

Our ſhipping have progreſſively increaſed to 1,589,162 tons; coſt of fitting for ſea, at 20l. per ton, 15,891,620l. employ 219,000 men, at a yearly expence of 8,000,000l.

Paſſing over Mr. Pope's judicious refutation of Paine, we find him, p. 42, ſtating the total accumulated income of the united kingdoms at an even ſum of 20 millions, and the population at 8,500,000 ſouls, two thirds of them ſmall children; allowing each individual, man, woman, and child, to conſume the value of 15l. per annum (which would be allowing 85 millions for the yearly expenditure of children), the whole expenditure of the nation would be 127 millions, and leave an annual ſurplus of the produce of land and labour to the amount of 72 millions, which, in time of war, is lent to the ſtate in loans, four of which, including the imperial, have been ſubſcribed for in 21 months, from November, 1794, amounting in the whole, including the funded navy-bills, to above 55 millions; all which, except about 2 or 3 millions (and on which 70 per cent has already been paid by inſtalments), is diſpoſed of in the nation, become ſtationary, and conſidered as ſo much money laid out in the purchaſe of annuities. The transfer-books at the Bank have increaſed 5000 new folios for new ſtock-holders; excluſive of which, vaſt ſums of money are already hoarded up by the great moneyed connexions, on ſuppoſition of a new loan at the meeting of parliament. The average balance of the 411 banking-houſes in London and England, including the Bank of England, is reckoned at 100,000l each, without which they could not exiſt, argues a ſum of 41,100,000l. unemployed by its owners; which corroborates, if not amounting to a demonſtration, that my calculation of the annual ſaving of the nation is well grounded. From the foregoing eſtimate of a national income of 212,893,818l. we may fairly premiſe a capital

capital of above 4000 millions; which, exclusive of the national property to a very large amount in the circulating coin, and the various articles of manufactured gold and silver, by no means indicate either a declining or falling state, but, on the contrary, serves to substantiate the following deductions: 1. That an annual collection of the revenue, amounting to 20 millions, is pregnant with no *alarm*, since it is not 1s. in the pound of the annual income of the people. 2. That the interest paid by government on the national debt (exclusive of the trading companies), not exceeding 11,645,440*l.* is, consequently, but a fraction more than *one shilling* in the pound of our annual income. 3. That such extensive and increasing prosperity loudly demands every exertion of government and the country to protect it during the war, and procure it *security for the future*.

Mr. P. next refutes Thomas Paine's reflexions on the Bank of England as issuing more notes than it has cash to answer; and shews the absurdity of supposing it *insolvent*. He then examines into the causes of the high price of provisions, which he ascribes to the increasing consumption and brisk markets, which put the vender on demanding larger profits from the buyers, and occasioning larger supplies of necessaries and luxuries. This, while it enhances the price of commodities, encourages the feeder, grower, manufacturer, and artisan; increases wages; promotes industry; and encourages population. The contributions levied by the French in Germany, and Italy, their requisitions, forced loans, and mandats-chemerz, the spoil of nations, is but of momentary consequence; locally acquired, too soon locally spent by conquering armies; and a few individuals to power fatten on the excess of the spoils, while the deplorable state of France appears in full light in the message of the directory to the council of 500, Aug. 30, 1796. The author concludes with a warm panegyric upon the "present youthful, but noble-minded, heroic emperor of Germany." This pamphlet is deserving of every attention.

265. *Du par toute la Nation, Rapport général de la Correspondance pour les Sciences et les Arts de la Nation Anglaise: Proclamation dans l'Esprit des Fêtes ordonnées par le Roi pour les Années 1794, 1795, et la présente, en rémunération à la Nation pour une chose la plus scandaleuse qui se passe alors; la dépopularité universelle de la Réfraction dans laquelle est la Mémoire de Sir Isaac Newton, et par suite effrayante l'Espace humaine dans ses Droits les plus sacrés et ses Affections les plus chères, et pour la prospérité à adopter en Exécution le Plan, maintenant sous Presse, d'une Commémoration solennelle de ce divin Personage, à célébrer dans tous les Pays de la Domination d'Angleterre, le 29 Mai prochain, en même tems que l'Anniversaire de la Restauration, en attendant la Proposition du Plan d'une Célébration permanente du même Philosophe: Ces dites Commémoration et Célébration conçues pour frapper l'Esprit et toucher le Cœur à la plus grande Gloire de Dieu, et de l'Edification de toutes les Classes d'Hommes.*

THIS *plan* for an annual *commemoration* of Newton, throughout his majesty's dominions, is the reverie of M. de la Blancherie, some well-meaning, pious, enthusiastic, emigrant, conceived and "given at London, Nov. 3, in the year of grace 1796, and of Newton 154, from his apartment dedicated to Sir Isaac Newton, No. 49, Rathbone-place." The writer's view is to bring the people back to a sense of religion by a bloodless innocent celebration, which requires only *money*; and, as Mr. Pitt has adjourned the house of commons before he laid before them the state of the nation, the projector of this plan takes advantage of the same interval to publish this proclamation, so intimately connected with the state of the nation, and of the utmost consequence for the earliest consideration of the legislature.

266. *A Narrative of the Sufferings of T. F. Palmer and W. Skirving, during a Voyage to* South Wales, *1794, on board the Surprize Transport. By the Rev. Thomas Fyshe Palmer, late of Queen's College, Cambridge.*

TO vindicate themselves from a charge of attempting to raise a mutiny on-board the transport, which they failed in doing before the governor of South Wales, and in Westminster hall they have transmitted their case to Mr. J. Joyce, who here lays it before the tribunal of the publick. Since Botany-bay is such a fortunate land that "*transportation there* will become a blessing," and Mr. P. "heartily wishes that all the paupers of Great Britain could make interest to be sent there," it ought to be accounted a peculiarity providential circumstance, that the two his friend are arrived there; and they

ought to enjoy their situation with the gratitude which is their characteristic, and lay aside all resentment against those who sent or brought them there.

art. *An Examination of Events termed miraculous, as reported in Letters from Italy.* By the Rev. Joseph Berington.

ON these events we gave our opinion, p. 853, that they were a political contrivance to spirit up the Italians against their invaders. Mr. B. a priest of the Romish communion, examines the pretended miracles on the principles of true philosophy; detects their fallacy; shows the insufficiency of the end to the means; that they originated from the superstition of silly women; were supported by the credulity of priests, "who believed the miracle before they *saw* it; of painters, who were *hired* to believe it; and of the "phlegmatic Robert Smelt, who saw one picture close its eyes, at least he *thought* so." The lilies are proved a trick of some ingenious artist amusing himself with the credulity of his fellow-citizens. The pretended miraculous cures are shewn to be of a piece with the rest; and the appearances in the air to have some allusion to the arms of France. The great work of reformation is not to be brought about by pictures moving their eyes, or by the budding of lilies. What the great miracle was, of which these were said to be forerunners, is not known; but we know that, at this precise time, great success was expected from the arms of Wurmser.

"But what must we think of the apathy of his holiness, but that he acts with wisdom; still encouraging a belief that tends to animate the people, availing himself of their convictions to draw them into a reform of life, to the practice of religious duties; but withholding his own presence from the scene of the prodigies, that the weakness of belief, which that presence would attest, might not be imputed to the first pastor, when the fallacy of these prodigies should hereafter be detected? he is not obliged to believe what he has not seen; or to see what he is not willing to behold; and if, while his subjects are deranged, he makes use of their folly to effect their greater good, he must be absolved in the severest school of moral casuistry, while that of political prudence will applaud him" (p. 28): "To passages of enthusiastic the Italians are particularly subject, though in few countries, there is reason to think, is infidelity more prevalent." "The arguments I have urged will have no effect on men such as seem to be the English editors of the letters, who seem to be predisposed to believe in prodigies, and for whose credulity no tale can be too improbable. Nor shall I find credit with those who weakly think no untruth can come from Rome; or that men of probity could be so far imposed upon as solemnly to give their assent to an illusion. Others feel a secret pleasure in feeding their minds with marvellous events, who will not thank me for attempting to abridge their enjoyments. But I shall be listened to, I think, by those who seriously seek for information, who detest every species of imposition, particularly in the concerns of religion, but who, from situation in life, or any other cause, may not have been habituated to such critical enquiries as are necessary for the detection of error. For these I write. I write to convince our Protestant brethren, that Catholics are as free as they are in the discussion of all points where it is not evidently from the fount of divine inspiration that God has spoken. I write to obviate the aspersions which our faith, when these tales shall have been sufficiently circulated, must inevitably experience. I write, finally, to check, it may be, the attempts of men who, it is plain, are labouring to impress upon the minds of English Catholics a belief of prodigies, and to disfigure their religion with the abuses of image-worship, from which, fortunately, it has been freed. We have had men among us, and still have them, who fancy that the integrity, if not the existence, of their religion is connected with the perpetuity of miracles. Hence they catch at every supposed prodigy, and strive to give it consistency, that no link may be wanting in the chain of evidence. This in part it is that has filled the legends of saints with the wildest tales, and nourished in the minds of their readers a pitiable credulity. Fortunately, the great defenders of the great cause of our common Christianity have long ago surrendered that point, and rested their apologies, if so they may be called, on a surer basis. It gives a solemn dignity, an increased power of conviction, to the miracles of primitive times, that should not be mixed with suspicious events, or the base alloy of counterfeit materials. With what the Deity has done for his own work, in the foundation of Christianity, let us be satisfied; the rock is secure; it wants no aid from the resources of human contrivance; much less such flimsy support, which defeats its own purpose, that Ancona, and Rome, in their imaginary prodigies of "moving eyes and budding lilies," are pleased to offer" (p. 29—31).

One curious fact we learn from this writer, that, so late as 1787, when Leopold was projecting a general reform

form in the states of Tuscany, the bishops of the dukedom assembled, by his order, at Florence, where, among other important matters, they discussed the abuses of image-worship, the existence of which was denied by none, and projected means for their suppression. The heads of their debates, which are highly interesting, are published in a work intituled, *Istoria dell Assemblia di Toscana*. But the efforts of these enlightened men did not completely succeed. They were opposed by a party interested in the perpetuation of abuse, who excited the people to rise in defence of their favourite relics, and to threaten the most furious opposition, p. 25.

Mr. B. announces, in the course of the ensuing year, the first of five quarto volumes of the "History of the Rise, progress, and Decline, of the Papal Power."

268. *The antient and modern History of* Lewes *and* Brighthelmston; *in which are comprehended the most interesting Events of the County at large, under the* Regusan, Roman, Saxon, *and* Norman, *Settlements.*

THIS work, which, though published in 1795, is but lately come to our knowledge, is not among the common compilations, put together by or for the bookseller of the respective town or place. Mr. Lee, the editor and proprietor, has employed some person qualified and attentive to draw up this narrative, which, allowing for certain pecularities of style, some errors in printing, and some supernumerary efforts at wit, is a very readable and informing performance. In p. 42, the compiler, afraid to "mention hell to ears polite," thinks to take off from its horrors, by leaving out the vowel in its name. *Perjuriously*, p. 54, is a new adverb.

The history of Lewes, to the Norman times, takes up about 36 pages, but, under its lords of the houses of Warren, Fitzalan, and Howard, is extended to double the number. Chapter V. treats upon the state of Lewes previous and subsequent to the Conquest; the condition and emancipation of the villains under the Normans. *Villanus* and *villain*, which can in its original use only be construed a villager, is by a modern writer distorted into a *slave*, *villain*. Our author more candidly observes, p. 119, "We frequently meet, in almost every part of Domesday, with *servus*, *cotarius*, or *coterellus*, *bordarius*, and *villanus*, which I take to be only accidental distinctions, and not any discriminate classification as to the origin and degrees of bondage."

The *restoration* of privileges to Lewes by Reginald de Warren, who represented his brother during his absence, does not imply a suspension of them, but is merely, we conceive, an act of confirmation on behalf of his brother. Chap. I. contains the situation and etymology of Lewes; state under the Britons and Romans; and conversion to Christianity. II. Under the Saxons. III. Under Danes and Normans. IV. Its lords from the Conquest to this time. V. State before and after the Conquest. VI. Renovation and decline of the merchants' guild. Battle of Lewes. VII. Trade, and other circumstances, from 1264 to 1542. VIII. Its municipal constitution. IX. General chronology from 1542 to 1794. X. History and survey of *Malling*, and the Cliffe, two Eastern parishes. XI. The churches of Lewes. XII. Southover and the priory.

With regret we see that writers of this author's candour and discernment attach themselves so distinguishedly to the dark side of the religious dignitaries of the church of Rome; forgetting their learning, public spirit, political talents, charity, and other virtues, which, in a great many of them, outweighed the crime or errors of the rest.

Next follows the history of Brighthelmston, compressed within the three last numbers of the work; yet not so compressed but the compiler finds room for a history of earl Goodwyn, lord of the manor, whom he vindicates against the Norman writers, particularly the author of "Encomium Emmuæ;" and of Harold he says, "Among his royal predecessors, the illustrious Alfred alone was his superior; and we may perhaps be puzzled to find his equal in the long line of his successors" (p. 254).

We cannot agree with our author in his definition of *Whitehawk* from *wied ac*, the *holyeak*, of which a pillar, called *Erminsul*, was made for worship, and set within the double inclosure of this work, p. 525. *Whitehawk* is no more an improper name for a *verdant hill* here than in innumerable other parts of the kingdom.

269.

269. *A Treatise on Paintings by Leonardo da Vinci. Translated from the original Italian. Illustrated with a great Number of Cuts. To which is added, the Life of the Author, and his Portrait, from the Gallery at Florence.*

THE great character of Leonardo Da Vinci is well and universally known, and his instructive treatise on painting is deservedly admired by the best judges of the art. He flourished in the early part of the 16th century, and was a favourite, particularly, with Francis I.* king of France, in whose arms he died at the age of 75.

Many editions of the treatise on painting have appeared, both in the original, and in the very respectable French translation by M. Chambré, which was accompanied by a biographical account of the author.

Leonardo Da Vinci was also author of other valuable compositions, mathematical, philosophical, anatomical, mechanical, &c. for, this highly-accomplished man was well skilled in many sciences and arts; but the work which has had the greatest circulation among the lovers of science and of the polite arts is the above-mentioned admirable treatise on painting, of which a good English translation was published about fifty years ago. That translation, however, has long been so very scarce and dear, that we think the revivers of the work, in the present impression, deserve well of the publick for bringing it again to the literary market.

To this edition is prefixed a print of Leonardo, well engraved, from a picture in the Tuscan gallery. It has received, also, an additional engraving, which the reader will find among the out-line drawings of human figures; the plate is marked No. 26.

* This famous monarch visited him frequently in his illness. In his last visit, Da Vinci, striving to raise himself in his bed, died as the king was humanely endeavouring to assist in supporting him.

270. *A Statistical Account of the Parish of Aghaboe, in the Queen's County, Ireland. By Edward Ledwich, LL.B. Secretary to the Committee of Antiquaries of the Royal Irish Academy, and Fellow of the Antiquary Societies of London and Scotland.*

WE have already met with Mr. L. in our antiquarian walks. He now appears as the imitator of the Scotch clergy, who, under the encouragement of Sir John Sinclair, have conducted their statistical enquiries with such success in their own country. The account of Aghaboe parish is comprized under the following divisions; name and origin; topography; face of soil and fossils; proprietors; history; population; size of farms; leases; tithes; implements of husbandry and the poor; rental, rock, and industry; the church; Dunmore abbey and other antiquities; of which Mr. L. gives a judicious, informing, and interesting, account. He is an advocate for small farms, as employing the numerous population and affording manufactures.

271. *An Authentic Account of the* Shakspeare *MSS. &c. By* W. H. Ireland.

IN order to exonerate his father from the charge of forging the MSS. in question, which have imposed on so many respectable persons, whose judgements are not uniform on every subject, his son comes forward, and, in an ill-written and worse-printed pamphlet, avows himself the *sole author* and *contriver* of this most impudent and unparallelled forgery, as much inferior to those of Psalmanazar and Chatterton, as it exceeds them in its success in point of expence and pecuniary loss. There are who refuse to believe the Devil himself when he speaks truth; and certain it is that a person in the habit of lying and forging from his boyhood, and following those practices for vanity and sport, is unworthy of credit in his more advanced life, even when he affects to restore to his father the reputation he has robbed him of; his *confession* may be as unreal as his Shakspeare; and himself unworthy of "that indulgence which is the certain inmate of every *Englishman's* bosom."

272. *Mr.* Ireland's *Vindication of his Conduct respecting the Publication of the supposed* Shakspeare *MSS. being a Preface, or Introduction, to a Reply to the critical Labours of Mr.* Malone, *in his "Enquiry into the Authenticity of certain Papers," &c.*

IT is high time, we repeat, to have done with this disagreeable controversy; in which the most severe retort on the detector will never exculpate the forger, or the dupes of his imposture; for, imposture, whether in literature or commerce, is imposture; and all the tongues and pens of the ablest writers can never do away its criminality, or recover the lost credit of those who abetted it, whether intentionally or ignorantly.

TO THE MEMORY OF
MR. JAMES THOMSON,
Author of the Seasons, &c.

BARD of the Seasons, hail! thou who hast oft
Impress'd with energy and reas'ning strong,
Upon my youthful mind, poetic truths,
The tend'rest sympathies, the purest flame,
The love of order, and the soul of song!
Smit with sincerest gratitude, the Muse
Would fain attempt her humble voice to raise [plaud,
Thy praise to sing, thy genuine worth ap-
And blend the Christian's with the Poet's praise.
But why should I in this great task engage?
Where find resources for the high design?
Great Hayley! thou who lead'st the tuneful band,
Say, why neglect a nation's debt to pay?
Record in numbers worthy of thy Muse
The Poet of the Seasons? Beattie! thou
Whose Minstrel raises thee in high esteem,
Say, why unsung thy fav'rite Thomson's praise? [song,
Since none of you have yet essay'd the
Permit an humble Bard, unknown to fame,
A Muse unbred in academic shades,
In untaught strains to wake the sleeping lyre. [trace
But where begin? where all the beauties
That charm the youthful fancy? Where but in [view
His transcript of the Seasons? There we
The animated verse; the fervid thought;
The just and pleasing metaphor, that steals
In grateful raptures o'er th' enamour'd heart. [charms
'Twere endless to recount the various
That shine conspicuous in his matchless song,
And court our observation; yet of those
Most obvious and alluring let the Muse
Shew in succession to th' astonish'd eye
Of nice discrimination; thence to trace
Some pleasing moral from the harmless lay.
See, in his Spring, how beautiful he paints
The rural labours of the simple swain;
Then bids the thoughtless sons of luxury
Shew due respect "and venerate the plow!"
Next, mark what philosophic judgement he displays
In pointing out the regular advance
Of vegetation, from the infant bud
To the full blossom in the leafy shade.
Much must remain unsung: yet why omit
The Bard's description of the Golden Age,
"Where reason and benevolence were law?"
Can I pass over, with incurious eye,
The portrait of Amanda; where each line
Chains down attention to his magic lay?
But let me haste to where the Poet sings
The Spring's mild influence on the mind of man,
Whose feelings are alive to just reflexion;
Who in his neighbour's want can view his own,
And feel a sympathy for all mankind,
Thence, in a fine transition, sweetly flows,
In copious strains, devoid of venal praise,
A just eulogium on th' intrinsic worth
Of virtuous Lyttelton, whose lib'ral heart
Was ever prompt to succour and support
Virtue depress'd, or Merit left forlorn.
It gives me joy to find superior worth
Display'd in Thomson's everlasting song.
But, O ye youth! for whom our Poet still
Exerts his genius, pours his pleasing lay,
Lose not the moral in the charms of song.
He next essays to paint th' illusive joys,
The madd'ning transports of illicit love;
Where all the passions are subservient made
To fetter and enchain the active soul.
Ah, fly these scenes! and turn th' admiring eye
To the chaste portrait of connubial bliss,
Where ev'ry beauty language can convey
Conspire to heighten and enhance the joy!
For me, I blush not candidly to own,
The beauteous picture so enchants my sense
I read in rapture as my eyes o'erflow!
What eye can gaze undazzled at the view [" averts
Of fervid Summer; when ev'n Spring
Her blooming face!" And now the Bard
Hastes to the cool retreat, and courts the aid
Of Inspiration. Arts like these prepare
Th' attentive mind, and foster in the soul
A taste for composition; conscious still
That the Muse dictates what the verse conveys.
The Bard, who copies Nature, always gains
Our admiration and deserv'd applause.
Who follows Nature, and pursues her walks,
Takes up each image as it strikes the sense,
And holds the faithful transcript to our sight.
Whate'er of beauty to the vulgar eye
Dispenses pleasure, this, when justly dress'd
In all the magic of heroic verse,
Is sure to charm, as 'tis reflecting back,
With heighten'd lustre, what we lov'd before. [adore
What man, who thinks at all, but must
That Pow'r who guides the planets in their course
Amid the flux of many thousand years,
Unvary'd in their motions! yet ev'n this,
Dress'd up in Thomson's lays, ne'er fails to please.
Who has not mark'd the beauteous train of thought [more appear,
That prompts the lay when "mackney'd
Mother of dews!" What makes these beauties please,
But that the poet gives us back our thoughts
Embellish'd and adorn'd? For, be assur'd,
What pleases most must be in part our own.
I must pass over the seraphic hymn,
The glorious tribute, to the Orb of day;
In which is shewn, with admirable skill,
The vivid tints, the various rays of light,
Reflected from the surfaces of things.
The limits of my song will not admit
To dwell on lighter beauties; with regret,

I check the rising transport, conscious still
I do injustice to the Bard's love!
But who can view, without apparent dread,
Nature convuls'd; the livid lightning's glare;
And rattling thunder shake the astonish'd world!
Who can without emotion read the page
Where fine imagination has portray'd
The chaste Amelia, torn from the embrace
Of her liv'd Celadon! Who read their loves,
But must confess that Power which chains the mind
And rivets the attention; anxious still
To dwell enamour'd on the tender theme!
Nor let the prude, with supercilious air,
(Mere affectation!) check th' admiring swain,
Whose curious eye runs o'er the pleasing verse
Where Musidora, like Diana, laves
The limpid stream, fair emblem of herself!
Did ever Poet, on a theme like this,
Exert such pow'rs, and yet preserve the song
Inviolate and pure, as is the rose
Or virgin-lily, 'mid the morning dew!
In sweet transition, here the tuneful Bard
Points out the Worthies who have added fame
To Britain's annals by their martial deeds,
Aided her Science, or improv'd her song.
Nor are the British Fair forgot, but here
Their beauties and their merit stand confess'd.
Serene Philosophy, the soul of song,
That surest guide to truth, closes the scene;
And leaves the mind in pleasing transport lost,
Intent to wonder, worship, and adore.
Ripe Autumn opens with the Doric reed
Attun'd to rural labour. Still the Bard,
With philanthropic love, raises the song
To cheer the labour of the simple swain.
A mind like his, alive to ev'ry sense,
Survey'd mankind as brethren; all allied
To one indulgent Father, who regards
The monarch and the slave with equal eye.
The annual labours of the ripen'd field
Calls forth our Poet's unexhausted pow'rs;
And, in a chaste delightful episode,
Adorns our language with enchanting tale
Of young Lavinia. Say, ye British youth!
Does any tale in modern novel charm
Or touch the heart with sympathy like this?
Can any retrospect of conquer'd charms
Inspire such transports of ingenuous joy,
As when fair Virtue meets its just reward!
On ev'ry theme, the Bard of Nature melts
With kind compassion for another's woe.
The feather'd tribes his tender pity share;
He justly censures ev'ry wanton sport
That brings untimely death; conscious he
(Whatever daring sophists may advance)
That rapine, oft repeated, steels the heart.
Must not the sentimental sportsman blush
At his poor conquest o'er the timid hare?
Our Poet next, in relaxation, sings,
In burlesque strain, the great and noble chace,
That makes the sportsman's heart with joy elate,
And buries in oblivion all his cares.
See with what tender caution now he warns
The British Fair to shun these dang'rous sports,
That ill become the softness of their sex;
But in their native lustre always shine.
His heart still beats in unison with those
Who follow Nature in her humble walks;
Hence with the farmer he rejoices still,
And sings in dulcet strains his "harvest-home."
Their pastimes, too, are not beneath his care,
But chants, like Maro, ev'ry rural sport.
But who can form a happier state on earth,
Ev'n in idea, than the rural life
So finely painted in his matchless song!
Ambition, read; compare with this thy state;
Then, in the scale of Reason, fairly weigh
Thy splendid phantoms 'gainst his real joys.
Stern Winter, too, our Poet's first essay,
Displays uncounted beauties; genius here
Shines forth in strong description; manly sense;
Bold metaphor; attemper'd with that charm
Which always pleases, love of God and man.
How strong each image presses on the sense,
As Fancy's eye surveys the boiling wave
Lash'd into foam with agitation fierce,
Then bursting in a loud tremendous roar!
Or, when on land the wat'ry deluge pours
In dreadful torrents, sweeping in one train
The just-earn'd labours of the peaceful hind.
But see, the God of Nature, awful now
And great amidst the storm, puts forth his hand,
The ocean sleeps, and all the winds are still.
But keener tempests now pervade; and man,
Obnoxious still to ev'ry wayward blast,
Feels the chill frost on all his senses seize;
The drooping cattle pensive seek the shed,
And in dumb silence let their wants be known.
The red-breast, too, a humble refuge seeks,
Makes man his friend, and craves his little dole;
Sweet Bird! though simple thou and useless deem'd,
Thou liv'st immortal in the Poet's lay.
But let me pass th' afflictive tale of woe
That draws our feeling forth, where hapless now
The poor benighted trav'ler breathless lies
A victim to the storm's resistless rage.
Th' unnumber'd miseries that prey on man,
In his rough passage through this checquer'd scene,
Press on the Poet's heart; hence we observe
What just reflections usher from his mind,
Alive to ev'ry virtue; panting still
To meliorate each woe that mortals feel.
And thou, great Howard! sacred to the Muse

(Might

(Might she but dare t' interrogate thy shade),
Wast thou the first of all the "gen'rous band,
Who, sadt with human woe, redressive search'd
Into the horrors of the gloomy gaol?"
No! Thomson wept their woes; and inward felt
What sympathizing spirits only feel.
His gen'rous mind was ever prompt to aid
With counsel or with wit; to cheer distress;
T' instruct, admonish, and to bless, mankind.
'T was he can sing Britannia *; much she owes
To his superior genius; for, his song
Stoop'd not to party; but, aspiring still,
And emulous to rouse her sleeping sons,
Held up to view fair Liberty's bright form,
Mild, yet majestic; bold as erst she shone
In the bright forum of illustrious Rome.
Through all this poem matchless beauties rise,
And strong description marks each nervous line;
Nor less the charms of allegory please
Than the just maxims that his verse conveys.
Hear what that Muse prophetically sings,
And let each Briton ponder on the thought:
"But, soon as Independence stoops the head,
To vice enslav'd, and vice-created wants;
Then to some soul corrupting hand, whose waste
These heighten'd wants with fatal bounty feeds;
From man to man the slack'ning ruin runs,
Till the whole state, unnerv'd, in slav'ry sinks †!"
Nor let the Muse forget the friendly lays
To virtuous Talbot ‡ due; his high desert
Stands fair recorded in pathetic verse,
Unmixt with adulation. Thomson! thou
Disdain'dst the venal song. Thy nobler soul
Still rose superior to such low designs;
Thy grateful heart, susceptible and firm,
Imbib'd each strong impression; always felt
The warm emotions of a mind surcharg'd
With obligations, ne'er to be repaid.
Hence glow'd the fervor of thy active soul,
Diffusive, yet sincere; collecting all
The noble virtues that adorn'd thy friend,
His mild endearing manners, that attach'd
Th' admiring audience, with each other pleas'd.
Illustrious Bard! thrice happy they whose worth
Procur'd the meed of thy immortal lays,
To place their virtues in the strongest light,
Still unimpair'd by time! [will rise
But who shall thine rehearse! Say, who
With pow'rs sufficient to enrich the theme,
And paint thy genuine merit, rising still
As more thy beauties strike each ravish'd sense!

CHARLES GRAHAM.

* Britannia, a poem.

† See Liberty, a poem, part II. l. 495 to 500.

‡ See his poem to the memory of Lord Chancellor Talbot.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following poetical Advertisement is the production of a young lady of Norfolk, and appears to me not unworthy of a column in your Magazine. It was occasioned by the son of a Nobleman in that county having lost his writing-box, in his way from Eton to his father's seat.

TEMPCANETON.

LOST, on Newmarket's barren road,
A Writing-box, of polish'd wood;
Contents are various, yet I
To recollect them all will try;
For, I must trace them with my pen,
Ere I receive them back again.
But first let me attempt to tell
How this disastrous loss befel:
With heart elate at leaving school,
Releas'd from ev'ry rigid rule,
My ardent hope and boundless joy
Ne'er dreamt of meeting with alloy;
Quick the thoughts dart across my mind,
Thoughts that to home are all confin'd;
On each past scene they fondly dwell,
Which faithful mem'ry paints so well,
Then glance along, with rapid change,
O'er ev'ry spot I lov'd to range;
Eager, on expectation's wing,
To that dear home my wishes spring;
The kindest father's constant care,
The fondest mother, wait me there;
Sisters who will *rou* * and teaze me,
But who both delight to please me;
Ev'n Pilfer † my return will hail,
Look wistfully, and wag his tail;
With these ideas in my pate,
I ne'er discover'd, till too late,
My precious box, alas! was flown,
And with it all my treasures gone;
Though for pen and ink allotted,
Learned themes on paper blotted,
Wafers, wax, and tutor's letter,
Yet I added things still better—
A pencil from a lady fair,
Directed to her "Edward dear;"
A case to hold her billet-doux;
A ring to wed with when we chuse;
A mop ‡ to keep my kitchen clean;
A silver label for my gin;
A purse, but not much money there,
To bring back that I seldom care;
A night-cap, tooth-brushes, and comb;
And gifts to raffle for at home;
Half-pence of coinage rare there be,
And little buckles for my knee;
The keys of all my working-tools;
And crackers to play off at fools.
I twenty other things deplore;
But, lest I should be call'd a bore,
I close my list, and say no more.

* An Etonian expression.

† Ned's favourite dog.

‡ A fairing.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 25. Letter from Sir Thomas Williams, knt. Captain of his Majesty's ship Unicorn, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated at Sea, twelve leagues North of the Lizard, Oct. 22, 1796.

I am to acquaint you, that his Majesty's ship Unicorn, under my command, has just captured L'Enterprize French privateer, of 6 guns and 40 men, from Brest twenty-eight days, and has taken a Portuguese ship, two English brigs, and a sloop.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Letter from Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Cork, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated on-board his Majesty's Ship Polyphemus, in Cork Harbour, Oct. 22, 1796.

I herewith transmit to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a letter received from Lord Beauclerk, Captain of his Majesty's ship Dryad, who has just returned from this cruize, and has brought in La Vatour, French brig privateer. She had twice before been chased off this coast by the Hazard and the Viper. R. KINGSMILL.

Dryad, at Sea, Oct. 17, 1796.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, on 16th inst. at 3 P. M. Scilly bearing E. by S. 20 leagues, we chased a sail to the N. W. and at 9 P. M. came alongside of her; she proves to be La Vatour, French privateer, carrying 7 4-pounders, and 2 12-pound carronades, with 78 men, 139 tons burthen; sailed from Morlaix on the 13th inst, had not taken any thing.

A. BEAUCLERK.

Downing-street, Oct. 29. Dispatches received from Robert Craufurd, esq. by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville.

Head-quarters, Betzenstein, Sept. 19.

My Lord, The great distance of the Prince of Condé's corps from the Archduke's head-quarters, and other circumstances, have prevented my being able till now to have the honour of transmitting to your Lordship the details of an affair, which, (though not of sufficient importance to have any material influence on the general operations of the army, and is now of too old a date to be interesting as an article of intelligence) reflects so much honour on the Prince of Condé and his corps, that it would be an act of injustice to those brave and unfortunate persons, were your Lordship to be left uninformed of the particulars of their very gallant conduct. Lieut.-Col. Craufurd has therefore desired me, though thus late, to give your Lordship an account of this action, and I have taken it from the most authentic sources. The number of troops left for the defence of the country between the Danube and the Tyrol in the beginning of the last month was so small, that the Prince of Condé's corps was divided on an extremely extensive line, and insidiously above one half of it was detached from under the immediate command of his Serene Highness. On the 15th of August the Prince was posted in front of Mindelheim, having two advanced corps on the Guntz; on the right near Erolsheim, commanded by the Duke D'Enghien; that of the left at Southeim, under the orders of Gen. Viomenil. He had also sent a detachment of cavalry to Loppenhausen, to cover his right, or rather to observe the enemy's movements in that quarter, and another on the left to Gunzburg, on the road between Mindelheim and Kempton; the detachment at Gunzburgh communicated with the corps at Kempton. On the 18th the enemy attacked the Duke D'Enghien's corps, and were repulsed; but the superiority of their numbers enabled them to succeed in turning Gen. Viomenil's left, and they thereby obliged both these corps to retire to the Prince of Condé's position. The enemy now advanced in great force close to his Serene Highness's front, established themselves in the wood and village of Kimlach, and appeared to intend a decisive attack, which the Prince prepared to resist. He placed the centre of his infantry on the heights behind the villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, both of which he occupied; his cavalry was judiciously concealed from the enemy's view, and sheltered from the cannonade, but ready to advance whenever an opportunity occurred for it to act. The Duke D'Enghien's corps was posted on the heights in front of the right of the position; and Gen. Viomenil in the same manner on the left, occupying the road that leads from Southeim to Mindelheim; the reserve was posted on the heights in front of Mindelheim, and a detachment of between 5 and 600 men in the valley of Mindelheim, in such a manner as to prevent the enemy's coming quite round the left into the rear of the position, which otherwise was meant to be apprehended from the great superiority of their numbers, and from the country being extremely woody. As the republicans did not venture to advance to the attack across the plain which separates the wood of Kimlach from the villages of Upper and Lower Aurbach, the remainder of the day of the 18th passed in a distant and unimportant manœuvre. In the evening, however, the Prince received repeated and positive information, from his reconnoitring parties and patroles, that strong columns of the enemy were advancing on his right and left. He therefore judged that the only chance of maintaining his position was

was by beating the corps in his front, before those which were moving towards his flanks could approach near enough to annoy him: and, though his Serene Highness knew he should have to do with infinitely superior numbers, he boldly determined on the attack, the dispositions for which were nearly as follows: the right, under the Duke D'Enghien, was ordered to carry the village of Lower Kamlach, and to penetrate through the wood, if possible, towards Erckheim. The centre, in two columns, was to attack the enemy in or near the village of Upper Kamlach; and the left, under Gen. Viomenil, to advance on the great road to Southeim. The inferiority of his force, and the apprehension of the enemy's receiving still farther reinforcements, determined the Prince to march against them in the night of the 13th. The battalions of Infanterie Noble (composed entirely of gentlemen, formerly officers in the French service, and great numbers of whom are Chevaliers de St. Louis) began their attack on Upper Kamlach. Having received the fire of a battalion that occupied the gardens, they immediately pursued it into the village, and driving before them the troops that attempted to defend Kamlach, they soon arrived at the bridge, on the other side of it. Behind this bridge several battalions of the enemy were regularly formed, and the fire now became so severe as to render the success of a farther attack very uncertain; but the Infanterie Noble advanced against the enemy with so much impetuosity, that the latter gave way, and retired into the wood of Kamlach. Here these brave gentlemen again attacked the republicans, and, notwithstanding the great superiority of numbers, and consequent long and bloody resistance, drove them quite out of the woods, and on to the heights behind it. In the mean time the Prince of Condé was informed, that the Duke D'Enghein, after carrying the village of Lower Kamlach, had found the woods beyond it so strongly occupied as to prevent his advancing; that Gen. Viomenil was similarly situated; and that the enemy was attempting to come round the flanks of the Infanterie Noble, and cut them off from the bridge of Kamlach. His Serene Highness therefore found himself under the necessity of ordering the different corps to retreat to the position. The enemy followed to the edge of the wood of Kamlach, but did not come into the plain. Arrived in this position, the Prince found it totally impossible to remain there without risk of being entirely cut off, not only on account of the numerous reinforcements which he saw advancing to join the enemy in his front, but still more on account of the strong columns that were marching round both his flanks. He, therefore, on the morning of the 13th, began his retreat to Kildesingen, which was almost undisturbed, his rear-guard, commanded by the Duke D'Enghein, being followed only by the enemy's light infantry. The Prince's loss in this affair was about 700 men, and a great number of officers killed and three wounded. The two battalions of Infanterie Noble lost between 4 and 500 gentlemen. The enemy's loss must also have been very considerable, and one lieutenant-colonel, and one commandant of a battalion, with about 60 men, were made prisoners. ROBERT CRAUFURD.

Head quarters, Radstadt, Oct. 6.

My Lord, I have the honour to inform your Lordship, that Gen. Moreau (after being foiled in his attempt to retreat from Ulm to Stutgard), having recrossed the Danube at Erbach on the 26th of September, marched upon Biberach and Schussenried. On the 27th, Gen. La Tour advanced to the Iler, and Lieut.-Gen. Frolich to Leutkirch, the latter pushing forward his advanced guard to Wurtzach, where it took some baggage and prisoners. On the 24th, Gen. La Tour advanced from the Iler to the Rottam in two columns; that of the right commanded by himself in person, that of the left by Lieut.-Gen. Mercantin. On the 29th, the advanced guard of Gen. La Tour's corps (under Maj.-Gen. Baillet) drove the enemy out of Biberach, and pursued them to Groth, where, after a severe cannonade, it took its position. Maj.-Gen. Kliusing, with three battalions and four squadrons, (forming an intermediate corps between Gens. Frolich and Mercantin,) advanced to Wolffeg, and Gen. Frolich towards Wangen. Whilst these operations were going on upon the right of the Danube, Maj.-Gen. Nauendorf was marching on the other side of the river from Ulm towards Heckingen, in order to come into immediate co-operation with Lieut.-Gen. Petrasch, who, preceded by a corps of several battalions and squadrons under Maj.-Gen. Meerfeldt, was advancing towards Rothiveil and Villingen. By these movements the Austrians became masters of the highest parts of the mountains of the Black Forest, where the Danube takes its source, as well as those rivulets, which, running westwards to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brisgau. Gen. Moreau had now, therefore, no other alternative than either to attempt the dangerous operations of attacking Gen. Petrasch and Nauendorf, in order to gain the Val-d'Enfers, which descends into the Brisgau by Freyburg, or to take his retreat by the forest-towns and the territory of Switzerland; and, finding himself at the same time closely pursued by Gen. La Tour, he determined, by a vigorous attack,

tack, to endeavour to give the latter a check, by which he might gain time sufficient to effect his retreat without great loss. Accordingly, when, upon the 13th inst. the advanced guard of Gen. La Tour and Mercantin's columns were in march towards Schuffenried, they were attacked in the neighbourhood of Steinhausen, &c. by above three divisions of Moreau's army. An obstinate engagement took place; but, as Gen. La Tour moved forward with his whole corps to support his advanced guards, the enemy was repulsed with very great loss, and the Austrians maintained their position. The advanced guard of Gen. Mercantin's column, consisting of a detachment of the Prince of Condé's corps, and commanded by the Duke D'Enghien, suffered principally in this action. His Serene Highness's conduct was very brilliant; and that of his whole corps extremely gallant. The loss of the Austrians amounted to about 600 men, 420 of whom were of the Duke D'Enghien's corps. From the reports of the spies, it appears that Gen. Moreau had begun to let part of his army defile without arms through Switzerland. His Royal Highness the Archduke marched on the 3d inst. from Schwetzingen to Graben, on the 4th to Carlsruhe, and yesterday to this place. M. Gen the Prince of Lichtenstein passed the Rhine on the 2d inst. at Manheim, and took possession of the posts of Gemersheim, on the fortification of which the enemy have bestowed so much time and labour. He is destroying the works of this strong post, and has sent detachments as far as Weissenburg, which the enemy abandoned. Lieut.-Gen. Kray drove the enemy out of Neuwied on the 29th; since which nothing material has happened between the Meyn and the Seig. Rob. Craufurd.

Berne, 09. 1. Large bodies of the enemy's army continue to arrive every day at Shaffousen, where they are disarmed, and sent, through the cantons of Zurich, Berne, and Soleure, to Basle. As yet we can learn nothing positive as to the cause of this deroute. It is certain that it has been considerable in some one point, as the fugitives continue to arrive every day in still greater numbers. It is probable, also, that the enemy has suffered in more quarters than one, as it is observed, that those who arrive belong to so many different corps, that they could not possibly have all served together. It is difficult to learn any thing from the fugitives themselves (so very confused is the account they give), excepting the fact, that a general panic prevails throughout the whole army; some of those who have arrived in this disorderly state having come even from Gen. Moreau's head-quarters, which they left at Ulm on the 27th. It is difficult to learn with certainty any thing relating to the number or strength of the peasants under arms in the Black Forest: all that we know is, that some small corps of Austrians have penetrated from the side of Offenburg and Friburg, and are now dispersed among the valleys and woods about Donefchingen, Tengen, and Engen; and that the alarm-bell is constantly ringing in every village within hearing of the frontiers of this country. The republicans, however, are still in possession of the Frickthall and the three adjoining forest-towns, Rhinfelden, Lauffenburg, and Seckingen. The rage and hatred of the peasants against the French passes all belief, and is only equalled by the terror they have inspired in the republican army!

Turin, 09. 16. On the night of Thursday the 13th inst. his Sardinian Majesty was seized with an apoplectic fit, which for some time deprived him of speech. The immediate application of blisters and bleeding brought his Majesty to his senses the next morning; and his speech, though imperfectly, was recovered. During this interval the sacraments were administered. Towards the evening alarming symptoms returned, and recourse was had to a third bleeding in the foot, which not proving efficacious, the extreme unction was administered. His Majesty lay speechless, and with one side wholly palsied, during the night. At five yesterday morning he was pronounced to be *à l'agonie*, and it was not imagined he could outlive the day. His Majesty, however, lingered till near noon this day, when he expired, as sincerely lamented by all his subjects as he had constantly lived beloved and respected by them during a reign of upwards of 23 years. This melancholy event has plunged all the royal family into the deepest affliction.

Parliament-street, Nov. 3. The following dispatch was this day received by Mr. Dundas, from Maj.-General Craig, commanding his Majesty's troops at the Cape of Good Hope, dated camp on the shore of Saldanha Bay, Aug. 19, 1796.

Sir, I have great satisfaction in reporting to you the event of an attempt which has been made by the enemy, and which was terminated to the honour of his Majesty's arms, in the entire capture of the squadron of Dutch ships of war, destined for the purpose of retaking this settlement. Having made every arrangement within my means, by the establishment of a small post, and the laying the road by a sufficient number of the few men which I had been able to mount, by watching Saldanha Bay, I received a report on the 3d inst. transmitted in 24 hours, that 9 ships had appeared off the coast on the preceding afternoon, which I immediately communicated to Vice-Admiral Sir George Keith Elphinstone. By the same report there appeared

appeared to be the strongest probability that his Majesty's brig the Hope had been captured by them; and, as there was no further account of them the next day, I concluded that the information which they had received, by that means, of our strength here, had induced them to continue their route; and that they would stand far to the westward before they doubled the Cape, to avoid Sir George's fleet, which had put to sea as soon as possible after the receipt of the intelligence. In order, however, to omit no precaution, I sent up Lieut. M'Nab, with a few mounted men, to watch the bay more narrowly; and from him I received a report, on Saturday night the 6th inst. at twelve o'clock, that the same number of ships which had formerly been reported had anchored that morning in the bay, and that there was no doubt of their being enemies. I lost not a moment in sending directions to Simon's town, whence, by the general willingness and activity which prevailed amongst all ranks, 5 vessels were dispatched by 9 o'clock in quest of the admiral, with the information. As it fortunately happened that the 25th and 27th light dragoons, with part of the 19th, and the whole of the 33d regiment, were in Simon's bay, I could be under no apprehension for the safety of the colony from any force which could be landed from nine ships of war. It became, however, an object of infinite importance to the welfare of the settlement to prevent any body of the enemy from throwing themselves into the country. At the same time the security of the Cape-town became an object of peculiar attention, both from the reasonable expectation that the enemy would not have come with such a force without a prospect of a junction with some other armament, and from the possibility of the Admiral being prevented from doubling the Cape by the north-westerly winds which usually prevail at this season, and which would carry the enemy in 6 hours from Saldanha to Table-bay. It was, therefore, with peculiar satisfaction, that I found myself possessed of a force adequate to both these objects. No time was lost in making the necessary arrangements in a country totally unused to a movement of this nature. The troops began their march on Sunday morning, necessarily by divisions, on account of subsistence. The Burgher Senate was assembled, to whom I exposed my intentions, to which they expressed the most ready compliance. Waggons were every where demanded by them, and furnished with chearfulness. Cavalry was necessary, but the appointments of the 28th were on-board a ship which had sailed in quest of the admiral. Those of the 25th were also on-board ships in Simon's bay, and we had not above 50 horses. The appointments were brought up, and I did not scruple, on such an occasion, to require all saddle-horses without exception to be brought in, which were valued by two members of the court of justice, and two officers of the 28th dragoons, and paid for on the spot, to the entire satisfaction of the owners. By these means, Sir, leaving Maj.-Gen. Doyle in the command of the troops at and about Cape-town, amounting to near 4000 men, and Brig.-Gen. Campbell, in the immediate command of the town, I, on the morning of the 26th, reached Saldanha-bay, at the head of the advanced guard, consisting of the light infantry, a body of Hottentots, and 50 of the 25th light dragoons, assisted by Brig.-Gen. M'Kenzie, the remainder of whose corps, consisting of the grenadiers, the 78th and 20th battalion, 50 more of the 25th, and 100 of the 28th light dragoons, in all about 1500 men, with 2 howitzers and 9 field pieces, arrived there also in an hour after. In the mean time the admiral had returned to False Bay, and, on their receiving the first accounts of the enemy being in Saldanha-bay, had put to sea again with the utmost expedition: and we had the satisfaction, from the heights whence we descended to the shores of the bay, to see him, with all his sails crowded, advancing with a fair wind directly to the mouth of the harbour, though still at some distance. One of the enemy's frigates, which lay near the shore to cover their watering, cannonaded us very briskly as we descended the heights, though without effect; and we returned their fire with as little, having at that time only 3-pounders with us; but a howitzer being brought up, a few shells were thrown with great precision by Capt. Robertson, who would probably soon have destroyed her; but, perceiving that our fleet was then entering the bay, and that there was no possibility of her escaping, I desisted from firing, thinking it more for his Majesty's interest that she should share the fate of the remainder of the squadron, the capture of which appeared to me to be inevitable, than that we should risk the destroying her, from a vain punctilio of obliging her to strike to us. We then employed ourselves in making the necessary dispositions for affording such assistance as might be in our power, in the event of the obstinacy of the enemy obliging the admiral to attack them, as well as such as would be expedient in case they should run their ships on shore, neither of which, however, I thought probable. I was accordingly informed, by a letter from Sir George, the following morning, that the whole had surrendered themselves to him. The means by which this event has been accomplished, Sir, has not afforded any opportunity to his Majesty's troops of displaying

playing that bravery in his service, which I am confident they would have shewn, had the occasion presented itself; but, if the utmost alacrity and cheerfulness, under almost every privation, except that of meat, during a march of 90 miles, through so barren a country that there exist but five houses in the whole line, have any merit, I can with truth present them to his Majesty's notice. This march, Sir, has never yet, I believe, been attempted by any body of troops, however small, and, permit me to assure you, has been attended with such uncommon difficulties, that it never could be accomplished but by the display of the qualities I have mentioned in the troops, and an union of extraordinary exertions in all the departments concerned. In these all have equal claim to my acknowledgements; but I cannot dispense with particularising the intelligence and activity with which, regardless of the uncommon fatigue which attended it, Lieut. M'Nab, of the 93th regiment, with about 20 of his mounted men, performed the service allotted to him of watching the enemy, and preventing any communication with them, from the first moment of their coming into the bay until our arrival. It is, Sir, with very particular satisfaction that I have farther to report, that I have received on this occasion every possible assistance from his Majesty's subjects of the colony. The Burgher Senate have discharged the duty imposed upon them with the greatest readiness, impartiality, and activity; whilst their requisitions and orders to the inhabitants for their waggons, cattle, and horses, have been complied with a cheerfulness which could, I am satisfied, only proceed from a conviction of the preference to be given to his Majesty's mild and paternal government over the wild system of anarchy and confusion from which they were furnishing the means of being effectually defended. This will be delivered to you, sir, by my aide-de-camp, Capt. Baynes, who has been in this country since the first arrival of his Majesty's troops under my command, and to whose intelligent and active assistance I have been, on every occasion, highly indebted. I beg leave, Sir, most humbly to recommend him to his Majesty's notice.

J. H. CRAIG.

The following Dispatches were this Day received by Mr. Nepean from the Hon. Vice-Adm. Sir George Keith Elphinstone, K. B. dated Monarch, Saldanha Bay, Aug. 19.

Sir, I have the honour to inclose a list of a Dutch squadron under the command of Rear Ad. Engelbertus Lucas, sent hither for the reduction of this colony, but which were compelled to surrender by capitulation on the 17th inst. to the detachment of his Majesty's ships under my command. I hope the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will approve the measures I have taken, so essential to the British commercial interests in the East. The ships are all supplied, and in good condition, excepting the Gaston, whose rudder is defective. In justice to the officers and men I have the honour to command, it is my duty to observe, that, in consequence of the most violent tempestuous weather I ever beheld, and the very unpleasant situations in which the squadron was at times placed, they cheerfully, and much to their credit, underwent a degree of fatigue hardly credible. Capt. Aylmer will have the honour of presenting these dispatches. I beg leave to mention him to their Lordships as a respectable gentleman and an active officer.

G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

Monarch, Saldanha Bay, August 19.

Sir, I have the honour to inform you, that intelligence was received at Capetown, on the 3d inst. of a number of ships having been seen in the offing at Saldanha-bay, which was confirmed on the 5th. In consequence of this every preparation was made for putting to sea immediately with the squadron under my command; but from the Monarch's main-mast being out, and the tempestuous weather, I was not able to quit the anchorage in Simon's bay until the 6th, when we proceeded to sea. On getting under weigh, an officer from the shore came on-board to inform us, that a number of sails had been seen the preceding night in the offing, near False Bay; I then resolved to steer to the Southward and West, in expectation of their having taken that course. The squadron continued cruising in the most tempestuous weather I have ever experienced, which damaged many of the ships, and at one time the Ruby had five feet water in her hold. We were joined at sea by his Majesty's ships Stately, Rattlesnake, and Echo sloops. On the 12th I returned with a fresh breeze blowing from the South-east, and, upon anchoring in Simon's bay, the master attendant came off with information that the ships seen, consisting of nine sail, had put into Saldanha-bay on the 6th, the same day on which I had proceeded to sea; that they remained there by the last advice, and that four ships had been dispatched in quest of me to communicate this welcome intelligence. I immediately made the signal to sail, but the Crescent had got ashore; the wind blew strong, and increased on the following day to a perfect tempest, in which the Tremendous parted two cables, drove, and was in great danger of being lost; so that, notwithstanding every exertion, and the most anxious moments of my life, I could not get out till the 15th. On the 16th, the squadron arrived off Saldanha-bay at sun-set; and the Crescent, which had

been

been ordered a-head to diſcover information, and to report, made the ſignal for the enemy, conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, three frigates, and other ſhips, being moored in the bay. The ſquadron ſtood on into the bay in the order of ſailing, but the night coming on, and the rear being too far extended for action, I judged it expedient to come to an anchor within ſhot of the enemy's ſhips, and, perceiving their numbers very inconſiderable in compariſon with the ſhips under my command, I conſidered it my duty, and an incumbent act of humanity, to addreſs the Dutch officer in command, and conſequently forwarded a letter to him demanding his ſurrender; to this I received a verbal return, that a poſitive reply ſhould be ſent in the morning at day-break. I was fearful the enemy might attempt to injure the ſhips, and therefore ordered Lieut. Coffin to return immediately with a letter, inſiſting that no damage ſhould be done to the ſhips. On the 17th, at nine in the morning, a Dutch officer came on-board with a flag, and preſented propoſals of terms for capitulation; at 5 P. M. the terms were ultimately agreed upon, but it was impoſſible to take poſſeſſion of the ſhips until the 18th, on account of the ſtormy weather. The conſequent joy of this fortunate event is much augmented from the conſolatory reflection on its accompliſhment without effuſion of human blood, or injury to either of the enemy's or Britiſh ſhips, not a ſingle ſhot having been fired! I muſt, however, beg leave to obſerve, that any reſiſtance on the part of the enemy could only have occaſioned the wanton ſacrifice of a few lives: and I doubt not, that, had their numbers been adequate to contention, their conduct would have confirmed the acknowledged merit at all times recorded to the martial ſpirit of ſubjects of the United States; and I can with ſimilar confidence aſſure you, that the officers and men under my command would have exhibited a conduct equally creditable to themſelves. The repeated advices communicated in your letters, reſpecting the enemy's forces deſtined to this quarter, agreed ſo correctly with the intelligence I obtained by other means, that I have long been expecting this arrival, and was thereby enabled to be perfectly prepared to receive them, and conſtantly to keep a vigilant look out. G. K. ELPHINSTONE.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation, by which Rear-Ad. Lucas agrees to ſurrender his ſquadron, and Vice-Ad. Sir K. Elphinſtone ſtates, that he conſiders the ſurrender of the Dutch ſquadron as a matter of neceſſity, and not of choice, and agrees to it to prevent the effuſion of human blood; officers belonging to the priveriety ſhall be allowed to wear their ſwords and ſide-arms, and be treated with reſpect; private property is to be reſpected; the crews of the ſhips, and particularly the ſick, ſhall be taken care of equally with Britiſh; and the Batavian colours are to be ſtruck as ſoon as the Britiſh officers take poſſeſſion of the ſhips.]

Ships late belonging to the United States, under the command of his Excellency Rear-Ad. Engelbertus Lucas, which ſurrendered Aug. 7, 1796, to a detachment of the ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips under the command of the Hon. Sir G. Keith Elphinſtone: Dortrecht, Rear-Ad. Lucas, 66 guns, 370 men; Revolution, Capt. Rhnebende, 66 guns, 400 men; Admiral Tromp, Capt. Valkenburg, 54 guns, 280 men; Caſtor, Capt. Clarille, 44 guns, 240 men; Brave, Capt. Zoetmans, 40 guns, 234 men; Belona, Capt. Valk, 28 guns, 130 men; Sirene, Capt. De Cerf, 26 guns, 130 men; Havik, Capt Bezemer, 18 guns, 76 men; Maria, (ſtoreſhip), 112 men. Many of the guns are braſs, beſides which they are well furniſhed with carronades.

They have four field-pieces of land artillery on-board. The troops are under the command of the Rear-Admiral; Lieut.-Col. Hunri is Adjutant-General; and Meſſ. Grandecourt, Commandant of Artillery.

Ships of the detachment of the ſquadron to which the Dutch ſurrendered: Monarch, 74 guns, 612 men, Vice-Ad. the Hon. Sir George Keith Elphinſtone, K. B. Capt. John Elphinſtone; Tremendous, 74 guns, 590 men, Rear-Ad. Thomas Pringle, Capt. John Aylmer; America, 64 guns, 491 men, Commod. John Blanket; Stately, 64 guns, 481 men, Capt. Billy Douglas; Ruby, 64 guns, 491 men, Capt. Jacob Waller; Sceptre, 64 guns, 491 men, Capt. W. Eſſington; Trident, 64 guns, 491 men, Capt. E. G. Osborne; Jupiter, 40 guns, 343 men, Capt. Geo. Loſack; Creſcent, 36 guns, 264 men, Capt. Edw. Buller; Sphynx, 24 guns, 155 men, Capt. Andrew Tod; Moſelle, 16 guns, 121 men, Capt. Ch. Briſbane; Rattleſnake, 16 guns, 121 men, Capt. Edw. Ramage; Echo, 16 guns, 121 men, Capt. John Turner; Hope, ſloop, Capt. Alexander.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

Letters from *Mexico* are full of accounts of the ravages of the ſavage nations of the Apachy, Gilegni, Lipanen, &c. upon the Spaniſh inhabitants, whoſe ſlaves they have murdered, and afterwards drove off the cattle to the amount of 60,000 head: meat was of courſe ſo dear in that city as almoſt to produce a famine. Numbers of theſe inſurgents, who have been made priſoners by the Spaniſh troops, have met death with

with the utmoſt contempt. The preſent rebellion, as it is called, is ſaid to have obtained a form and conſiſtency unknown to any that have preceded it; and it is believed that the many natives engaged in the ſame are only the tools of ſome Spaniards and European malcontents, whoſe latent deſign is to overturn the government.

The new Emperor of *Ruſſia* has ordered the corpſe of his deceaſed father to be taken from its ſepulture in the church of Nevieſki in Peterſburg, to be interred near the remains of his mother, in the family-vault of his anceſtors. This ceremony was performed under the fire of 21 pieces of cannon. The bodies are to lie in ſtate three weeks in St. George's Hall in the Palace, and three weeks in the Caſtle. And, in order to ſhew the higheſt honours to his father, the new Emperor has ſent ten Chevaliers de Garde to Moſcow, which is 700 miles from Peterſburg, to bring the Imperial Crown thence, to place it over his father's coffin while it lies in ſtate. The day after the death of his mother, he ordered three pictures of his father to be hung up in the palace. The new emperor appears to have employed his retirement of 20 years in ſober reflection on reforming the abuſes in his government; and we hope it will be for the future happineſs of his people. Immediately on his acceſſion to the throne, he cauſed the edict for recruiting more troops to be revoked; the tribute of 40 roubles, which each Lord had a right of exacting from his vaſſal, was reduced to 5; every perſon (foreign miniſters and travellers excepted) were interdicted from driving more than two horſes in his carriage through the ſtreets of Peterſburg, inſtead of 4 or 6, as was uſual. This has been done to promote agriculture in the country, and prevent ſo many horſes being employed in luxury in the capital. The new Emperor, who has been always very popular among the lower claſs of people, has ſhewn himſelf daily about the ſtreets, and been uncommonly well received. To ſhew that he bears no enmity to the family of Prince Subow, his mother's favourite, the Empevor has conferred on the brother of that Prince the firſt order of St. Alexander. Another order has been conferred on three biſhops, the firſt dignity of the kind ever beſtowed on the Greek clergy. Prince Conſtantine has been named Col. of the Guards, the firſt poſt of honour; and the Grand Duke, his eldeſt ſon, is appointed Governor of Peterſburg. The naval uniform has been changed from white and blue to blue and white; that of the guards has alſo been changed. He commenced his reign with an illuſtrious act of juſtice, highly honourable to his own character, and worthy the imitation of all Monarchs. He has ſet at liberty Koſciuſko, the gallant and unfortunate champion of the freedom of his country. He went to Koſciuſko alone, and ſaid he was a friend of the Emperor; but believed he had intereſt enough to procure him his liberty, if he would promiſe never to interfere again in the affairs of the *ci-devant* Poland. 'That I can readily do,' replied Koſciuſko, 'as I do not believe that if I had an opportunity that it would now be of any uſe.' 'Give me your hand then,' ſaid the Emperor, and know that I am the Emperor; from this moment you are free, and that houſe (pointing to a very good one not far off, as alſo a penſion of 12,000 roubles a year, I deſire your acceptance of—and you are at the ſame time at liberty to reſide here, or not, as you may chuſe."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Wedneſday, Nov 30.

This morning, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out at a ſugar-baker's, at Cole Stairs, Shadwell, which conſumed the whole of the premiſes, together with near twenty other houſes. Five or ſix firemen were dug out of the ruins, three of them ſo dangerouſly bruiſed that their lives are deſpaired of.

Sunday, Dec. 4.

A lad, ſkaiting on the Canal, in the Green Park, by one of his ſkaits falling off, fell down and fractured his ſkull; he was taken in a hackney-coach to a ſurgeon's in Piccadilly.

Monday, Dec. 5.

Such quantities of ice came down the river this day with the land-waters on the ebb-tide, as to block up ſome of the arches of London-bridge. The navigation of the river above bridge is already much impeded thereby. Such an accumulation, on ſo ſhort a froſt, is rather rare in this country.

Tueſday, Dec. 13.

The Declaration of War of the Court of Madrid was anſwered by the Britiſh Court; the preamble of which ſtated, that "The open and undiſguiſed aggreſſions of Spain, the violences committed againſt the perſons and properties of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and the unprovoked declaration of war on the part of that power, have at length obliged his Majeſty to take the neceſſary meaſures for repelling force by force, and for vindicating the dignity of his crown, and the rights and intereſts of his people." After anſwering, ſtep by ſtep, the allegations in the Spaniſh Manifeſto, it concludes, "Confident of having acquitted himſelf to the world of any ſhare in originating the preſent war, his Majeſty finds, in the manifeſt and unprovoked aggreſſion of the enemy, a ſufficient cauſe for calling forth the reſources of his kingdom, and the ſpirit of his ſubjects;

jects; and he commits to the Divine Providence the issue of a contest, which it was to the last moment his earnest endeavour to avoid, and which he now ardently desires to bring to a speedy and honorable termination."

Wednesday, Dec 21.

This morning, when the turnkeys of Newgate were preparing to remove the convicts sentenced to Botany Bay, among whom was the celebrated Major Semple, who, it seems, had flattered himself with the hopes of pardon, he requested permission to return to his cell, which was granted. Under pretence of searching for some necessaries, in the presence of Mr. Kirby, jun. he suddenly drew a knife, and stabbed himself in the body. He now lies extremely ill, refuses every kind of sustenance, and declares he is determined to put an end to his existence.

Sunday, Dec. 25.

At three o'clock this morning a fire broke out at the Rose and Crown inn, in St. John street, which raged with violence for some time; but, by the activity of the firemen, was got under without damaging any other premises than the inn.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

The negotiation, which an anxious desire for the restoration of peace had induced his Majesty to open at Paris, having been abruptly terminated by the French government; the British Court put forth a Declaration, stating the circumstances at full length, which preceded and attended a transaction of so much importance to the general interests of Europe. It concludes by saying, "His Majesty, who had entered into the negotiation with good faith, who has suffered no impediment to prevent his prosecuting it with earnestness and sincerity, has now only to lament its abrupt termination; and to renew, in the face of all Europe, the solemn declaration, that, whenever his enemies shall be disposed to enter on the work of a general pacification, in a spirit of conciliation and equity, nothing shall be wanting on his part to contribute to the accomplishment of that great object, with a view to which he has already offered such considerable sacrifices on his part, and which is now retarded only by the exorbitant pretensions of his enemies."

Message to both Houses of Parliament.

"*George* R.

"It is with the utmost concern that his Majesty acquaints the House of Commons, that his utmost endeavours to effect the restoration of peace have been unhappily frustrated; and that the negotiation, in which he was happily engaged, has been abruptly broken off by the peremptory refusal of the French government to treat, except upon a basis evidently inadmissible, and by their having, in consequence, required his Majesty's Plenipotentiary to quit Paris within 48 hours. His Majesty has directed the several memorials and papers which have been exchanged in the course of the late discussion, and the account transmitted to his Majesty of its final result, to be laid before the House. From these papers his Majesty trusts that it will be proved to the whole world, that his conduct has been guided by a sincere desire to effect the restoration of peace on principles suited to the relative situation of the belligerent powers, and essential for the permanent interests of his Majesty's kingdoms, and the general security of Europe; whilst his enemies have advanced pretensions at once inconsistent with those objects, unsupported even on the grounds on which they were professed to rest, and repugnant both to the system established by repeated treaties, and to the principles and practice which have hitherto regulated the intercourse of independent nations. In this situation, his Majesty has the consolation of reflecting, that the continuance of the calamities of war can be imputed only to the unjust and exorbitant views of his enemies; and his Majesty, looking forward with anxiety to the moment when they may be disposed to act on different principles, places in the mean time the fullest reliance, under the protection of Providence, on the wisdom and firmness of his Parliament, on the tried valour of his forces by sea and land, and on the zeal, public spirit, and resources of his kingdoms, for vigorous and effectual support in the prosecution of a contest, which it does not depend on his Majesty to terminate, and which involves in it the security and permanent interests of this country and of Europe. G. R."

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The royal assent was given by commission to the act for granting to his Majesty certain additional excise duties on auctions, bricks, cocoa, &c. The account for the duties on customs, the act for an additional duty on stage coaches, the act for ditto on Scotch distilleries, the act for alteration on the duties of postage of letters, the act for extending the time of delivering-in navy, victualling, transport, and Exchequer bills, the act for securing duties on stamps, and five private acts.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Gross produce of the revenue of the Post-Office for three years, to April 5, 1795:

The year ending April 5,	£.	s.	d.
1793, - -	627,592	12	0
1794, - -	6[illegible]	11	9
1795, - -	705,319	10	9

The gross produce for the year ending April 5, 1796, as near as can be taken, amounts to 787,304l.

P. 353.

P. 969. Some farther memoirs of the character of Wm. Benson Earle, esq. of Salisbury, may be found v. LXV. p. 95.

P. 970, col. 1, near the bottom, r. Mrs. Jane Phillips, of Barehill, Berks, daughter of Samuel Bonham, esq. and widow, 1st, of Thomas Day, esq. deputy-collector of Customs outward (by whom she was mother of the benevolent and well-meaning Thomas Day, who died Sept. 28, 1789, as his widow also did June 13, 1792); and, 2dly, of Thomas Phillips, esq. some time usher of the Custom-house.

P. 971, col. 2, and 973, col. 2. Dr. Shepherd could not be succeeded in his canonry by both Dr. Powys and Dr. Heath. A very small degree of penetration will enable your readers to judge *which* is his successor, by reading the lists here.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 14. LADY Calthorp, a son.

Lately. The Hon. Mrs. Hervey Aston, a son.

Dec. 3. Of four children (two boys and two girls), Charlotte Raven, aged 22, wife of —— Raven, a poor man, living at No. 14, Air street, Piccadilly. She was delivered by one of the midwives of the Westminster General Dispensary. One of the children was still-born; another died the day after its birth; but the other two (a boy and a girl) are still living.

19. At Wallop-hall, co. Salop, the wife of Sam. Amy Severne, esq. a dau.

21. At Randalls, Surrey, the wife of Thomas Kingscote, esq. a daughter.

At Freidereichsberg, near Copenhagen, Lady Robert Fitzgerald, a son.

24. Of a still-born daughter, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Henry J. esq. of Beckenham.

25. At the Admiralty, the Right Hon. Lady Arden, a son.

At his seat at Eggesford, near Chulmleigh, the wife of the Hon. Newton Fellowes, a daughter.

At Horsham barracks, the wife of Lieu. Joseph Griffiths, of the West Essex militia, a daughter.

30. In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-squ. the wife of W. Stacpoole, esq. a dau.

31. At Burleigh hall, near Stamford, the Countess of Exeter, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 4. AT Calcutta, Capt. Alex. Binny, to Miss Jackson.

Lately. Mr. James Haliburton, merchant, and one of the present magistrates of Dundee, to Mrs. Young, relict of Mr. Y. farmer at Neuvoy.

At Glasgow, Mr. James Taylor, to Miss Marion Erskine, daughter of the late Mr. Michael E.

At Diss, Mr. Banes, surgeon, of the royal navy, to Miss Mary Twiss.

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Mr. Stagg Gibson, of Thorpe-on-the-Hill, near Lincoln, to Miss Jane Fortes, of Doddington.

H. Boulton, esq. of Cottingham, near Market Harborough, to Miss Isaac, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Castle Donnington, Mr. Thompson, of that place, to Miss Armston, of Leicester.

15. At Manchester, John Sharpe, esq. to Miss Nanny Milne, third daughter of Nathaniel M. esq. of Manchester.

At Bath, Godolphin Wm. Burslem, esq. of Ravenstone, to Mrs. Wadman, of Bath.

17. Mr. William Saunders, of Brentford Butts, attorney at law, to Miss Eliza Sandys, of Speenham-land, Berks.

At the Mansion-house, Dublin, Major Walker, of the royal Irish artillery, to Miss Reed, only daughter to the right hon. the lord-mayor of that city.

18. At Ely, Mr. Prior, farmer in Burnt Fen, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Ely.

19. At St. Martin's church, Leicester, Mr. Lucas, surgeon, to Miss Cobley.

20. Sackville Frederick Howe Gwynne, esq. of Glanbran park, co. Carmarthen, lieutenant in the North York regiment of militia, to Miss Mary-Anne Smythies, 2d dau. of Frank S. esq. of Colchester, Essex.

At Edinburgh, Thomas Renny, esq. writer to the signet, to Miss Harriet Moyse, daughter of Shadrach M. esq. secretary to the Board of Customs.

21. At Putney, Mr. Richard Schneider, of the Old City Chambers, to Miss Jennings, eldest daughter of Mr. Jennings, glover, in the Strand.

At Huntingdon, the Rev. Tho. Foster, to Miss Waters, both of Stamford.

22. Wm. Deschamps, esq. of Bucklersbury, to Miss Railton, of New Bridge-str.

Charles Abbot, esq. M. P. for Helston, to Miss Gibbes, daughter of Sir Philip Gibbes, bart.

At Gretna-green, —— Matson, esq. to Miss Maria-Anne Clark, 2d daughter of John C. esq. of Hammersmith.

23. The Rev. G. A. Hatch, of Friday-street, to Miss Emlyn, of Windsor.

24. The Rev. John Otway Herbert, of Carrick-on-Suir, nephew to the Earl of Dysart, to Miss Russell.

At Harmston, near Lincoln, William King, esq. of Merton, in the parish of Timberland, in that county, to Miss Hopkinson, only daughter of the late Rev. W. H. of Peterborough.

26. At North Ormsby, co. Lincoln, Mr. Edward Currer Holgate, of Thornton Curtis, to Miss Diana Ansell.

At Tickhill, co. York, the Rev. P. Parnall, to Miss Pashley.

27. John Leveson Gower, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the 63d regiment of foot, to Miss Isabella Mary Broke, dau. of Philip Bowes B. esq. of Nacton, near Ipswich.

28. Wil-

28. William Auguſtus Howard, eſq. to Miſs Cecil, of St. James's-place.

29. John Bond, jun. eſq. to Miſs Margaret Eade, daughter of Jonathan E. eſq. of Stoke Newington.

Henry Read, eſq. of the Old Jewry, merchant, to Miſs Dixon, daughter of John D. eſq. of Fitzroy-ſquare.

Dr. Miller, of Doncaſter, to Miſs Edwards, daughter of the late Rev. D. E. of Ipſwich, in Suffolk.

At Charlton, in Kent, the Rev. Henry Roper, rector of that pariſh, to Miſs Chamberlayne, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Chamberlayne.

At Southampton, John Raw Collins, of Hatch Court, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Jemima Colman, eldeſt daughter of Francis C. of Hilleſdon, co. Devon, eſq.

At Polebrook, near Oundle, co. Northampton, the Rev. Tho. Thompſon, to Miſs Seward, daughter of Mr Wm. S.

The Rev. John Bradford, maſter of Oakham ſchool, to Miſs Angell, of Reading.

At Earl Shilton, co. Leiceſter, Mr. Marvin, one of the loyal Leiceſterſhire yeomanry cavalry, to Miſs Thorneloe.

At St. Margaret's church, J. H. Beaufoy, eſq. of Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs Payne, daughter of John P. eſq. of the iſland of Barbados.

DEATHS.

Sept. 11. In the Mackarel tranſport, which parted from the homeward-bound Leeward-iſland fleet, under the convoy of the Ganges, of 74 guns, Capt. M'Dowell, having ſhifted her ballaſt in a gale of wind off the Banks of Newfoundland, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and is ſuppoſed to have foundered (together with Capt. Grant of the 21ſt regiment of foot, and all on-board), Capt. Roger Mears, of the royal navy, into which ſervice he entered as a midſhipman on-board the Ruby, of 64 guns, Capt. (afterwards, on his taking, during the ſame voyage, the Solitaire, a French ſhip of equal force, Sir John) Collins, in 1782. In 1790, he received a commiſſion as lieutenant of the Ardent, of 64 guns, Capt. Vaſhon, and being firſt of that rank in the Orion, of 74 guns, Capt. Duckworth, on the ever-memorable and glorious 1ſt of June, he was ſhortly after appointed maſter and commander; in which rank going out to the Weſt-Indies, as principal agent of tranſports under Admiral Chriſtian, with the hope and expectation of being employed more ſuitably to his merit, he was not only diſappointed of that, in a manner of which it is now uſeleſs to complain, but, after narrowly eſcaping ſhipwreck at the diſaſtrous commencement of that ill-fated expedition in Nov. 1795 (vol. LXV. p. 964, &c.), and leaving his younger brother (a lieutenant in the 25th regiment, who was captured in the Belfaſt tranſport), a priſoner at Guadaloupe, in his return met with the fatal accident by which he periſhed in his 27th year. Thus cut off juſt as he had riſen to a ſituation in which he was every way calculated to have attracted more general notice, thoſe only, who knew this excellent young man, can now ſpeak of him as he deſerved.

22. On his paſſage from Martinico to New-York, Lieutenant-col. Andrew Roſs, of the 21ſt regiment of foot.

27. At St. Lucia, of the yellow fever, Brig.-gen. Riddell, ſon of the late Capt. R.

Oct. .... At Fort Irois, St. Domingo, aged nearly 52, Lieutenant-col. George-Philip Hooke, whoſe meritorious ſervices are recorded in the Gazette of Dec. 20; and of whom ſome farther particulars will be given in our Magazine for January.

Nov. 18. At Lincoln, Miſs Auguſta Carter, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. J. C. head-maſter of the grammar-ſchool there.

24. Aged 75, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. Thomas Bell, of Rothbury, in Northumberland; a moſt reſpectable tradeſman, univerſally eſteemed for his integrity.

Lately. At Lavenham, co. Suffolk, Mrs. Davy, relict of the late Rev. John D. many years rector of that pariſh.

At Cartmell, after a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Richardſon, an eminent ſolicitor, and ſteward to Lord Fred. Cavendiſh. He married one of the ſiſters of General Bertie, by whom he has left two ſons and two daughters.

At Jamaica, Lieut. Thomas Edgar, of Major-gen. Keppel's regiment, and ſecond ſon of Major Thomas E.

Mr. John Syme, ſhip-builder, in Leith.

At Kilmarnock, the Rev. Wm. Steven, miniſter of the M'Millan congregation.

At her houſe in Queen ſtreet, Edinburgh, Mrs. Drummond, widow of James D. eſq. of Croftnappock.

Rob. Fall, eſq. late merchant in Dunbar.

At Dundee, Mr. Wm. Brown, preacher, one of the maſters of the grammar-ſchool.

The Rev. Mr. Robinſon, rector of Glaiſton, Rutland.

In Peterborough, Capt. Reynolds, of the Chatham diviſion of marines.

At Mr. Murray's, at Tinwell, Rutland, Mrs. Banks, mother of Mrs. Murray.

Mrs. Aſhwell, wife of Mr. A. of Coldington, near Newark.

In his 73d year, at his daughter's houſe, in Chatham-row, Exeter, the Rev. John Lethbridge, of Launceſton, Cornwall.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Mary Maior, relict of the late T. Maior, eſq. Her remains were interred at Blaby.

Mr. Scamp, farmer, of Belgrave, Leic.

In Ireland, Samuel Edwyn Sandys, eſq. of Lord Fielding's regiment of cavalry, and fellow of New College, Oxford.

Aged 49, at Dorking, in Surrey, Mrs. Anne Blench.

In Little Moorfields, Mrs. Maior.

Aged

Aged 74, at Wifley, in Surrey, Mr. William Mears.

At Gravesend, Mr. William Spraggen, coal-merchant.

Near Dublin, at the aſtoniſhing age of 135, Mrs. —— Thompſon.

Aged 78, at Worfield, in Shropſhire, Mr. Thomas Bennett, clerk of that pariſh; of which it is remarkable there have been but 7 vicars ſince the Reformation, and Mr. B. has ſerved under 4 of them.

At Portſmouth, Robert Inglis, eſq. late ſurgeon at Stratford, brother to the deputy-chairman of the Eaſt-India Company.

Dec. ... At Bath, the Rev. Rowland Chambre, rector of Thornton, Cheſhire, and of Berrington, Salop.

Aged 71, at Dover, in Kent, Robert Broadley, eſq.

At Ipſwich, Charles Squire, eſq. an eminent attorney, for many years of conſiderable practice there. He married Miſs Stiſted, daughter of the Rev. Mr. S.

6. Mrs. Northton, relict of the late Rev. John N. of Stamford.

Sincerely lamented by her numerous friends, Miſs Atkinſon, of Exeter.

7. At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Lyon. Though deformed in perſon, he lived to the advanced age of 93 years, being baptized in All Saints pariſh Oct. 17, 1703. He was upwards of 70 years one of the waits of that corporation.

At Litchfield, Miſs Saverland, daughter of Chriſtopher S. eſq. of Claybrook, co. Leiceſter. The rare accompliſhments and amiable diſpoſition of this young lady render her loſs, in the prime of life, a ſubject of deep regret.

At Clapham, Surrey, Mrs. Ellis, wife of Mr. John E. of Hatton-garden.

In the 71ſt year of his age, the Rev. Matthew Lane, rector of Scoulton and Town Barningham, Norfolk.

8. Peter Perring, eſq of Membland, co. Devon, formerly one of the council of Fort St. George, in the Eaſt Indies. His loſs will be ſincerely felt by the labouring poor in his neighbourhood, to whom he was a juſt and kind maſter.

In the prime of life, Mrs. Anne Compton, wife of Mr. John C. of Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place.

Aged 86, Mr. John Dawſon, of Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Banff, Miſs Wilhelmina Burnett, youngeſt daughter of the late William B. eſq. of Linton.

9. Mrs. Leathem, of the London-road.

In Bartholomew-yard, Exeter, Mrs. Whiting, widow of the late Mr. W. merchant, of Liſbon.

At Leiceſter, aged 79, Mr. Black, who formerly kept the Shakſpeare inn.

At Edinburgh, the Hon. Miſs Cranſtoun, daughter of William 5th Lord C.

At Ulpha, in Cumberland, in his 105th year, Mr. Thomas Jackſon, a reſpectable yeoman. He could walk about within a few days of his death; and, what is remarkable, he held the plough in his 100th year.

10. At Sommers-town, aged 30, James Bannerman, eſq. member of council and governor of James fort, Accra.

At Oxford, in his 89th year, after a long and lingering illneſs, Mr. Sackville Parker, formerly an eminent bookſeller.

12. Joſeph Waring, eſq. of Lambeth.

At his father's houſe at Ponder's End, Enfield, aged 61, immenſely rich, Thomas Fuller, eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

At Lincoln, aged 72, Mr. Geo. Cooke, formerly ironmonger and ſilverſmith.

13. After a long illneſs, which ſhe bore with great fortitude and reſignation, Mrs. Hewetſon, wife of R. H. eſq. of Cannon-row, Weſtminſter.

Mrs. Chalié, wife of Matthew Chalié, eſq. of Bolingbroke grove, Batterſea.

At Homerton, Mrs. Eliz. Martin, widow of Capt. M. who died a few years ago.

In her 26th year, Miſs Sarah Holland, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. H. many years butler of Chriſt's college, Cambridge.

Mr. Rob. Jordan, of Finchley, farmer.

At Edinburgh, Miſs Katharine Forbes Craufurd, 4th daughter of the late Reginald C. of Reſtalrig, eſq. and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Dumfries.

14. Mrs. Bray, wife of William B. eſq. ſolicitor, Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

After a ſhort illneſs, Miſs Anne La Cloche, daughter of Matthew La C. eſq. of St. Sidwell, in Exeter.

The Rev. John Bree, M. A. 1759 of Baliol college, rector of Marks Tey, co. Eſſex, and of Ryſholme, in the county of Lincoln, author of "A curſory Sketch of the State of the naval, military, and civil Eſtabliſhment, Legiſlature, judicial and domeſtic Œconomy, of this Kingdom during the Fourteenth Century; with a particular Account of the Campaign of King Edward III. in Normandy and France, in the years 1345 and 1346, to the taking of Calais, collected merely from the antient MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum and elſewhere. Vol. I. 1791." 4to. Publiſhed by ſubſcription of one guinea; having, for the laſt four years, under a very embarraſſing and diſagreeable ſituation, given up his time almoſt entirely to reſearches of this kind, under the favour and indulgence of the governors, truſtees, and officers, of the Britiſh Muſeum, without any immediate object at firſt in view, or inducement, beyond information, and the pleaſure of being better acquainted with the hiſtory, manners, and habits, of thoſe early ages. This book conſiſts, as the author obſerves, "principally of extract and quotation from the old MSS.; which, as his ſubſcription did not meet with the encouragement he expected, and not having been favoured with

with friendly opinion, advice, or assistance, from any quarter whatever, the whole laboring oar of compilation, arrangement, disposition, and the superintending the press, rested entirely upon his weak abilities. And it was not but with the greatest difficulty, and at great disadvantage, that he was able at all to fulfil his engagement with the publick, and offer this volume, such as it is, to their acceptance. And those that know best the unfair, insidious, and underhand artifices that have been used, the uncommon difficulties and discouragements he had to struggle with throughout every stage of this undertaking, will find, perhaps, justor matter of surprize that, with all its imperfections, its execution has been, upon the whole, so tolerable as it is, or, indeed, that the author has been able to accomplish its publication at all."—The rectory of Marks Tey is in the gift of Baliol college by the gift of Dr. Compton, bishop of London, who purchased the parsonage-house, with the glebe of about 35 acres, and the tithes of all the estates in the parish except such as belonged to the then lord of the manor, and made this a very comfortable living. Mr. Wm. Bree, whom he presented to it 1721. and who was also M. A. of Baliol college, repaired both church and chancel, and built a very good parsonage-house, conveniently situated near the London road to Colchester, and made gardens and other improvements. Ryshotme is in the gift of the same college.

15. At Castle Donington, Leic. after a few days illness, Mrs. Green, widow of —— Green, late of Wigwell, co. Derby, esq.

At Walthamstow, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Catharine Goldthwait, wife of Col. G.

At her apartments in Bath, Lady Cooke, wife of Sir George C. bart. of Wheatly, co. York, and sister of the late Sir William Middleton, bart.

Suddenly, when in the act of mounting his horse, Wm. Kilbee, esq. of Sackville-street, Dublin, an eminent wine-merchant.

Mr. Abraham Dufgate, an eminent farmer at Palgrave, near Swaffham, Norfolk, who had acquired a fortune of 50,000l.

16. Aged 66, at his house in Ely, John Waddington, esq.

After a lingering illness, at his lodgings in Bath, the Rev. Mr. Balfett, rector of Lentworth, in Lincolnshire.

Aged 37, at Winkworth's-buildings, City-road, Mrs. Carr, wife of Joseph C. esq. landing surveyor of the Customs.

17. At his house in Gower-street, Bedford-square, Bryan Scotney, esq.

The Rev. Thomas Benson, tutor and fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, youngest son of Edward B. esq. counsellor at law. What makes this event more melancholy to his family and friends is, that he was just upon the point of marriage with a very amiable young lady.

18. At Aberdeen, Miss Nancy Jopp, dau. of the late James J. esq. of Cotton.

At Ingmire-hall, Yorkshire, in childbed, the wife of John Upton, esq.

In his 20th year, —— Brograve, eldest son of Sir Berney Brograve, bart. of Worstead, in Norfolk, so created 1791.

Aged 58, Mr. John Foster, farmer, of Downham, in Norfolk.

19. At Worcester, in his 74th year, the Rev. Joseph Mence, late of Kentish-town, Middlesex, vicar of St. Pancras, and All Hallows, London-wall; in whom the musical world have lost a scientific genius, whose vocal powers (as an English singer) remain unrivalled. The former living is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the latter is already filled up by the the Crown.

In his 73d year, the Rev. Mr. Knowles, rector of Tinwell, in Rutland, and vicar of Thurlby, in Lincolnshire.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Wm. Stephenson, clerk of the peace for that county.

Aged 71, John Taylor, of Owmby, near Spital, labourer. He fell from a cart loaded with coals, and was so much hurt that he died next morning.

At Brixton-hall, Mrs. Jackson, relict of John J. esq. late of Eltham, Kent.

Aged 73, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Wm. Robertson, merchant, of Philpot-lane.

At Wakefield, the infant son of William Dawson, esq.

20. Mrs. Glover, wife of Philip G. esq. of Sedgeford, Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Howes, R. of Fritton, Norfolk.

Aged 84, Edw. Rust, esq. of Fakenham.

Aged 87, Mrs. Annesley, mother of Francis A. esq. M. P. for Reading.

At Chirk castle, Denbighshire, Richard Myddleton, esq. of Casterton Parva, near Stamford, and M. P. for Denbigh.

At Hull, Mrs. Wride, wife of Capt. W.

21. Mrs. Pye, wife of Henry James P. esq. late M. P. for Berks, and now poet-laureat, by whom he has two daughters. This lady was sister to Lieutenant-colonel Hooke, whose death is noticed in p. 1114.

William Deane, esq. the mayor elect for the borough of Harwich.

Aged 71, at Lisson-street, Paddington, Joseph Saunders, esq.

At her house at Tottenham, Mrs. Clarke, after long confinement by a paralytic stroke.

22. Master E. Edwards, third son of Sam. E. esq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

23. Mrs. Grindall, wife of Mr. G. distiller, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

Aged 62, at Molescroft, near Beverley, Robert Jefferson. He was very generally known by the name of "Bobbera of Molescroft," and was a very singular character. Sixty guineas were buried in the floor at the foot of his bed, exactly three spades deep, which he left as a legacy to a young woman

woman who went by the name of "Bob-Berry's Wench."

At Wootton-under-edge, Cha. Adey, eſq.

24. Aged 55, in the Circus, Greenwich, Mrs. Jane Davidſon, wife of Mr. John D. of Fleet-ſtreet.

At Norwich, aged 91, Mr. Cha. Fearman, father of the common-council, of which body he had been a member near 50 years, and ſerved the office of ſheriff.

After an illneſs of only three days, the Rev. John Caſtell, M. A. vicar of Brooke, and vicar of Thuxton, in Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, John M'Laurin, eſq. of Dreghorn, one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice.

25. At the Sea-grove lodge, Dawliſh, near Exeter, the lady of Sir W. Watſon, kt.

At his houſe in Bartlett's-buildings, Dr. Benjamin Lyon, M. D.

At Bracebrough, co. Lincoln, aged 64, Mr. John Loveday, upwards of 40 years clerk of that pariſh.

At Edinburgh, William Hay, eſq. writer to the ſignet.

Aged 38, in Duke's court, Drury-lane, Mr. Hector M'Leiſh, printer.

26. At her father's houſe, deſervedly regretted by all who knew her, and particularly for her beneficence, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. A. of Leiceſter, and youngeſt daughter of Thomas Fiſher, eſq. of Caſtle Donington, co. Leic.—In the evening of the ſame day died her infant ſon, aged 4 days.

Mrs. Annie Wilmot, daughter of the late Edward W. eſq. of Spondon, near Derby.

At Highgate, Mrs. Cox, wife of Robert Kilby Cox, eſq.

27. In her 47th year, of a ſlow nervous fever, Mrs. Elizabeth Demezy, wife of Mr. Nicholas D. of Hartford-bridge, Hants.

At Northcadbury, Francis Newman eſq.

At Walton-upon-Thames, Benjamin Barlow, eſq.

At his houſe at Stratford-green, James Innes, eſq. Weſt-India merchant.

Aged 74, Miſs Huxham, ſiſter of the late celebrated Dr. John H. of Plymouth.

28. At Handſworth, co. Stafford, after a long and tedious illneſs, Mrs. Walker, relict of Richard W. eſq. formerly an eminent attorney of Birmingham.

At Leic. Mr. Wm. Eames, linen-draper.

At Leiceſter, aged 68, Mrs. Valentine, relict of the late Mr. J. V. muſician.

Suddenly, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Derby, farrier.

29. Cha. Mellish, eſq. one of the commiſſioners of the Stamp-office, F. A. S. 1762, eldeſt ſon of the late William M. eſq. of Blythe, co. Nottingham, by his firſt wife, Miſs. Villa Real. Mr. M. has left a widow and ſeveral children. His "Obſervations on Mr. Maſeres's View of the antient Conſtitution of the Engliſh Parliament" are printed in Archæologia, vol. II. p. 341.

In Portland-ſtreet, Kingſdown, Capt. Webb, late of Bath. He formed the firſt Methodiſt ſociety in America, and has for many years paſt been a uſeful preacher in various parts of this Kingdom. His life was a comment on the truths he taught; and his death, though ſudden, fully exemplified the truth of theſe words, "Mark the perfect, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

At Baggen-Huiſh, aged 94, Mrs. Beadon, mother of the biſhop of Gloucester.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Lowe, relict of the late Mr. Thomas L. of Stamford.

Aged 83, Mrs. Harrington, of Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

At Dublin, aged 60, the Right Hon. Baron Trimleſtown. His Lordſhip was ſecond baron of the kingdom of Ireland.—He was, we believe, the 14th who held that title in lineal deſcent from Robert Barnewall, created baron Trimleſtown, 1461, by Edward IV. for his good and faithful ſervices in Ireland; and whoſe grandſon John was chancellor of Ireland in 1534. Mr. Archdall's Peerage, publiſhed 1789, does not mention the late lord, ending with his predeceſſor Thomas, 13th lord, who inrolled himſelf in the Iriſh volunteer army on the alarm of invaſion 1779 and 1780, V. 44*. A younger branch of the Barnewall family had the title of Viſcount Kingſland 1646; and in the Court Calendar 1795 and 6, George, 5th viſcount, in whom the Trimleſtown barony is revived, has the title of Viſcount Barnewall and not Kingſland.

In Charles-ſtreet, St. James's ſquare, at the advanced age of 82, Richard Wright, eſq. ſteward to the grandfather of the Earl of Dartmouth, an office he held in that noble family till his death. He died poſſeſſed of conſiderable property (upwards of 20,000l. The day before his death he gave directions to his attorney to prepare a codicil to his will, which ſhould contain additional legacies to his ſervants, and an annuity for life of 100l. to one of his friends, beſides other bequeſts. The attorney attended with it early the next morning; but, unfortunately for the legatees, Mr. W. was then no more.

30. In Glouceſter-place, Mrs. Fitchman, relict of the late John Auguſtus H. of the iſland of Jamaica.

In York-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Sir Rob. Heſketh Juxon, bart. of Rufford-hall, Lancaſhire. A ſon of this gentleman, Lieut. Rob. Heſketh J. died the 15th of May laſt (ſee p. 442). Alſo a daughter, married at Bath, Feb. 22, to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Knox, 4th ſon of Lord Northland. The mother of Sir Robert was Elizabeth,

* Mr. A. gives a title of Trimbleſtown in *capitals*, Index VII. 46, as if the account of the family and barony were to be found there; which is really given in *note*, vol. V. daughter

daughter of Sir William Juxon, of Little Compton, co. Glouceſter, from whom he took the addition of Juxon.

In his 91ſt year, Mr. Granger, ſteward to the corporation of Derby.

At Lutterworth, co. Leic. in her 80th year, after a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Higgs.

At Northfleet-lodge, William-Henry Birch, eſq. major commandant of the corps of Northfleet volunteers.

31. At his apartments in Newgate, the Right Hon. Lord William Murray, 2d brother of his Grace the Duke of Athol. He was removed, nearly three years ſince, from the King's Bench to Newgate, for aiding in the riotous attempt to blow up the walls of the former priſon.

In Leiceſter-ſquare, Sir Benj. Tebbs, knt. one of the ſheriffs of London in 1792. He was nephew to the lady of Mr. Alderman Burnell (who was lord-mayor in 1788); married the alderman's niece; and inherited a large part of his fortune. See vol. L. p. 89.

Mr. John Willoughby, tallow-chandler, of Little Knightrider-ſtreet, one of the common-council of Caſtle-Baynard Ward.

Mrs. Douglas, wife of the Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of Salworp and Hampton-Lovett, Worceſterſhire.

At Ramſey, co. Huntingdon, after a long illneſs, Mr. Baſs.

At Lutterworth, co. Leic. in her 76th year, Mrs. Murphy, wife of Mr. R. M.

In Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 85, Edw. Maſon, eſq. formerly 21 years ſecretary to his late Royal Highneſs William Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland.

Gazette Promotions.

Aug. 10. ROBERT Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, a peer of Ireland, by the title of the Earl of Londonderry, in the county of Londonderry.

20. Lieutenant-col. Thomas Scott, to be deputy adjutant-general to the forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

27. Frederick Gorriſſen, eſq. to be his Majeſty's conſul in the Circle of Weſtphalia.

30. Capt. William Raymond, to be brigade major-general to the forces ſerving under Gen. the Marquis of Cornwallis, *vice* Sowerby.

Capt. Archibald Batter, to be deputy adjutant-general to the forces ſerving in Jamaica, with the rank of major.

Sept. 1. John Earl of Chatham, lord preſident of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

2. The Hon. Arthur Paget, his Majeſty's ſecretary of embaſſy to the Court of Madrid; and Benjamin Garlike, eſq. his Majeſty's ſecretary of legation to the Court of Berlin.

6. Capt. Daniel Layman, town-adjutant of Cape Breton, *vice* Brown, dec.

10. Col. Genit Fiſher, brigade major-general to the forces in the Southern diſtrict, under the command of Gen. Sir Cha. Grey, *vice* Hadden; and Lieutenant-col. James Taylor, quarter-maſter-general to the ſaid forces, *vice* Koehler.

17. Capt. Thomas Cary, brigade-major to the forces ſerving in Guernſey.

27. Edward Coleman, eſq. principal veterinary ſurgeon to the cavalry.

Enſign Geo. Munro, lieutenant of Stirling caſtle, *vice* Joaſs, dec.

30. The Earl of Kinnoul, and the Hon. Tho. R. Viſcount Dupplin, his ſon, Lord Lyon King at Arms for Scotland, *vice* J. and A. Campbell, eſqrs. dec.

Oct. 4. John Gamble, chaplain general to the forces.

John Hicks, provoſt-maſter-gen. to the forces in Great-Britain, *vice* Predham, dec.

15. Capt. Robert Walker, major of brigade to the forces at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

17. The Right Hon. Rob. Cuninghame, a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Lord Roſſmore, of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

Nov. 5. Major-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. colonel of the 2d regiment of dragoons, *vice* Earl of Eglintoune, dec.

Major-gen. Welbore Ellis Doyle, colonel of the 53d regiment of foot, *vice* Lake, appointed colonel of the 73d regiment of foot, *vice* Medows.

Lieutenant-gen. Charles Rainsford, gov. of Tinmouth, *vice* Lord Adam Gordon, appointed governor of Edinburgh caſtle, *vice* Earl of Eglintoune, dec.

Major-general George Nugent, captain of St. Maw's caſtle, *vice* Morriſon, appointed governor of Cheſter, *vice* Rainsford.

8. Major-general Dundas, a quarter-maſter-general to the forces.

15. Col. James Stewart, and Col. Sir Rob. Stuart, bt. major-generals in the army.

Col. John Murray, and Col. Rob. Riddell, brigadier-generals in the Weſt-Indies only.

Brevet-major John Weſt, lieutenant-col. in the iſland of Jerſey only.

Capt. Edw. Baynes, major in the army.

Charles Dalrymple, aſſiſtant commiſſary of ſtores, &c. in Great Britain, *vice* Lake.

19. Capt. Charles Donelan, major of brigade to the forces ſerving in Jamaica.

30. John Duke of Roxburgh, groom of the ſtole to his Majeſty, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.

Charles Green, eſq. captain-general and governor in chief of Grenada, *vice* Lieutenant-general Edward Mathew.

John Graves Simcoe, eſq. governor and commander in chief of ſuch parts of the iſland of St. Domingo as belong to his Majeſty, *vice* Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B.

Dec. 6. Major-gen. John Graves Simcoe, lieutenant-general in the iſland of St. Domingo and its dependencies only.

Ed.

Col. John Doyle, brigadier-general in the Weſt-Indies only.

Col. James Clitherow, of the Weſtminſter militia, colonel in the army, as long as the Weſtminſter militia ſhall be embodied for actual ſervice.

—— Lind, ſurgeon to the forces in Jamaica, *vice* Gordon.

15. The Hon. William Elliott, miniſter plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and miniſter to the Diet of Ratiſbon.

20. Lieutenant-gen. Rob. Prefcott, captain-general and governor in chief of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia (including the iſlands of St. John and Cape Breton), and of New Brunſwick, in America:—and alſo of Newfoundland, *vice* Gen. Lord Dorcheſter.

21. Stephen Cottrell, eſq. knighted, and appointed maſter of the ceremonies, *vice* Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knt.—and Robert Cheſter, eſq. aſſiſtant maſter and marſhal of the ceremonies.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. B. Donne, maſter of mechanicks to his Majeſty, *vice* Dr. Shepherd, dec.

Rev. Mr. Bradford, of Chriſt-church, Oxford, elected maſter of the grammar ſchool at Oakham, Rutland, *vice* Orme.

Rev. Thomas Clapham, M. A. one of the aſſiſtants of Weſtminſter-ſchool, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Hemſworth, near Pontefract.

Rev. Paul Belſches, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, elected maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Aſhbourne, Devon.

Rev. John Tate, fellow of Sidney Suſſex college, Cambridge, maſter of the free grammar-ſchool of Richmond, co. York.

Rev. Scrope Berdmore, D. D. warden of Merton college, vice-chancellor of Oxford for the year enſuing; and maſter of the theatre, *vice* Fothergill, dec.

Rev. Mr. Belgrave, of Ridlington, Rutland, ſurrogate for the dioceſe of Peterbor'.

Rev. Septimus Collinſon, D. D. provoſt of Queen's coll. Camb. *vice* Fothergill.

Mr. Joſeph Whiteford, elected coroner for Devon, *vice* Reynolds.

Mr. William Ottley, of Grantham, a maſter-extraordinary in Chancery.

Mr. William Walker, elected one of the coroners for the city of Lincoln.

Bob. Stockdale, eſq. of Knareſborough, clerk of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkſhire.

Rev. La. P. Stephens, M. A. late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, unanimouſly elected under grammar-maſter of Chriſt's hoſpital.

W. H. Tonkin, eſq. ſteward of eſtates and revenues, co. Dorſet, to the Prince of Wales, *vice* Earl of Dorcheſter.

Dr. Eyre, of Fovant, treaſurer of the cathedral church of Wells.

Rev. Abram Robertſon, M. A. of Chriſt church, Oxford, and vicar of Ravenſthorpe, co. Northampton, Savilian profeſſor of geometry in Oxford, *vice* Smith.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Hughes, M. A. St. Andrew V. in Perſhore, co. Worc. with the ſeveral chapelries thereto annexed.

Rev. Meredith Jones, of Hawkeſbury, Cowley *V.* co. Glouceſter.

Rev. Rich. Slaney, M. A. of Penkridge, Kemberton R. with Sutton V. annexed, co. Salop, *vice* Mountfort reſigned.

Rev. F. Dixon, B. D. ſenior fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, Bradford perpetual curacy, co. York.

Rev. James Oakes, Toſtock R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Moſeley, dec.

Rev. Alliſon Steble, aſſiſtant of Beverley ſchool, elected lecturer of St. Mary's, in Beverley.

Rev. Charles Walker, B. D. Slimbridge R. co. Glouceſter, *vice* Stone, dec.

Rev. Rob. Rolfe, B. A. late of Caius coll. Cambridge, Yaxley V. co. Suffolk.

Dr. John Ord, R. of Fornham, Suffolk.

Rev. Richard Sleaman, B. A. Taviſtock V. co. Devon, *vice* Jago, dec.

Rev. Mr. Stonehouſe Vigor, Sunningwell R. co. Berks.

Rev. Charles Bathurſt, M. A. of New college, Rumford living, Eſſex.

Rev. George Buchanan, LL. B. Northfleet V. Kent, *vice* Moleſworth, dec.

Rev. William Comyns Tucket, A. B. Wathford Pyne R. co. Devon.

Rev. J. Wight Wicks, M. A. lecturer of Walſall, co. Stafford.

Rev. John Harward, M. A. fellow of Worceſter college, Oxford, Denchworth V. co. Berks.

Rev. Robert Wetherell, LL. B. prebend of Church Withington, *vice* Smith.

Rev. John Bewſher, M. A. St. Neot's V. co. Huntingdon.

Rev. Humphry Aram Hole, B. L. five prebends in Chumleight church, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Hoggitt, Madingley V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. C. Pritchett, prebend of St. Nicholas in that cathedral, *vice* Holcombe, dec.

Rev. John Meyler, living of Little Bedwin, co. Wilts.

Rev. Daniel Veyſie, B. B. Plymtree R. co. Devon.

Rev. Charles Johnſon, B. A. vicar of Wickham-market, Suffolk, Bildeſton R. in that county.

Rev. Henry Hawes, of Saliſbury, Dulverton V. co. Somerſet.

Rev. George Smith, vicar of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, and late vicar of Salcombe, Braunton V.

Rev. William Hockenell, of Lymm, Cheſhire, M. A. Fenton and Sherborne VV. co. York.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Ord, of Fornham, near Bury, Gretton prebend in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

Rev. Robert Picklin, Booton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Hunter, V. of Dalham with Henning annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. George Moore, jun. M. A. rector of Peter Tavey, Sowton R. co. Devon.

Rev. William Kent, M. A. Weddringfield R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Green, of Kelston, living of Norton, co. Wilts.

Rev. John Foster, minister of Carrington, Wymondham R. co. Leicester.

Rev. —— Martin, Brayton V. and Selby perpetual C. *vice* Potter, dec.

Rev. T. Sutcliffe, Luddenden perpet. C.

Rev. John Saraude, Beffal V. co. York; and Rev. —— Affleck, Weston V. co. York, both *vice* Blackburn, dec.

Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye, M. A. Oseold R.; Rev. John Edgar, Falkenham V.; and Rev. C. W. Fonnereau, LL. B. Tuddenham St. Martin V. all co. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Cooke, B. D. Melton Parva V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Holmes, dec.

Rev. John Warren, M. A. Tacolneston R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Edw. Houlditch, M. A. Speen V. near Newbury, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Rev. Thomas Powys, LL. B. High Roding R. co. Essex.

Rev. James Commeline, M. A. Cowley R. co. Gloucester.

French Lawrence, esq. LL. D. king's professor of civil law, Shipton prebend, in the cath. church of Sarum, *vice* Wenman.

Rev. William Finch, LL. D. senior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, Tackley R. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Thomas Hole, M. A. North Towton R. co. Devon, *vice* Hole, dec.

Rev. George Illingworth, M. A. student of Christchurch, Oxford, one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. John Williams, of Abercanlais, co. Brecon, canon-residentiary of St. David's, *vice* Holcombe, dec.

Rev. Newman John Stubbin, Ofton cum Bricet V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, vicar of Kimbolton, Wrestlingworth living, co. Bedford, *vice* Hicks, deceased.

Rev. John Jones, rector of Johnston cum Steinton, to a prebendal stall in the church of St. David's.

Dr. Sturges, chancellor of Winchester, subdeanry of Exeter, *vice* Barton, dec.

Rev. Francis Stephen, of Dean Prior, prebend of Exeter, *vice* Short, dec.

Gilbert Jackson, D. D. Donhead St. Mary R. co. Wilts.

Rev. John Ambrose Tickell, Castleacre V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Deason, of Doncaster, B. A. Whitworth perpetual C. co. Durham, *vice* Deason.

Rev. Francis Whitcombe, B. D. Poynings R. co. Sussex.

Rev. Samuel Powell, Bryngwyn R. co. Radnor, *vice* Rogers, dec.

Rev. John Thomas Casberd, rector of Whilestanton, co. Somerset, a prebend in the cathedral church of Wells.

Rev. Henry Hale, B. D. of Washton, co. York, Orcheston R. Wilts, *vice* Freeman, deceased.

Rev. Emanuel Page, actor of Frodsham, to a stall in the cathedral church of Chester, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rev. J. D. Nicklin, M. A. vicar of Pattingham, and curate of Seighford, Ryton R. co. Salop.

Rev. Wm. Elford, M. A. rector of Low Trenchard, North Petherwyn V. Devon.

Rev. Lewis Lewis, Clovelly R. Devon.

Rev. Wm. Cholwich, jun. B. A. Ermington V.

Rev. Geo. Coleridge, B. A. Salcombe V.

Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. Ruan Minor R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Gilbank, vice-master of Trinity coll. Camb. Dickleburgh R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Cumming, Eaton Bray V. co. Bedford.

Rev. John Batchelor, of Trowbridge, Chitterne All Saints, V.

Rev. Egerton Neve, M. A. rector of Middleton Stoney, one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Edward-Will. Andrews, of Wargrave, Berks, and of Christchurch, Oxford, M. A. Follard Royal R. co. Wilts, *vice* Sarraude.

Rev. E. Pearson, fellow and tutor of Sidney college, Cambridge, Rempston R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. T. Pennington, rector of Saucethorpe, co. Lincoln, Billesby V. said co.

Rev. T. Bull, Elveden, otherwise Eldon R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. M. Kay, Thundersley V. co. Essex.

Rev. W. E. Page, a prebendal stall in Chester cathedral.

Rev. J. Graham, of Barwick-in-Elmet, livings of St. Mary Bishophill the Elder, St. Saviour, and All Saints, Northfleet, all in York, *vice* Cordukes.

Rev. Mr. Currie, of Colsterworth, Osbournby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Milward, master of the free-school, Denby, Pentrich V. co. Derby.

Rev. William Persehouse Burgis, Pusey R. Berkshire.

Rev. W. Beloe, Allhallows V. London-wall, *vice* Mence.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Samuel Howe, M. A. to hold Winterborn Cam R. with Winterborn Strickland R. co. Dorset.

Rev. J. F. Howell, M. A. a canon-residentiary of Exeter, to hold the VV. of St. Gluvias and St. Goran, both in Cornwall.

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with friendly opinion, advice, or assistance, from any quarter whatever, the whole laborious care of compilation, arrangement, disposition, and the superintending the press, rested entirely upon his weak abilities. And it was not but with the greatest difficulty, and at great disadvantage, that he was able at all to fulfil his engagement with the publick, and offer this volume, such as it is, to their acceptance. And those that know best the unfair, insidious, and underhand artifices that have been used, the uncommon difficulties and discouragements he had to struggle with throughout every stage of this undertaking, will find, perhaps, greater matter of surprize that, with all its imperfections, its execution has been, upon the whole, so tolerable as it is, or, indeed, that the author has been able to accomplish its publication at all."—The rectory of Marks Tey is in the gift of Baliol college by the gift of Dr. Compton, bishop of London, who purchased the parsonage-house, with the glebe of about 35 acres, and the tithes of all the estates in the parish except such as belonged to the then lord of the manor, and made this a very comfortable living. Mr. Wm. Bree, whom he presented to it 172[illegible], and who was also M. A. of Baliol college, repaired both church and chancel, and built a very good parsonage-house, conveniently situated near the London road to Colchester, and made gardens and other improvements. Ryshdune is in the gift of the same college.

15. At Castle Donington, Leic. after a few days illness, Mrs. Green, widow of —— Green, late of Wigwell, co. Derby, esq.

At Walthamstow, Essex, in her 81st year, Mrs. Catharine Goldthwait, wife of Col. G.

At her apartments in Bath, Lady Cooke, wife of Sir George C. bart. of Wheatly, co. York, and sister of the late Sir William Middleton, bart.

Suddenly, when in the act of mounting his horse, Wm. Kilbee, esq. of Sackville-street, Dublin, an eminent wine-merchant.

Mr. Abraham Durgate, an eminent farmer at Palgrave, near Swaffham, Norfolk, who had acquired a fortune of 50,000l.

16. Aged 66, at his house in Ely, John Waddington, esq.

After a lingering illness, at his lodgings in Bath, the Rev. Mr. Bassett, rector of Lentworth, in Lincolnshire.

Aged 37, at Winkworth's-buildings, City-road, Mrs. Carr, wife of Joseph C. esq. landing surveyor of the Customs.

17. At his house in Gower-street, Bedford-square, Bryan Sootney, esq.

The Rev. Thomas Benson, tutor and fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, youngest son of Edward B. esq. counsellor at law. What makes this event more melancholy to his family and friends is, that he was just upon the point of marriage with a very amiable young lady.

18. At Aberdeen, Miss Nancy Jopp, dau. of the late James J. esq. of Cotton.

At Ingmire-hall, Yorkshire, in childbed, the wife of John Upton, esq.

In his 80th year, —— Bregrave, eldest son of Sir Birmey Bregrave, bart. of Worstead, in Norfolk, so created 1791.

Aged 58, Mr. John Foster, farmer, of Downham, in Norfolk.

19. At Worcester, in his 74th year, the Rev. Joseph Mence, late of Kentish-town, Middlesex, vicar of St. Pancras, and All Hallows, London-wall; in whom the musical world have lost a scientific genius, whose vocal powers (as an English singer) remain unrivalled. The former living is in the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, the latter is already filled up by the the Crown.

In his 73d year, the Rev. Mr. Knowles, rector of Tinwell, in Rutland, and vicar of Thurlby, in Lincolnshire.

At Huntingdon, Mr. Wm. Stephenson, clerk of the peace for that county.

Aged 71, John Taylor, of Owmby, near Spital, Labourer. He fell from a cart loaded with coals, and was so much hurt that he died next morning.

At Brixton-hall, Mrs. Jackson, relict of John J. esq. late of Eltham, Kent.

Aged 73, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Wm. Robertson, merchant, of Philpot-lane.

At Wakefield, the infant son of William Dawson, esq.

20. Mrs. Glover, wife of Philip G. esq. of Sedgeford, Norfolk.

Rev. Tho. Howes, R. of Flitton, Norfolk.

Aged 84, Edw. Rust, esq. of Fakenham.

Aged 87, Mrs. Annesley, mother of Francis A. esq. M. P. for Reading.

At Chirk castle, Denbighshire, Richard Myddleton, esq. of Casterton Parva, near Stamford, and M. P. for Denbigh.

At Hull, Mrs. Wilde, wife of Capt. W.

21. Mrs. Pye, wife of Henry James P. esq. late M. P. for Berks, and now poet-laureat, by whom he has two daughters. This lady was sister to Lieutenant-colonel Hooke, whose death is noticed in p. 1114.

William Deane, esq. the mayor elect for the borough of Harwich.

Aged 71, at Lisson-street, Paddington, Joseph Saunders, esq.

At her house at Tottenham, Mrs. Clarke, after long confinement by a paralytic stroke.

22. Master E. Edwards, third son of Sam. E. esq. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

23. Mrs. Grindall, wife of Mr. G. distiller, of Broad-street, Bloomsbury.

Aged 62, at Molescroft, near Beverley, Robert Jefferson. He was very generally known by the name of "Bobbora of Molescroft," and was a very singular character. Sixty guineas were buried in the floor at the foot of his bed, exactly three spades deep, which he left as a legacy to a young woman

woman who went by the name of "Bob-Bera's Wench."

At Wootton-under-edge, Chs. Adey, esq.

24. Aged 55, in the Circus, Greenwich, Mrs. Jane Davison, wife of Mr. John D. of Fleet-street.

At Norwich, aged 91, Mr. Chs. Fearman, father of the common-council, of which body he had been a member near 50 years, and served the office of sheriff.

After an illness of only three days, the Rev. John Castell, M. A. vicar of Brooke, and vicar of Thuxton, in Norfolk.

At Edinburgh, John M'Laurin, esq. of Dreghorn, one of the senators of the College of Justice.

25. At the Sea-grove lodge, Dawlish, near Exeter, the lady of Sir W. Watson, kt.

At his house in Bartlett's-buildings, Dr. Benjamin Lyon, M. D.

At Braceborough, co. Lincoln, aged 64, Mr. John Loveday, upwards of 40 years clerk of that parish.

At Edinburgh, William Hay, esq. writer to the signet.

Aged 38, in Duke's court, Drury-lane, Mr. Hector M'Leish, printer.

26. At her father's house, deservedly regretted by all who knew her, and particularly of her beneficence, Mrs. Adams, wife of Mr. A. of Leicester, and youngest daughter of Thomas Fisher, esq. of Castle Donington, co. Leic.—In the evening of the same day died her infant son, aged 4 days.

Mrs. Anne Wilmot, daughter of the late Edward W. esq. of Spondon, near Derby.

At Highgate, Mrs. Cox, wife of Robert Kitty Cox, esq.

27. In her 47th year, of a slow nervous fever, Mrs. Elizabeth Demezy, wife of Mr. Nicholas D. of Hartford-bridge, Hants.

At Northcadbury, Francis Newman esq.

At Walton-upon-Thames, Benjamin Barlow, esq.

At his house at Stratford-green, James Innes, esq. West-India merchant.

Aged 74, Miss Huxham, sister of the late celebrated Dr. John H. of Plymouth.

28. At Handsworth, co. Stafford, after a long and tedious illness, Mrs. Walker, relict of Richard W. esq. formerly an eminent attorney of Birmingham.

At Leic. Mr. Wm. Eames, linen-draper.

At Leicester, aged 68, Mrs. Valentine, relict of the late Mr. J. V. musician.

Suddenly, aged 48, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Derby, farrier.

29. Chs. Mellish, esq. one of the commissioners of the Stamp-office, F. A. S. 1762, eldest son of the late William M. esq. of Blythe, co. Nottingham, by his first wife, Mrs. Villa Real. Mr. M. has left a widow and several children. His "Observations on Mr. Maseres's View of the antient Constitution of the English Parliament" are printed in Archæologia, vol. II. p. 341.

In Portland-street, Kingsdown, Capt. Webb, late of Bath. He formed the first Methodist society in America, and has for many years past been an useful preacher in various parts of this kingdom. His life was a comment on the truths he taught; and his death, though sudden, fully exemplified the truth of these words, "Mark the perfect, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

At Baggen-Huish, aged 94, Mrs. Beadon, mother of the bishop of Gloucester.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Lowe, relict of the late Mr. Thomas L. of Stamford.

Aged 83, Mrs. Harrington, of Queen-street, Cheapside.

At Dublin, aged 60, the Right Hon. Baron Trimelstown. His Lordship was second baron of the kingdom of Ireland.—He was, we believe, the 14th who held that title in lineal descent from Robert Barnewall, created baron Trimelstown, 1461, by Edward IV. for his good and faithful services in Ireland; and whose grandson John was chancellor of Ireland in 1534. Mr. Archdall's Peerage, published 1789, does not mention the 11th lord, ending with his predecessor Thomas, 13th lord, who inrolled himself in the Irish volunteer army on the alarm of invasion 1779 and 1780, V. 44 *. A younger branch of the Barnewall family had the title of Viscount Kingsland 1646; and in the Court Calendar 1795 and 6, George, 5th viscount, in whom the Trimelstown barony is revived, has the title of Viscount Barnewall and not Kingsland.

In Charles-street, St. James's square, at the advanced age of 82, Richard Wright, esq. steward to the grandfather of the Earl of Dartmouth, an office he held in that noble family till his death. He died possessed of confiderable property (upwards of 20,000l. The day before his death he gave directions to his attorney to prepare a codicil to his will, which should contain additional legacies to his servants, and an annuity for life of 100l. to one of his friends, besides other bequests. The attorney attended with it early the next morning; but, unfortunately for the legatees, Mr. W. was then no more.

30. In Gloucester-place, Mrs. Hitchman, relict of the late John Augustus H. of the island of Jamaica.

In York-street, Westminster, Sir Robt. Hesketh Juxon, bart. of Rufford-hall, Lancashire. A son of this gentleman, Lieut. Rob. Hesketh J. died the 15th of May last (see p. 441). Also a daughter, married at Bath, Feb. 22, to the Rev. Dr. Wm. Knox, 4th son of Lord Northland. The mother of Sir Robert was Elizabeth,

* Mr. A. gives a title of Trimblestown in *capitals*, Index VII. 46, as if the account of the family and barony were to be found there; which is really given in *note*, vol. V. daughter

daughter of Sir William Juxon, of Little Compton, co. Glouceſter, from whom he took the addition of Juxon.

In his 92d year, Mr. Granger, ſteward to the corporation of Derby.

At Lutterwerth, co. Leic. in her 80th year, after a few hours illneſs, Mrs. Higgs.

At Northfleet-lodge, William-Henry Birch, eſq. major commandant of the corps of Northfleet volunteers.

31. At his apartments in Newgate, the Right Hon. Lord William Murray, 2d brother of his Grace the Duke of Athol. He was removed, nearly three years ſince, from the King's Bench to Newgate, for aiding in the riotous attempts to blow up the walls of the former priſon.

In Leiceſter-ſquare, Sir Benj. Tebbs, knt. one of the ſheriffs of London in 1792. He was nephew to the lady of Mr. Alderman Burnell (who was lord-mayor in 1783); married the alderman's niece; and inherited a large part of his fortune. See vol. L. p. 89.

Mr. John Willoughby, tallow-chandler, of Little Knightrider-ſtreet, one of the common-council of Caſtle-Baynard Ward.

Mrs. Douglas, wife of the Rev. Robert Douglas, rector of Salworp and Hampton-Lovett, Worceſterſhire.

At Ramſey, co. Huntingdon, after a long illneſs, Mr. Baſs.

At Lutterworth, co. Leic. in her 76th year, Mrs. Murphy, wife of Mr. R. M.

In Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, aged 85, Edw. Maſon, eſq. formerly 21 years ſecretary to his late Royal Highneſs William Auguſtus, Duke of Cumberland.

Gazette Promotions.

Aug. 10. ROBERT Lord Viſcount Caſtlereagh, a peer of Ireland, by the title of the Earl of Londonderry, in the county of Londonderry.

20. Lieutenant-col. Thomas Scott, to be deputy adjutant-general to the forces at the Cape of Good Hope.

27. Frederick Gorriſſen, eſq. to be his Majeſty's conſul in the Circle of Weſtphalia.

30. Capt. William Raymond, to be brigade major-general to the forces ſerving under Gen. the Marquis of Cornwallis, *vice* Sowerby.

Capt. Archibald Batter, to be deputy adjutant-general to the forces ſerving in Jamaica, with the rank of major.

Sept. 1. John Earl of Chatham, lord preſident of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy council.

2. The Hon. Arthur Paget, his Majeſty's ſecretary of embaſſy to the Court of Madrid; and Benjamin Garlike, eſq. his Majeſty's ſecretary of legation to the Court of Berlin.

6. Capt. Daniel Layman, town-adjutant of Cape Breton, *vice* Brown, dec.

10. Col. Genit Fither, brigade major-general to the forces in the Southern diſtrict, under the command of Gen. Sir Cha. Grey, *vice* Hadden; and Lieutenant-col. James Taylor, quarter-maſter-general to the ſaid forces, *vice* Koehler.

17. Capt. Thomas Cary, brigade-major to the forces ſerving in Guernſey.

27. Edward Coleman, eſq. principal veterinary ſurgeon to the cavalry.

Enſign Geo. Munro, lieutenant of Stirling caſtle, *vice* Joaſs, dec.

30. The Earl of Kinnoul, and the Hon. Tho. R. Viſcount Dupplin, his ſon, Lord Lyon King at Arms for Scotland, *vice* J. and A. Campbell, eſqrs. dec.

Oct. 4. John Gamble, chaplain general to the forces.

John Hicks, provoſt-maſter-gen. to the forces in Great-Britain, *vice* Predham, dec.

15. Capt. Robert Walker, major of brigade to the forces at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

17. The Right Hon. Rob. Cuninghame, a baron of the kingdom of Ireland, by the title of Lord Roſſmore, of Monaghan, in the county of Monaghan.

Nov. 5. Major-general Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. colonel of the 2d regiment of dragoons, *vice* Earl of Eglintoune, dec.

Major-gen. Welbore Ellis Doyle, colonel of the 53d regiment of foot, *vice* Lake, appointed colonel of the 73d regiment of foot, *vice* Medows.

Lieutenant-gen. Charles Rainsford, gov. of Tinmouth, *vice* Lord Adam Gordon, appointed governor of Edinburgh caſtle, *vice* Earl of Eglintoune, dec.

Major-general George Nugent, captain of St. Maw's caſtle, *vice* Morriſon, appointed governor of Cheſter, *vice* Rainsford.

8. Major-general Dundas, a quarter-maſter-general to the forces.

15. Col. James Stewart, and Col. Sir Rob. Stuart, bt. major-generals in the army.

Col. John Murray, and Col. Rob. Riddell, brigadier-generals in the Weſt-Indies only.

Brevet-major John Weſt, lieutenant-col. in the iſland of Jerſey only.

Capt. Edw. Baynes, major in the army.

Charles Dalrymple, aſſiſtant commiſſary of ſtores, &c. in Great Britain, *vice* Lake.

19. Capt. Charles Donelan, major of brigade to the forces ſerving in Jamaica.

30. John Duke of Roxburgh, groom of the ſtole to his Majeſty, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-council.

Charles Green, eſq. captain-general and governor in chief of Grenada, *vice* Lieutenant-general Edward Mathew.

John Graves Simcoe, eſq. governor and commander in chief of ſuch parts of the iſland of St. Domingo as belong to his Majeſty, *vice* Sir Adam Williamſon, K. B.

Dec. 6. Major-gen. John Graves Simcoe, lieutenant-general in the iſland of St. Domingo and its dependencies only.

Ibid.

Col. John Doyle, brigadier-general in the West-Indies only.

Col. James Cl.therew, of the Westminster militia, colonel in the army, as long as the Westminster militia shall be embodied for actual service.

—— Lind, surgeon to the forces in Jamaica, *vice* Gordon.

15. The Hon. William Elliott, minister plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and minister to the Diet of Ratisbon.

20. Lieutenant-gen. Rob. Prescott, captain-general and governor in chief of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia (including the islands of St. John and Cape Breton), and of New Brunswick, in America:—and also of Newfoundland, *vice* Gen. Lord Dorchester.

21. Stephen Cottrell, esq. knighted, and appointed master of the ceremonies, *vice* Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knt.—and Robert Chester, esq. assistant master and marshal of the ceremonies.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

MR. B. Donne, master of mechanicks to his Majesty, *vice* Dr. Shepherd, dec.

Rev. Mr. Bradford, of Christ-church, Oxford, elected master of the grammar school at Oakham, Rutland, *vice* Orme.

Rev. Thomas Clapham, M. A. one of the assistants of Westminster-school, master of the grammar-school at Hemsworth, near Pontefract.

Rev. Paul Belsches, M. A. of St. John's college, Cambridge, elected master of the grammar-school at Ashbourne, Devon.

Rev. John Tate, fellow of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, master of the free grammar-school of Richmond, co. York.

Rev. Scrope Berdmore, D. D. warden of Merton college, vice-chancellor of Oxford for the year ensuing; and master of the theatre, *vice* Fothergill, dec.

Rev. Mr. Belgrave, of Ridlington, Rutland, surrogate for the diocese of Peterbor'.

Rev. Septimus Collinson, D. D. provost of Queen's coll. Camb. *vice* Fothergill.

Mr. Joseph Whiteford, elected coroner for Devon, *vice* Reynolds.

Mr. William Ottler, of Grantham, a master-extraordinary in Chancery.

Mr. William Walker, elected one of the coroners for the city of Lincoln.

Bob. Stockdale, esq. of Knaresborough, clerk of the peace for the North Riding of Yorkshire.

Rev. L. P. Stephens, M. A. late of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, unanimously elected under grammar-master of Christ's hospital.

W. H. Tonkin, esq. steward of estates and revenues, co. Dorset, to the Prince of Wales, *vice* Earl of Dorchester.

Dr. Eyre, of Fovant, treasurer of the cathedral church of Wells.

Rev. Abram Robertson, M. A. of Christ-church, Oxford, and vicar of Ravensthorpe, co. Northampton, Savilian professor of geometry in Oxford, *vice* Smith.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Thomas Hughes, M. A. St. Andrew V. in Pershore, co. Worc. with the several chapelries thereto annexed.

Rev. Meredith Jones, of Hawkesbury, Cowley V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. Rich. Slaney, M. A. of Penkridge, Kemberton R. with Sutton V. annexed, co. Salop, *vice* Mountfort resigned.

Rev. F. Dixon, B. D. senior fellow of Bene't college, Cambridge, Bradford perpetual curacy, co. York.

Rev. James Oakes, Tostock R. co. Suffolk, *vice* Moseley, dec.

Rev. Allison Steble, assistant of Beverley school, elected lecturer of St. Mary's, in Beverley.

Rev. Charles Walker, B. D. Slimbridge R. co. Gloucester, *vice* Stone, dec.

Rev. Rob. Rolfe, B. A. late of Caius coll. Cambridge, Yaxley V. co. Suffolk.

Dr. John Ord, R. of Fornham. Suffolk

Rev. Richard Sleaman, B. A. Tavistock V. co. Devon, *vice* Jago, dec.

Rev. Mr. Stonehouse Vigor, Sunningwell R. co. Berks.

Rev. Charles Bathurst, M. A. of New college, Romford living, Essex.

Rev. George Buchanan, LL. B. Northfleet V. Kent, *vice* Molesworth, dec.

Rev. William Comyns Tucket, A. B. Washford Pyne R. co. Devon.

Rev. J. Wight Wicks, M A. lecturer of Walsall, co. Stafford.

Rev. John Harward, M. A. fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, Denchworth V. co. Berks.

Rev. Robert Wetherell, LL. B. prebend of Church Withington, *vice* Smith.

Rev. John Bowsher, M. A. St. Neot's V. co. Huntingdon.

Rev. Humphry Aram Hole, B. L. five prebends in Chumleight church, Devon.

Rev. Mr. Hoggit, Madingley V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. C. Pritchett, prebend of St. Nicholas in that cathedral, *vice* Holcombe, dec.

Rev. John Meyler, living of Little Bedwin, co. Wilts.

Rev. Daniel Veysie, R. B. Plymtree R. co. Devon.

Rev. Charles Johnson, B. A. vicar of Wickham-market, Suffolk, Bildeston R. in that county.

Rev. Henry Hawes, of Salisbury, Dulverton V. co. Somerset.

Rev. George Smith, vicar of Ottery St. Mary, co. Devon, and late vicar of Salcombe, Braunton V.

Rev. William Hockenell, of Lymm, Cheshire, M. A. Fenton and Sherburne VV. co. York.

Rev.

Rev. Dr. Ord, of Fornham, near Bury, Grettan, promend in the cathedral church of Lincoln.

Rev. Robert Pickin, Booton R. Norfolk.

Rev. Henry Hunter, V. of Dalham with Henning annexed, co. Norfolk.

Rev. George Moore, jun. M. A. rector of Peter Tavey, Sourton R. co. Devon.

Rev. William Kent, M. A. Wedringfield R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. John Green, of Kelston, living of Norton, co. Wilts.

Rev. John Foster, minister of Carrington, Wymondham R. co. Leicester.

Rev. —— Martin, Brayton V. and Selby perpetual C. *vice* Potter, dec.

Rev. T. Sutcliffe, Luddenden perpet. C.

Rev. John Saraude, Saffal V. co. York; and Rev. —— Atflack, Weston V. co. York, both *vice* Blackburn, dec.

Rev. Nathaniel D'Eye, M. A. Oscold R.; Rev. John Edgar, Falkenham V. and Rev. C. W. Fennereau, LL. B. Tuddenham St. Martin V. all co. Suffolk.

Rev. Wm. Cooke, B. D. Melton Parva V. co. Suffolk, *vice* Holmes, dec.

Rev. John Warren, M. A. Tacolneston R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Edw. Houlditch, M. A. Speen V. near Newbury, *vice* Shepherd, dec.

Rev. Thomas Powys, LL. B. High Roding R. co. Essex.

Rev. James Commeline, M. A. Coudey R. co. Gloucester.

Francis Lawrence, esq. LL. D. king's professor of civil law, Shipton prebend, in the cath. church of Sarum, *vice* Wenman.

Rev. William Finch, LL. B. senior fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, Tackley R. co. Cumberland.

Rev. Thomas Hole, M. A. North Tawton R. co. Devon, *vice* Hole, dec.

Rev. George Illingworth, M. A. student of Christchurch, Oxford, one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. John Williams, of Aberscanlais, co. Brecon, canon-residentiary of St. David's, *vice* Holcombe, dec.

Rev. Newman John Stubbin, Ofton cum Bricet V. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Mr. Lewis, vicar of Kimbolton, Wrestlingworth living, co. Bedford, *vice* Hicks, deceased.

Rev. John Jones, rector of Johnston cum Steinton, to a prebendal stall in the church of St. David's.

Dr. Sturges, chancellor of Winchester, subdeanry of Exeter, *vice* Barton, dec.

Rev. Francis Stephen, of Dean Prior, prebend of Exeter, *vice* Short, dec.

Gilbert Jackson, D. D. Denhead St. Mary R. co. Wilts.

Rev. John Ambrose Tickell, Castleacre V. co. Norfolk.

Rev. Thomas Deason, of Doncaster, B. A. Whitworth perpetual C. co. Durham, *vice* Deason.

Rev. Francis Whitcombe, B. D. Poyning R. co. Sussex.

Rev. Samuel Powell, Bryngwyn R. Radnor, *vice* Rogers, dec.

Rev. John-Thomas Cafberd, rector of Whiteflanton, co. Somerset, a prebend in the cathedral church of Wells.

Rev. Henry Hale, B. D. of Wilton, co. York, Orchefton R. Wilts, *vice* Freeman, deceased.

Rev. Emanuel Page, vicar of Frodsham, to a stall in the cathedral church of Chester, *vice* Jackson, dec.

Rev. J. B. Nicklin, M. A. vicar of Pattingham, and curate of Seighford, Ryton R. co. Salop.

Rev. Wm. Elford, M. A. rector of Low Trenchard, North Petherwyn V. Devon.

Rev. Lewis Lewis, Clovelly R. Devon.

Rev. Wm. Cholwick, jun. B. A. Brimington V.

Rev. Geo. Coleridge, B. A. Salcombe V.

Rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. Rusn Minor R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Mr. Gilbank, vice-master of Trinity coll. Camb. Dickleburgh R. Norfolk.

Rev. Mr. Cumming, Eaton Bray V. co. Bedford.

Rev. John Batchelor, of Trowbridge, Chiterne All Saints, V.

Rev. Egerton Neve, M. A. rector of Middleton Stoney, one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall.

Rev. Edward-Will. Andrews, of Wargrave, Berks, and of Christchurch, Oxford, M. A. Follard Royal R. co. Wilts, *vice* Sarrande.

Rev. E. Pearson, fellow and tutor of Sidney college, Cambridge, Rempston R. co. Nottingham.

Rev. T. Pennington, rector of Sausthorpe, co. Lincoln, Billesby V. said co.

Rev. T. Bull, Elvaden, otherwise Elden R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. M. Kay, Thundersley V. co. Essex.

Rev. W. E. Page, a prebendal stall in Chester cathedral.

Rev. J. Oraham, of Barwick-in-Elmet, livings of St. Mary Bishophill the Elder, St. Swicur, and All Saints, Northstreet, all in York, *vice* Cordukes.

Rev. Mr. Currie, of Coltterworth, Osbournby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Milward, master of the free-school, Denby, Pentrich V. co. Derby.

Rev William Perfehouse Burgis, Pusey R. Berkshire.

Rev. W. Below, Allhallows V. London-wall, *vice* Menco.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Samuel Howe, M. A. to hold Winterburn Carp R. with Winterborn Strickland R. co. Dorset.

Rev. J. F. Howell, M. A. a canon-residentiary of Exeter, to hold the VV. of St. Glavias and St. Goran, both in Cornwall.

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MISCELLANEOUS CORRECTIONS.

P. 841, col. 2, l. 48, read "Juxta." The last word in l. 53 wants correction. What should it be? In l. 55 for "Jan." read "Jun." See the volume for 1792, p. 580, col. 1.

P. 902, col. 2, l. 10, for "1787" read "1781." See volume for 1781, p. 343.

P. 959. The article relative to the plantation at *Trelawny* should have referred to the death of the owner of it, Mr. Watt, in p. 970.

P. 965, col. 2, l. 2. for "Cambr." read "Oxon."

P. 970, col. 1, l. 27, for "Wembill" read "Bear Hill."

P. 1084, l. 25, after "813," add "906. 1013;" vol. LXVII. p. 24.

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THE following inscription is on a brass plate on the South base of an obelisk, or observatory, lately erected on the terrace in *Hawkstone-park*, in the county of Salop:

"The first stone of this pillar was laid by Sir Richard Hill, bart. member in several parliaments for this county, on the 1st day of October, in the year 1795: who caused it to be erected, not only for the various uses of an observatory, and to feast the eye, by presenting to it, at one view, a most luxuriant and extensive prospect, which takes in not less than twelve (or, some assert, fifteen) counties; but from motives of justice, respect, and gratitude, to the memory of a truly great and good man, viz. Sir Rowland Hill, knt. who was born at the family mansion of Hawkstone, in the reign of King Henry the Seventh; and, being bred to trade, and free of the city of London, became one of the most considerable and opulent merchants of his time, and was lord-mayor of the same, in the second and third years of Edward the Sixth, anno 1549 and 1550; and was the first Protestant who filled that high office.

"Having embraced the principles of the Reformation, he zealously exerted himself in behalf of the Protestant cause; and, having been diligent in the use of all religious exercises, *prayerful*, *conscientious*, and *watchful*, as a writer of his character expresses it, yet, trusting only in the merits of his Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, he exchanged this life for a better, a short while before the death of that pious young monarch, being aged nearly 70 years.

"For a considerale time previous to his decease, he gave up his mercantile occupations, that he might with more devotedness of heart attend to the great concerns of another world.

"His lands, possessions, and church patronage, were immense, particularly in the counties of Salop and Chester; the number of his tenants (none of whom he ever raised or fined) amounting to one thousand one hundred and eighty-one, as appears from a rental yet preserved, and copied from his own hand-writing.

"But his private virtues, good deeds, and munificent spirit, were quite unlimited, and extended, like the prospect before us, East, West, North, and South, far surpassing all bounds. 'Being sensible,' saith Fuller, speaking of him in his Worthies of England, 'that his great estate was given him of God,' it was his desire to devote it to his glory. He built a spacious church in his own parish at Hodnet, and likewise the neighbouring church of Stoke, at his own expence. He built Tern and Atcham bridges, in this county, both of hewn stone, and containing several arches each. He also built other large bridges of timber. He built and endowed several free-schools, particularly that of Drayton. He made and paved divers highways for the public utility. He founded exhibitions, and educated many students at both Universities, and supported, at the inns of court, others who were brought up to the law.

"He was the unwearied friend of the widow and the fatherless. He cloathed annually three hundred poor people in his own neighbourhood both with shirts and coats; and, in the city of London, he gave 200l. (an immense sum in those days) to St. Bartholemew's hospital, besides (saith Fuller) 600l. to Christ church hospital. He also gave most liberally to all the other hospitals; and at his death bequeathed 150l. to the poor of all the wards in London.

"He had no children; but his relations and kinsfolk were numerous, who all partook largely of his bounty both in his life-time and at his death. He constantly kept up a great family household, where he maintained good hospitality; many resorted to him for his wise and salutary advice; and none who came to him were ever sent empty or dissatisfied away.

"To suffer such a character to sink into oblivion would be in the highest degree ungrateful, as well as injurious to posterity; for whose imitation, as a city set on a hill, it is held up; duly to set it forth would be impossible. Suffice it, therefore, to close this account of the above extraordinary person with a Latin inscription, which is to be seen under a portrait of him now in the house at Hawkstone, and in very good preservation:

"Rowlandus Hill, miles Salopiensis, vir bonus et sapiens, quondam major civitatis Londini, ac dignissimus consul ejusdem existens. Qui auctoritate opibusque temporibus Regum Henrici Octavi et Edwardi Sexti florens, diversas terras, prædia, ac possessiones perquisivit, eaque omnia salvâ conscientiâ, absque omni aliorum injuriâ vel damno. Quo jam senescente, ac in ultimam ætatem vergente, à rebus acquirendis prorsus abstinuit, ac suâ sorte contentus, sibi quieté vixit, neque plura optabat. Multa præterea præclara opera egit, magnam alebat familiam. Bona quæ acquisivisset, liberaliter impendit, pauperibus dedit. Scholasticis in utrâque academiâ exhibuit, leguleios aluit, atque in alios pios usus erogavit. Liberos suscepit nullos, ideoque terras possessionesque suas inter cognatos ac consanguineos divisit. Breviter tantâ pietate claruit, quod fama facta extendebat, reliquamque vitam suam vigiliis, timore ac contemplatione conteruit, ad honorem summi Dei, ac in perpetuam sui nominis gloriam."